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CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1879.

Order of the Indian Empire.

No. 1. I. E.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of The Order of The Indian Empire :—

1. Allen, George W., Esq., of Allahabad.
2. Bymanji Jamasji, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3. Digby, William, Esq., late Secretary to the Madras Famine Relief Fund.
4. Growse, Frederick Salmon, Esq., M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Bulandshahr, N.-W. Provinces.
5. Honorary Major Shekh Hidayat Ali, 45th Native Infantry, Khan Bahadur, Sirdar Bahadur, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Impèy, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Clutterbuck, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 3rd Class, Political Department.
7. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Lestock Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
8. Baba Khem Singh, Ráís and Landholder of Montgomery, in the Punjab.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

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CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1879.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1879.

Order of the Indian Empire.

No. 1. I. E.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of The Order of The Indian Empire :—

1. Allen, George W., Esq., of Allahabad.
2. Bymanji Jamasji, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3. Digby, William, Esq., late Secretary to the Madras Famine Relief Fund.
4. Growse, Frederick Salmon, Esq., M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Bulandshahr, N.-W. Provinces.
5. Honorary Major Shekh Hidayat Ali, 45th Native Infantry, Khan Bahadur, Sirdar Bahadur, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Impey, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Clutterbuck, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 3rd Class, Political Department.
7. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Lestock Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
8. Baba Khem Singh, Râis and Landholder of Montgomery, in the Punjab.

9. Ludlow, Captain Edward Samuel, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
10. Raja Mangal Sing, Bahadur, of Blinai, Ajmir District.
11. Molesworth, Guilford Lindsay, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.
12. Mounq Oon, Esq., Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon.
13. Thompson, Surgeon Daniel Robert, M.D., Surgeon, 1st District, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Madras.
14. Tennant, Colonel James Francis, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta.
15. Wingate, Andrew, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Secretary, Famine Commission.

By Order of the Grand Master.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 1st January 1879.

No. 1P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the Raja of Faridkot, in the Panjab, the title of *Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind.*

No. 2P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of *Raja* as a personal distinction :—

Rais Sher Jung Bahadur, of Sohawal, Baghelcund, Central India.

Sukhmangal Sing, Talukdar of Shahmau, Rae Bareilly, Oudh.

No. 3P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of "*Rai Bahadur*" as a personal distinction :—

Rai Jiwan Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, Panjab.

Babu Juggo Bundho Bose, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police, Dacca District, Bengal.

No. 4P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of “Khan Bahadur” as a personal distinction :— •

Sayyad Niamat Ali Khan, Diwan of Serohi, Rajputana. .

Khan Mahbub Baksh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, Panjab. .

Manjery Ahmud Gurikul, Inspector of Police in Malabar, Madras. .

No. 5P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Tanjore Gopal Rao, Officiating Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum, Madras, the title of “Rao Bahadur” as a personal distinction.

No. 6P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Harilal Amba Shankar, late Subordinate Judge of Kaira, Bombay, the title of “Rao Sahib” as a personal distinction

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,

A. C. LYALL,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 1.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th December 1878.

No. 29.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him the 24th & 25th Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble T. C. Hope, S.I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose making Laws and Regulations.

The 2nd January 1879.

No. 1.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the fourteenth day of September 1872, and fourth day of June 1874, respectively, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, Chapter three, Section were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam proposed to the Governor General in Council that of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same; and whereas the President in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

pursuance of the direction contained in the section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. I OF 1878.

Regulation to remove doubts as to the boundary between the Gáro Hills and the District of Goalpára.

WHEREAS in exercise of the power conferred by section ten of Act No. XXII of 1869.

Hills from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the General Regulations and Acts, and for other purposes) the boundary between the territory known as the Gáro Hills and the District of Goalpára was determined and a Notification describing the same was published in the Assam Gazette of the fourteenth day of August, 1875; and whereas doubts have arisen whether such boundary was laid down in accordance with the provisions of section ten of the said Act, and it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to validate such boundary; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Gáro Hills and Goalpára Boundary Regulation, 1878:—"

Short title.

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once.

2: The said boundary between the territory known as the Gáro Hills and the District of Goalpára, described in the said Notification published in the *Assam Gazette* of the fourteenth day

Boundary declared to have been determined in accordance with Act XXII of 1869.

of August, 1875, shall, for all purposes whatsoever, be deemed to be, and to have been on and after the said fourteenth day of August, 1875, a boundary laid down between the territory known as the Gáro Hills and the District of Goalpára in accordance with the provisions of section ten of Act No. XXII of 1869.

D. FITZPATRICK

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.****No. 9.***Fort William, the 2nd January 1879.*

NOTIFICATION AND RULES MADE BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL
UNDER "THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878."

I.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to exempt from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the under-mentioned persons, namely,—

- (1) all Maharajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs, Members of any Order of Knighthood; all persons bearing a title conferred by the Government of India; all persons who have been granted a sword in public Durbar; all persons who received certificates on the 1st January 1877; all persons who are exempted from personal attendance at civil courts;
- (2) all Members or ex-Members of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council;
- (3) all military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, volunteers, police officers, forest officers, postal officers, jail officers, serving the Government;
- (4) all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Honorary Magistrates, and judicial officers of or above the rank of Munsif;
- (5) all European and East Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; all Armenians; and all Americans not British-born subjects of Her Majesty who are temporarily residing or travelling in India;
- (6) all Consuls, Consular Agents, all duly accredited Vakeels or Agents of Native States;
- (7) all Ruling Chiefs with their retainers, on the occasions of their entering or residing in British India; and all officials of such Chiefs passing through British India on duty;
- (8) all pensioned officers of the Native Army, and pensioned officers of the civil departments who when employed were exempt;
- (9) the retainers of—
 - (a) the ancient zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency;
 - (b) the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Sirdars;
 - (c) the Maharajah of Bulrampore, K.C.S.I.,
the Maharajah of Benares,
the Rajah of Gursahai,
the Rajah of Jagmanpore,
the Rao of Gopalpura;
 - (d) the great Sirdars and Jagirdars of the Punjab;
 - (e) the zemindars of the scheduled districts in the Central Provinces;
 subject to such orders as the respective Local Governments may issue regarding personages to be included in these categories, or the numbers of retainers in each case;
- (10) landholders and members of Municipal Committees of approved loyalty and of good position, according to

- lists that may from time to time be issued by the respective Local Governments;
- (11) all heads of villages, ghatwals, dighwars, and other rural police;
 - (12) all Thoogyes, Yazawut-goungs, Kyadangees in British Burma;
 - (13) all persons of Coorg race; and all jumma tenure-holders in Coorg who by their tenures are liable for police and military duties;
 - (14) all subjects of the Baroda State who may transport arms or ammunition from one part of Baroda territory to another part of the same territory, under a license granted by the Resident or Assistant Resident of Baroda;
 - (15) all revenue officials and postal runners in frontier or wild districts, where the superior departmental officers direct them to carry arms on duty.

II.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to exclude from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act—

- (a) spears of all kinds, so far as regards the Presidency of Madras;
- (b) weapons known as *kúkris* and *dhaos*, so far as regards the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal;
- (c) weapons known as *dhars*, so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of British Burma;
- (d) swords, daggers, spears, *kúkris*, *dhaos*, so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of Assam; and
- (e) bows and arrows.

III.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to withdraw from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act certain tracts as follows:

- (a) all scheduled districts in the Madras Presidency from all prohibitions and directions, save in respect to rifled arms and cannon, and except those directions contained in Sections 12 and 25;
- (b) the Chittagong Hills Tracts of Bengal from the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14;
- (c) all scheduled districts in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, except Hazara, and also certain tracts and villages on the Hazara frontier specially notified by the Local Government, from all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14;
- (d) the Arracan Hill Tracts of British Burma from the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14.

IV.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the prohibitions and directions regarding military stores as follows:

- (a) to sulphur in quantities above ten seers, all sections of the Act to all parts of India;
- (b) to saltpetre and lead, Sections 6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19—28 in all districts on the external land frontier of British India, and in the seaboard districts of British Burma.

V.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 11, to sanction the establishment of searching stations, under Section 11, at—

- (a) the land customs-houses near the boundary line between British India and the French Settlements on the

Eastern coast and the Portuguese Settlements on the Western coast ;

(b) 'Allanmyo near the external boundary line between British India and the kingdom of Upper Burma.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 9, to direct that at the said land customs houses the duties specified in the second Schedule shall be levied.

VI.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 17, to make the following rules determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be granted :

R U L E S .

TRANSPORT, IMPORT, AND EXPORT.

1. No cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, or machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, shall be transported over any part of British India without a license granted by the Governor General in Council under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. The license shall be in Form I appended to these rules, and a copy shall be at once communicated to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Political Officer of the State, to which the articles are consigned.

2. No arms, or ammunition, or military stores, shall be transported in any part of British India without a license in Form II appended to these rules. If the articles are despatched from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the license will be granted by the Commissioner of Police ; in all other cases the license will be granted by the Magistrate of the District. If the articles are to be consigned to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer granting the license, the consent of the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment is made must be obtained before the license is issued. Such consent may be obtained by the person applying for the license ; or the Police Commissioner, or District Magistrate, to whom application for the license is made, may forward the proposed license to the officer whose consent is required ; and on receiving reply should either issue the license to the applicant, or inform him that his application for a license to transport arms, &c., had been refused.

3. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, or to go armed, are permitted to transport, in any part of British India, arms or ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. Any person abusing this exemption and transporting such articles otherwise than in reasonable quantities for his own use, will be held to have contravened this rule, and will, on conviction, become liable to the penalties under Sections 18 and 19.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores, is void if the consignment breaks bulk at any place short of the district for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than twice the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted, save by the special order of the Governor General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, for the importation into, or exportation from, British India, by sea, or river, or land, of any cannon, or of any rifles, except rifles of such quality, or in such quantity as may reasonably be held to be intended for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes.

6. Licenses to import or export arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in the next foregoing rule, ammunition or military stores by sea, may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, Aden, and for no other ports. They shall be granted by the Commissioners of Police in respect of each Presidency Town, and by the Magistrate of the District in respect of Rangoon and Kurrachee. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be ten Rupees, and the licenses shall be in the Forms III and IV appended to these rules. It shall be a condition of such licenses that the arms and ammunition imported shall either be deposited in a warehouse sanctioned in this regard under Section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, or that they shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport.

7. Licenses to export arms, or ammunition, or military stores, by land or by river, to any place beyond the frontier, to any place within the limits of a feudatory State, may be granted in Form V. by the Commissioner of Police, or the District Magistrate, at the place of despatch. The fee leviable shall be five Rupees for each such license. If the articles are consigned to a place in any feudatory

State, the license shall not be issued until the consent of the Political Officer of such feudatory State has been obtained. In the case of despatches to Upper Burma, to Nepal, or to Khelat, or to any other place beyond the external frontier of British India, the consent of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department must be obtained before the license is issued. Consent to licenses to be issued under this rule may be obtained by the officer to whom application for license is made in the manner provided by Rule 2.

8. Persons desirous of transporting arms, ammunition, or military stores, must apply in writing to the officer authorised to grant transport licenses from the place of despatch. The application must specify—

- (a) the place to which the articles are to be transported, the route of transport, and the probable time occupied in the journey ;
- (b) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition ; or
- (c) whether the applicant desires that the officer, to whom he applies should obtain the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment ; [if the applicant has obtained such consent, the evidence of such consent must be produced].

9. Persons transporting arms, ammunition, or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. Within six days of the articles reaching their destination the consignee must deliver the transport license to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Political Officer ; and in the case of articles crossing the external frontier of British India, to the Magistrate of the District where the consignment crosses the external frontier. The officer to whom the transport license shall be delivered must satisfy himself that the articles transported to his district correspond with the entries in the pass, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

11. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms or ammunition or military stores, may be granted by Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns, and by the Magistrate of the District outside those towns. They shall be in Forms VI and VII appended to these rules. The fee payable in stamps shall be twenty Rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture and sell, &c., and ten Rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell, &c. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct, a record and account of all stock, and of all sales of arms and ammunition or sulphur, which he may keep or sell. He shall exhibit his stock and his record, or accounts, of stock and sales to any Magistrate, or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates, and all Police Officers not below the rank of Inspector, are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix a board on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, and shall cause to be painted thereon in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "licensed to manufacture," or "licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also have a copy of Section 28 of the Indian Arms Act posted up, in the vernacular of the district or in English, on some conspicuous part of his usual place of business.

POSSESSION OF ARMS AND GOING ARMED.

12. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection, or of display, may be granted by the Magistrate of the District in Form VIII. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license, on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised by the Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by the

Commissioner of the Division, or other officer authorised in this regard by the Local Government where there are no Commissioners, shall be valid for all the districts of the Local Government within the territories of which the license may have been granted.

14. Any Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the District may grant a license in Form IX for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Political Agents may grant licenses under this rule to natives of the States where they may be serving, and such licenses granted for journeys by Political Agents shall be liable to no fee. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblies.

15. Licenses to *possess* arms in districts which have not been disarmed may be granted in Form X without fee. Such licenses will not authorise the holders to go armed, or to carry arms. In districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts, licenses to possess and carry arms (Form VIII) will be liable to fees as stated to Rule 13.

16. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form XI without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. Such license will be valid only in or on the immediate confines of the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

GENERAL.

17. Applications for licenses, or in respect of licenses, under these rules, if in writing, must bear a court fees stamp of one anna.

18. Fees payable on licenses must be paid in general stamps: they will be affixed to the license and obliterated according to law.

19. All licenses under Rules 11, 13 and 14 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under Rule 15 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee by the same authority that granted it.

20. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules, and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under Rules 13 and 16 may be granted subject to the observance of a close season in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men or cattle, or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Local Government, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

21. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

22. Licenses granted for use within a district shall be written or printed in the vernacular language of such district. Licenses granted in a Presidency Town, or for use beyond the district where they may be granted, shall be in English and may be in the vernacular as well.

23. The Assistant Resident at Aden shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate in respect of the grant of licenses under these rules.

24. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles, and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under Rule 13 or 14 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

25. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may at his discretion refuse to grant, to renew, or to consent to the issue of, a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Local Government.

26. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

FORM I.

License to import, or transport, or possess cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, of machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

| Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any, with residence, &c. | Number of packages. | Specification of calibre, &c., of cannon or other articles. | Number of articles. | Place of despatch and route. | Destination. | Name and residence of consignee. | Time for which pass is valid. | Use to which articles are to be put, and specification whether the license covers importation, or transport, or possession. |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | From the to the 187 | |

Date on which copy is sent to the District Magistrate of the District or to the Political Officers of the State to which the articles are consigned.

187

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

FORM II.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to transport arms, ammunition, or military stores in British India.

| Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, with residence, &c. | Place of deposit of the articles. | Number of packages. | ARMS. | | AMMUNITION. | Place of receipt, route and mode of transport. | Time for which pass is valid. | Destination. | Name and residence of consignee. |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Number of guns. | Number of cannon. |  |  |  |  |  | Number of weight in store. |
| | | | | | | | From the to the 187 | | |

Date on which consent was given by the
of the
where
is the place of consignment.

place of despatch.

The 187

The 187

Seal.

THIS license is subject to all the provisions of the " Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

This license will be void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess them.

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the District to which the articles are consigned, or to the Magistrate of the district where the external frontier of India is to be crossed, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate, within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

THIS license is subject to all the provisions of the " Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the District to which the articles are consigned, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate, within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

The officer granting this license must send a copy thereof on the day of issue to the Magistrate of the District as above described.

FORM III.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition or military stores into the Port of _____

| Name, &c., and address of license holder. | Number of packages. | ARMS. | | AMMUNITION AND SULPHUR. | | Purpose for which required. | Value of the cheapest fire-arms per piece. | Place where articles are to be deposited, or to which they are to be despatched. | Period for which the license is valid. |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Description. | Number. | Description. | Weight in seers or number. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | From the _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ _____ 187 . |

The _____ of _____
_____ 187 .

Seal.

(Signature)
_____ of _____

FORM IV.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from the Port of _____

| Name, &c., and address of license holder. | Number of packages. | ARMS. | | AMMUNITION AND SULPHUR. | | Port to which consignment is to be despatched. | Period for which license is valid. |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | Description. | Number. | Description. | Weight in seers. | | |
| | | | | | | | From the _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ _____ 187 |

Date on which copy of the license was despatched by the licensing officer to the Indian Port (if any) to which the consignment is to be despatched.

The _____ th of _____ 187 .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

THIS license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.

This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency town, they must be protected by another pass for transport or export by land.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

THIS license is not valid for export to any Indian Port, other than that named on the license.

FORM V.

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to export arms, ammunition, or military stores beyond the limits of British India, either by land or by river.

| Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any. | Number of packages. | ARMS. | | AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES. | | Place of despatch and route. | Purpose for which exported. | Destination. | Name and residence of consignee. | Period for which license is valid. |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | Description. | Number. | Description. | Weight or number. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | From the _____ of _____ 187 to the _____ of _____ 187 . |

Date on which the Foreign Secretary, or the Political Officer, consented to the issue of this license.

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

The _____ 187 .

The _____ of _____ 187 .

FORM VI.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep arms, ammunition, and military stores.

| Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence. | Place of business, factory, and shop. | DESCRIPTION OF ARMS | | DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES | | Date on which license expires. |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | To be manufactured. | To be kept and sold. | To be manufactured. | To be kept and sold. | |
| | | | | | | The 31st of December 187 . |

DISTRICT, }
_____ 187 . }

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

It is valid only for the period and the route named therein.

It becomes invalid if the consignment breaks bulk, or is stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the Rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the district on the external frontier to be crossed, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

In the case of a consignment to a State within British India, the license shall be delivered to the Political Officer of such State.

The officer granting the license must send, on the day of issue, a copy thereof to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or to the Political Officer.

This license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to Sections 16, 21, 22 and 23 of the Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms made or converted; of all ammunition manufactured; of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a sign-board as required by Rule 11, and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 23 of the Act.

FORM VII.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell arms, ammunition, and military stores.

| Name, &c., of licenseholder and residence. | Place of business. | Description of | | Date on which license expires. | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | Arms. | Ammunition and Military Stores. | | |
| | | | | The 31st of December 187 . | |

_____ DISTRICT, }
 _____ 187 . }



(Signature)

_____ of _____

FORM VIII.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON
 IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS
 FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DIS-
 TRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display.

| Name, &c., of licenseholder, with particulars of residence. | Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 29). | Description and number of weapons covered by license. | Purpose for which granted. | District or place within which license is valid. | Term for which license expires. |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | The 31st of Dec. 187 . |

The _____ of _____ 187 . }



(Signature)

_____ of the _____

This license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to Sections 16, 21, 22 and 28 of that Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms and ammunition in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock, his records of sales, &c., to any Magistrate, or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop a sign-board as required by Rule 11 and shall post up in his shop a copy of Section 28 of the Act.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the date named therein.

It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for the whole province by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named, for *bona fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriage, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

FORM IX.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON
PAYABLE IN STAMPS FOR LICENSES
GRANTED IN BRITISH INDIA ; FREE OF
ALL FEE FOR LICENSES GRANTED BY
POLITICAL AGENTS TO SUBJECTS OF
NATIVE STATES.

License to go armed—On a journey.

| Name &c., of licenseholder, with particulars of his residence. | Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 23). | Description of arms and ammunition covered by this license. | Place of departure, route, and destination of journey. | Time which journey will probably take. | Date from which, and to which, the license is valid. |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | | From the _____ th of _____ 187 to the _____ th of _____ 187 . |

_____ of _____
187 .

} Seal.

(Signature)
_____ of _____ District.

FORM X.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not
been disarmed.

| Name &c., of licenseholder, with particulars of residence. | Number and description of weapons. | Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores. | Place with full details where articles are to be kept. | Term for which license is valid. |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | From the _____ of _____ 187 to the 31st December of 18 . |

The _____ of _____ 187 .

} (Signature)
Magistrate of the _____ District.

Seal.

THIS license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

THIS license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorize the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

FORM XI.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

| Name, &c., of Licenseholder, with particulars of residence. | Description of weapon. | Place or tract within which license is valid. | Term for which license is valid. | Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December. |
|---|------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | From the _____ of _____ 187 to the 31st December of 187 . | |

_____ } (Signature)
 The _____ of _____ 187 . } Magistrate of the _____ District.



Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the Rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapon once a year to the Magistrate of _____

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government in respect to the under-mentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle or crops:

Specification of animals or birds.

Close season.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 31st December 1878.

No. 1270.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major W. L. Noverre, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain E. A. Pemberton, deceased.

Mr. R. Logan, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Major Noverre.

The 2nd January 1879.

No. 1.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. R. H. Pilcher, of the Bengal Civil Service, is confirmed in the appointment of Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with effect from the 12th June 1877.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 895, dated the 3rd September last.

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 4.—The Honorable E. G. Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in

Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

No. 5.—The services of Mr. L. R. Tottenham, of the Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 24th ultimo.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 31st December 1878.

No. 23C.—Mr. G. A. Ballard, Madras Civil Service, has been allowed to resign his post as a Member of the Famine Commission, at his own request. Mr. Ballard's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MARINE SURVEYS.—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

Calcutta, the 1st January 1879.

No. 1 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Approach to River Hooghly.

PERMANENT MOORINGS FOR EASTERN CHANNEL LIGHT-VESSEL.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of inconvenience having been caused by the shifting of the position of the Eastern Channel Light-vessel—hitherto occupying a S. W. or N. E. monsoon station in each respective season—permanent moorings have now been laid, and the light-ship will, in future, remain in the following position all the year round:—

The light-vessel is moored in 10½ fathoms at low water spring tides, in

Latitude 21° 1' 19" N., longitude 88° 13' 0" E.

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),**Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;

CALCUTTA,

The 1st January 1879.

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

This notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Sea-face of Sunderbuns, No. 138a; Palmyras Point to Chittagong, No. 1681; Cocanada to Bassein River, No. 829; Bay of Bengal, No. 70a; Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 115 and 1172; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1878; Indian Marine Survey Light List, 1878; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 476.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 2 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF TENASSERIM.

Mr. E. C. Russell, Commanding the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steam Vessel *Medina*, whilst on his voyage from Rangoon to Penang *via* the Coast ports, discovered a dangerous patch of rock and sand with rather less than 2 fathoms on it at low water spring tides ; lying with—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| Centre of Bound island | ... | ... | ... | bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N |
| South extreme of Cantor's island | ... | ... | ... | " S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. |

Position (Admiralty Chart): Latitude $12^{\circ} 15' 0''$ N., longitude $98^{\circ} 19' 50''$ E.

[*The bearings are Magnetic: Variation $2^{\circ} 30'$ Easterly in 1878.*]

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January 1879.

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Mergui Archipelago, No. 216a ; Bassein river to Pulo Penang, No. 830 ; Bay of Bengal, No. 706 ; Indian Ocean, No. 7486 ; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 508 ; and Marine Survey Department Hydrographic Notice No. 8, page 6.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1879.

Order of the Indian Empire.

No. 1. I. E.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of The Order of The Indian Empire :—

1. Allen, George W., Esq., of Allahabad.
2. Bymanji Jamasji, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3. Digby, William, Esq., late Secretary to the Madras Famine Relief Fund.
4. Growse, Frederick Salmon, Esq., M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Bulandshahr, N.-W. Provinces.
5. Honorary Major Shekh Hidayat Ali, 45th Native Infantry, Khan Bahadur, Sirdar Bahadur, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Impey, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Clutterbuck, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 3rd Class, Political Department.
7. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Lestock Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

8. Baba Khem Singh, Ráís and Landholder of Montgomery, in the Punjab.
9. Ludlow, Captain Edward Samuel, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
10. Raja Mangal Sing, Bahadur, of Bhinai, Ajmir District.
11. Molesworth, Guilford Lindsay, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.
12. Mounq Oon, Esq., Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon.
13. Thompson, Surgeon Daniel Robert, M.D., Surgeon, 1st District, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Madras.
14. Tennant, Colonel James Francis, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta.
15. Wingate, Andrew, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Secretary, Famine Commission.

By order of the Grand Master,
A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 1st January 1879.

No. 1P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the Raja of Faridkot, in the Panjab, the title of “Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Ijazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind.”

No. 2P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of Raja as a personal distinction :—

Rais Sher Jung Bahadur, of Sohawal, Baghelcund, Central India.
Sukhmangal Sing, Talukdar of Shahmau, Rae Bareli, Oudh.

No. 3P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of “Rai Bahadur” as a personal distinction :—

Rai Jiwan Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, Panjab.
Babu Juggo Bundho Bose, late 1st Grade Inspector of Police, Dacca District, Bengal.

No. 4P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned Native Gentlemen the title of “Khan Bahadur” as a personal distinction :

Sayyad Niamat Ali Khan, Diwan of Serohi, Rajputana.
Khan Mahbub Baksh, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, Panjab.
Manjery Ahmud Gurikul, Inspector of Police in Malabar, Madras.

No. 5P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Tanjore Gopal Rao, Officiating Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum, Madras, the title of “Rao Bahadur” as a personal distinction.

No. 6P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Harilal Amba Shankar, late Subordinate Judge of Kaira, Bombay, the title of “Rao Saheb” as a personal distinction.

JUDICIAL.

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 1J.—Under the provisions of Section 8 of Act II of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, to be a Justice of the Peace, for the whole of British India.

POLITICAL.

The 2nd January 1879.

No. 19P.—With reference to Notification No. 2064 P., dated 25th September 1878, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hermann Hagens as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. Buhmeyer, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 21P.—With reference to Notification No. 2067 P., dated 25th September 1878, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Hermann Hagens as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. Buhmeyer, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 44P.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department, No. 2672P, dated 4th December 1877, recognizing the claims of certain native gentlemen to titles and honorary distinctions in Oudh, for "Mirza," read "Mirza Bahadur" as the recognized hereditary title of Agha Ali Khan, formerly Nazim of Sultanpur, in the Lucknow District.

GENERAL.

The 2nd January 1879.

No. 1G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2004G., dated 25th July 1878, Rae Bishen Surup, Deputy Magistrate of Kekree, officiated as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Commissioner of Mairwarra, from the 3rd May to 5th August 1878.

No. 3G.—The following Extract from Brigade Orders, dated 30th November 1878, issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, is confirmed:—

2nd Regiment.

Consequent on the departure of Captain M. G. Gerard to join his appointment of Brigade Major of Cavalry at Hussun Abdal, Lieutenant A. Masters, Adjutant, will officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 24th November 1878.

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 11G.—The under-mentioned substantive *pro tempore* promotions are confirmed, with effect from the 12th December 1878, the date on which Colonel Sir L. Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Resident, 1st Class, succeeded to Colonel's allowances and thereby vacated his Civil appointment:—

Major E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Resident, 1st Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Impey, Resident, 2nd Class.

Mr. F. Henvey, Resident, 3rd Class.

Mr. T. J. Chichele Plowden, Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

No. 15G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2867 G., dated 23rd October 1878, Captain W. Loch is appointed to be Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major O. B. C. St. John on special duty.

No. 19G.—Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon R. Caldecott on furlough.

No. 24G.—In consequence of the return of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, Resident, 2nd Class, from furlough, the following reversions are ordered with effect from the 10th December, the date on which that Officer resumed charge of his appointment in Nepal:—

Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., from Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to his substantive grade of Resident, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major C. Grant, from Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Captain E. S. Reynolds, from Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 3rd Class.

Major H. M. B. Burton, from Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class.

Captain E. A. Fraser, from Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, to Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class.

No. 29 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Political Agent, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, with effect from the 4th November, the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman gave over charge of his appointment at Rewa.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted to Baghelkund, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, on furlough.

Captain F. H. Maitland, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, will revert to his appointment of 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India, on being relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Berkeley.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS. — ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 28th December 1878.

No. 3009.—Money in the Public Treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of the month of November 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876:—

| | | | Rs. |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1876 | ... | ... | 9,90,95,807 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 9,65,17,454 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 10,09,88,211 |

The 31st December 1878.

No. 3011.—Mr. E. S. Byrne made over charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General,

Assam, to Mr. J. W. Sandell, after noon, on the 18th December 1878.

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 19.—Mr. R. E. Hamilton took charge of the Office of Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, before noon, on the 27th December 1878.

No. 22.—*Remittances to the Home Treasury, 1878-79:—*

| | £ | Rs. | Average rate. | Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|---|
| Estimated for the whole year. | 17,000,000 | 21,00,00,000 | s. d. 1 8 4 | 3,00,00,000 |
| In the month of December. | 476,243 | 60,00,000 | 1 7 05 | 12,37,670 |
| To the end of the month of December. | 11,587,005 | 13,91,76,929 | 1 7 98 | 2,33,05,979 |
| Remains to make estimate good. | 5,412,995 | 6,08,23,071 | 1 9 36 | 66,94,021 |

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £11,587,005 (c. 1s. 8 4d. ... Rs. 2,04,47,815

Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £11,587,005 (c. 1s. 7 98d. ... Rs. 2,33,05,979

Expenditure in excess of estimate ... Rs. 28,54,164

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 3.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SUPPLEMENT F.

Substitute the following for Rules 1 and 7 under Section 1, page 210:—

1. Saving as provided in Exception 2 to Rule 7 under this Section and in Rules 4 and 4A under Section 12, these Rules do not apply

to Military Officers or Soldiers or to the Military Branch of the Subordinate Medical Service.

7. An officer transferred to an office to which these Rules apply is not entitled to leave under them in respect to service rendered in an office to which they do not apply.

Exceptions.—(1). Service under a Local Fund of the kind mentioned in Civil Pension Code, Section 31, may qualify for leave under these Rules; but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and General Revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from these services during the period qualifying for the leave. Provided that, if less than one-fourth of the said allowances would, under this Rule, be payable from either source, the whole of the allowances shall be charged to the other source.

- (2). An Apothecary appointed to be an Assistant Surgeon under the 46th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 550, dated the 5th June 1868, may count his service as a Warrant Officer towards leave as an Assistant Surgeon on the understanding that any leave taken by him during his employment as an officer of the Military Subordinate Medical Department in the warrant grade, will be treated as if it had been taken under these Rules.

Substitute the following for Rule 4 under Section 12 (page 214) and the Note under that Rule:—

“Privilege leave may be granted under these Rules to a Military Hospital Assistant in Civil employ upon condition that no additional expense is thereby caused.”

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 21.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November 1878, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.*

| CIRCLES OF ISSUE. | Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation. | RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION. | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | Coin. | Bullion. | TOTAL. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Calcutta ... | 6,18,11,810* | 85,06,391 | 33,30,758 | 1,18,37,149 |
| Madras ... | 1,06,21,960 | 1,16,36,615 | 6,94,000 | 1,23,30,615 |
| Bombay ... | 4,11,34,965 | 2,00,92,083 | 42,08,362 | 2,43,00,445 |
| Allahabad ... | 38,83,465 | 26,69,270 | ... | 26,69,270 |
| Lahore ... | 47,19,820 | 1,01,99,055 | ... | 1,01,99,055 |
| Calicut ... | 19,21,860 | 26,57,805 | ... | 26,57,805 |
| Coconada ... | 31,16,130 | 28,86,605 | 75,000 | 29,61,605 |
| Nagpore ... | 19,89,330 | 27,29,365 | ... | 27,29,365 |
| Kurrachee ... | 30,60,895 | 26,22,680 | 14,455 | 26,37,135 |
| Akola ... | 23,30,635 | 22,91,320 | ... | 22,91,320 |
| TOTAL ... | 13,15,91,170 | 6,62,91,189 | 83,22,575 | 7,46,13,764 |
| Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act ... | | | | 5,99,77,406 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 13,15,91,170 |

* Exclusive of Rs. 75,000 on account of Suspense Account.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st December 1878.

SPECIAL.

No. 1226.—THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following despatch received from Major-General Roberts, C. B., V. C., Commanding the Kurum Valley Field Force, announcing the capture of the Peiwar Kotal heights on the 2nd December 1878, and the complete defeat of the Ameer's troops defending the position.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council heartily congratulates the force on the signal success which has attended their efforts, and offers his best thanks to the officers and men of all ranks, British and Native, not only for their conduct in action, but also for the excellent spirit displayed by them under exposure to extreme cold and fatigue.

From Major-General F. S. ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., R. A., Commanding the Kurum Column, to the Quartermaster-General in India,—(Dated Camp Zabardast Kila, the 5th December 1878).

In continuation of my telegram of the 3rd instant, I have now the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India, a detailed account of the military operations which have led to the capture of the Peiwar Pass by the troops under my command.

Right Column.

Brigadier-General Thelwall, C. B.
Squadron 12th Bengal Cavalry.
2 Guns No. 1 Mountain Battery.
5th Goorkhas.
72nd Highlanders (Wing.)
2nd Punjab Infantry.
2 Guns F-A, Royal Horse Artillery,
on elephants.

Left Column.

Brigadier-General Cobbe.
Squadron 12th Bengal Cavalry.
2 Guns No. 1 Mountain Battery.
2-8th Foot.
5th Punjab Infantry.
23rd Pioneers.
29th Punjab Native Infantry.
2 Guns F-A, Royal Horse Artillery,
on elephants.

* No. 1 Mountain Battery.
2-8th Foot.
29th Punjab Native Infantry.
5th Punjab Infantry.
23rd Pioneers.
Subsequently reinforced by 5th
Goorkhas.

2. The force detailed in the margin, marching by separate roads in two brigades, arrived at Habib-kila about 10 A. M. on the 28th instant. Here I received information that the enemy was flying in confusion up the eastern side of the Peiwar Kotal, and that, owing to the difficulties of the road, they had already abandoned twelve guns.

3. I therefore pushed a reconnaissance* in force up the south-eastern flanks of the Peiwar, which elicited the fact that, so far from the enemy having abandoned any guns, they had taken up an extremely strong position on the Pass, and that they were well provided with artillery judiciously placed. I had

ordered the camp to be marked out on some dry rice-fields, about 2,500 yards from the enemy's position, but as they pitched some shells into the middle of this ground, it was abandoned and the camp removed to a more secure site.

4. This reconnaissance was not accomplished without loss; and I have to regret the occurrence of the following casualties—

29th Punjab Native Infantry—One officer (Lieutenant Reid) severely wounded.

Four sepoy wounded (one severely.)

5th Punjab Infantry—Subadar-Major Aziz Khan severely wounded.

Three sepoy slightly wounded.

No. 1 Mountain Battery—One driver killed.

One mule wounded.

5th Goorkhas— One sepoy dangerously wounded.

5. By the evening of this day I had seen sufficient of the enemy's position to convince me that it could not be carried by an attack in front without incurring very heavy loss.

6. I resolved therefore to halt for a few days; first, with the view of recruiting the men's strength, which had been severely taxed by several days' continuous marching over extremely difficult roads; and secondly, to gain time to ascertain by

reconnoitring whether the position could not be turned, or failing that, in what manner it could be most easily attacked in front.

7. It will be convenient for me here to give a short and necessarily imperfect description of the Peiwar Kotal position. I have issued instructions for detailed topographical reports to be prepared; but as these will necessarily take some time to complete, a written description will be better than none.

8. The enemy's position extended from the Spin Gawai Kotal, on their left, to some commanding heights about a mile south of the Peiwar Kotal. It thus had a front of about four miles facing due east, the Peiwar Kotal being about the enemy's right centre. From right to left the position ran along a lofty and rugged range of mountains, mostly covered with dense pine forests. The range was precipitous towards the eastern side, but was known to descend on the western by a succession of upland meadows towards the valley of the Hariab.

9. The position, as thus described, was crossed by only two regular roads, *viz.*, the Peiwar and Spin Gawai Kotals or *cols.* At two or three other points the range was crossed by paths, but these were too narrow and precipitous for the passage of troops.

10. An important military feature in the position was that the successive ridges or peaks, into which it was broken, dominated each other from the left to the right: that is, a force placed on the height to the south of the Spin Gawai *col* would have a command over each succeeding eminence as it advanced along the ridge towards the Peiwar Kotal.

11. The Peiwar Kotal is a narrow depression in the ridge commanded on each side by high pine-clad mountains. The approach to it from the Kurum Valley, or east, is up a steep narrow zig-zag path, entirely commanded throughout its length from the adjacent heights, and difficult to ascend by reason of the extreme roughness of the road, which was covered with large fragments of rock and boulders. Every point of the ascent was exposed to fire from both guns and rifles, securely placed behind breastworks constructed of pine logs and stones. At the top of the pass was a narrow plateau, which was again commanded from the thickly wooded heights, which rose to an elevation of 500 feet on each side of the valley. On the western side the road passed by a gentle descent through a narrow valley with pine-clad sides for about one and a half miles, when it reached the open valley of the Hariab near the hamlet of Zabardast Kila.

12. The Spin Gawai Kotal, which formed the extreme left of the enemy's line, is a position far less capable of defence, and of an altogether different character from that of the Peiwar. The approach to it is through a comparatively open valley; the ascent is not steep except when close to the summit; and the valley is of sufficient width to admit of the movement of troops. The position does not, in short, possess the natural military advantages which are so remarkable at the Peiwar Kotal.

13. On the 29th November, the approaches to the Peiwar Kotal from both the north and south sides were thoroughly reconnoitred, and plans were drawn up for a direct assault on the enemy's position. A reconnaissance was also pushed through the hills to obtain a view of the Spin Gawai Kotal, and of the upper part of the road leading thereto.

14. The result of these reconnaissances convinced me that a front attack, though it might be successful, would certainly entail great loss, and I formed a design for a secret night march on the Spin Gawai, by which I hoped the enemy's position in our front might be turned.

15. On the 30th I ordered the three guns of G-3rd, Royal Artillery, and two guns of F-A, Royal Horse Artillery, to move up to my camp from the Kurum fort. The 12th Bengal Cavalry were also ordered up from Habib-kila. On this day reconnoitring parties were again employed at the Peiwar Kotal, and every means adopted to induce the enemy to believe that we intended to attack him in front, and to withdraw his attention from his left. A secret reconnaissance, unaccompanied by troops, was also made from the village of Peiwar up the regular road to the Spin Gawai, and the two officers making it (Major Collett, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Carr, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General) succeeded in reaching a point about one and a half miles distant from the Kotal, and getting a fairly good view of the approaches thereto. On the evening of the 30th I made up my mind to abandon any attempt at attacking the Peiwar Kotal in front, and to undertake the flank turning movement by the Spin Gawai.

16. To render the success of this enterprise possible, it was necessary to maintain the utmost secrecy, and to adopt every means to divert the enemy's attention from my intended attack on his left.

17. On the 1st December ostentatious reconnoitring parties were sent to both flanks of the Peiwar Kotal, and batteries were marked out on the small plain near the hamlet of Turri. These proceedings seemed to have the desired effect; the enemy shelled the working party employed at the battery; placed fresh guns in position on the south side of the pass; and paraded their troops and showed every sign of expecting an attack. In the evening of this day, the half battery G-3rd, Royal Artillery, and the 12th Bengal Cavalry arrived from the rear. I had them marched up in full view of the enemy, and made as great a parade as possible of their arrival. At this time every officer and soldier in camp, and certainly all the natives, were fully persuaded that I intended to attack the Peiwar Kotal the next morning.

18. The general plan of the intended operations, which was explained to Commanding Officers at 4 p. m. on Sunday, the 1st instant, was briefly as follows:—

The following troops were detailed to form the turning force under my immediate command, and were instructed to march at 10 p. m. that night, without noise or bugle sound, in the order mentioned below. No orders of any sort for the march to be given before 9 p. m.—

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 29th Punjab Native Infantry | } Under Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, 29th Punjab Native Infantry. |
| 5th Goorkhas | |
| No. 1 Mountain Battery ... | |
| 72nd Highlanders | } Under Brigadier-General Thelwall, c. b. |
| 2nd Punjab Infantry ... | |
| 23rd Pioneers | |

4 guns F-A, R. H. A., on elephants, with two companies of Pioneers as escort.

Each of the above corps was directed to leave their camp standing, with a party of 30 men as a camp guard.

The following troops under the command of Brigadier-General Cobbe were directed to remain in camp:—

2-8th Foot.
 5th Punjab Infantry.
 12th Bengal Cavalry.
 2 Guns F-A, Royal Horse Artillery.
 3 Guns G-3rd, Royal Artillery.
 The Turi and other levies, under command of Major Palmer, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Brigadier-General Cobbe received general instructions to open fire upon the enemy about 6 a. m.; to get his troops into position in front of the Peiwar Kotal by half past eight, and to storm the place when the flank attack should have become sufficiently developed to shake the enemy's defence.

19. The troops marched at 10 p. m. on Sunday night to the village of Peiwar, where they entered the bed of the *nullah* which forms the road to the Spin Gawai. This was extremely difficult marching for infantry, as the *nullah* was nothing but a mass of stones, heaped into ridges and furrowed into deep hollows by the action of the water. The night was fine, but bitterly cold; and we did not get the advantage of the moon after midnight. While on the march I found it expedient to change the order of the leading brigade, which became as follows:—

5th Goorkhas.
 1 Company, 72nd Highlanders.
 29th Punjab Native Infantry.

I had intended to halt the column for an hour or two during the night to rest the men; but owing to the slowness of our progress, and to the distance being greater than was anticipated, the intention had to be abandoned.

20. At a little before six o'clock on the morning of the 2nd December, the head of the column reached the foot of the Spin Gawai Kotal. Day was just breaking; and as the enemy had neglected to place a picquet down the bed of the *nullah*, our approach had so far been unobserved.

21. At this moment, two shots from the enemy's look-out sentries alarmed his picquet on the Kotal. The advance party of the 5th Goorkhas immediately forced up from column of fours into a company line, and, led by Major

Fitzhugh and Captain Cook, rushed straight at a barricade which now became apparent about 50 yards in their front. The remainder of the regiment extended and swarmed round the flanks of the obstacle, which was carried in very brilliant style, the enemy firing a volley into the Goorkhas as they came up, and being nearly all killed at their posts.

22. At this time the enemy's guns from the stockades or *sungus* just above us commenced firing shells into our column, but without doing much damage.

23. The Goorkhas and 72nd Highlanders continued to advance rapidly up the steep side of the Kotal, and captured three stockades in quick succession, the enemy defending them in a very obstinate manner, and being mostly killed by the bayonet as our men jumped over the barricades.

24. No. 1 Mountain Battery was of the greatest assistance during this advance, and the guns were fought in the most determined manner, well up in the advanced line. Its gallant commander, Captain Kelso, was shot through the head whilst bringing his guns into action, just beyond the first stockade.

25. I brought up the remainder of the 72nd Highlanders as soon as the firing commenced, and I cannot praise too highly the gallant conduct of this splendid regiment, and the brilliant style in which the men were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow and the other officers of the corps.

26. Of the admirable conduct of the 5th Goorkhas, I have already spoken. They were not one whit behind their brethren of the 72nd in their eager desire to close with the enemy.

27. The 29th Punjab Native Infantry acted as a support throughout this advance, and successfully repelled an attempted attack by the enemy on our right flank.

28. By half past six o'clock the whole of the Spin Gawai barricades and stockades were in our possession, and the line of the enemy's defence was completely turned.

29. At half past seven o'clock, Captain Wynne established communication with Brigadier-General Cobbe by visual signalling, when I informed him of our progress and instructed him to co-operate vigorously from below in attacking the Kotal.

30. The 23rd Pioneers and 2nd Punjab Infantry having now come up, I continued to press the enemy and hoped to have taken the Peiwar Kotal by a direct advance upon its left flank.

31. But in this I was disappointed, for we found the enemy very numerous in our front, and our progress was slow, owing to the densely wooded hills through which the line of our advance lay, and the determined resistance which we met. During this period of the engagement the fire of the four guns of F.A., Royal Horse Artillery, which had been brought up on elephants, was found very effective. They were brought into action with great judgment by Colonel Stirling, commanding the battery.

32. About noon, under the direction of Colonel Perkins, R. E., Commanding Engineer, two guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery gained a position from which they could see the enemy's camp at Peiwar Kotal. This was shelled with such success that the tents were set on fire, and a regular flight of the enemy from its neighbourhood was witnessed.

33. Having ascertained, at one o'clock, from a reconnaissance, that the Peiwar Kotal was practically inaccessible from the northern side, on which I was operating, I resolved to withdraw the troops from this line of attack altogether, and ordered the following disposition:—

2nd Punjab Infantry to hold the hill on the north of the Kotal, which formed our present most advanced position.

29th Punjab Native Infantry to hold the hill overlooking the Spin Gawai, and protect the field hospital which had been established there.

A column, formed as follows, to march under my command in the Zabardast Kila direction, so as to threaten the enemy's line of retreat.

viz.—

5th Goorkhas.

5th Punjab Infantry (this regiment had joined us during the day.)

No. 1 Mountain Battery

72nd Highlanders

23rd Pioneers

4 Guns F. A., R. H. A., on elephants

} Under Brigadier-General Thellwall, C. B.

34. The effect of this movement was almost immediately apparent, for as soon as the march of the troops was perceived, the fire in front of the hill occupied by the 2nd Punjab Infantry slackened, and the enemy on the Peiwar Kotal became so disturbed that Colonel Barry Drew, of the 8th King's Regiment, who then commanded the troops on that side, determined to deliver his attack.

35. This was most gallantly executed, and at 2-30 p. m. the Peiwar Kotal was in our possession, and the enemy in full flight along the Ali Kheyl road, which for some distance was found strewn with abandoned guns, limber boxes, &c.

36. Brigadier-General Cobbe was, I extremely regret to say, wounded during the advance on the Peiwar Kotal, but the particulars of the attack will be found in the accompanying despatch from Colonel Drew of the 8th King's Regiment, who assumed the command of the troops when Brigadier-General Cobbe had to leave the field.

37. The Peiwar Kotal was garrisoned for the night by the 8th Foot.

38. The troops under my immediate command could not get up in time to fall on the retreating enemy, and bivouacked near the village of Zabardast Kila.

39. I annex a report from Major A. Palmer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, who commanded the Native levies during the day, in which his movements are detailed. The levies were detached to operate on the enemy's right flank, with the design of diverting his attention and of committing the Turis and other tribes to the British cause. Major Palmer's observations on the nature of the approaches to the Kotal from the south are very valuable, as entirely confirming the intelligence which I had gained from reconnoissance and information regarding the difficulties which would attend an attack from that direction.

40. An examination of the Peiwar Kotal defences proved it to be a place of enormous natural strength, and that the enemy's dispositions for repelling any attack on it from the front were very complete and judicious. It is also evident from the enormous stores of ammunition and supplies which have been captured, that it was the intention of the Affghan Government that their troops should remain here for the winter, and that they fully expected to be able to maintain their position against the British forces. Their defeat and expulsion by a force of inferior strength from a position of their own choosing and of unusual natural advantages, may, I presume, be expected to have a very beneficial effect upon the population of the Hariab, Kurum, and Khost valleys. It is at all events quite certain that had the Affghan troops succeeded in holding their position on the Peiwar Kotal, we should never have been regarded as having full possession of the Kurum valley.

41. The enemy's strength on the Peiwar Kotal position, on the 2nd December, has been ascertained to be nearly as follows:—About 3,500 infantry, including 3 regiments which arrived from Kushi on the afternoon of the 1st December; 18 guns; and a large number of Jagis, Ghilzais, and other tribes whose exact strength cannot of course be ascertained. There was also a mule battery of six guns, which was coming up to reinforce, but did not get further than Ali Kheyl. A battery of Horse Artillery and a regiment of infantry had been left on the Shutar Gardan, having been unable to cross that pass; a regiment of cavalry was at Kushi. The total strength of the British force employed was as follows:—

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------|
| Turning force, under my command | 43 officers .. | 2,220 men. |
| Co-operating column, under Brigadier-General Cobbe | 30 „ .. | 838 „ |
| Total | 73 „ .. | 3,058 „ |

42. I may be permitted to point out that no similarity exists between the Affghan army of the former war and that which has now been put into the field. The men are now armed with excellent rifles, and provided with abundance of ammunition, bundles of cartridges having been found placed behind trees, &c., in positions intended to be held. Their shooting is good; their men are of large stature and great physical strength and courage, and are well clothed. The Affghan artillery is also well served and efficiently equipped.

43. I enclose a list of casualties, which I deeply regret should be so heavy. Of Captain Kelso I have already written; the other officer killed, Major Anderson of the 23rd Pioneers, fell at the head of his men whilst gallantly charging up the hillside to attack the enemy. The death of these officers is mourned by the whole force, for both were well known as brave and excellent soldiers. The loss of the enemy cannot be estimated with any accuracy, but is believed to have been large. About

70 dead were counted in the Spin Gawai breastworks, and many more must have been killed in the subsequent fighting, which for the most part took place over thickly wooded hill sides. The inhabitants of the country believe the loss of the Affghans to have been heavy.

44. I enclose a list of the ordnance captured, which has been prepared by the Commissary of Ordnance attached to this column.

45. It now only remains for me to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India, the excellent services which have been rendered since the formation of the column by the departmental and staff officers attached to this force.

Brigadier-General Cobbe, of whose services I have unfortunately been temporarily deprived, has invariably carried out to my satisfaction the orders he has received.

Brigadier-General Thelwall, c. b., has conducted the command of the 2nd Brigade with energy and judgment.

Colonel Drew, 8th Foot, who assumed command of the left column on Brigadier-General Cobbe being wounded, conducted the attack on the Kotal with spirit, and my acknowledgments are due to him.

Major Galbraith, Assistant Adjutant-General, is most indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. On the 2nd December Major Galbraith was most forward, and proved himself a cool and gallant soldier.

Major Collett, Assistant Quartermaster-General, is all that could be wished for in a staff officer. It is a great pleasure to me to have this opportunity of acknowledging the able assistance I have received from Major Collett on many occasions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, Commanding the Royal Artillery, has endeavoured in every way to secure the efficiency of the important arm under his special charge. He much distinguished himself on the 2nd December by selecting good positions for the guns.

I am under great obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, R. E., Commanding Royal Engineer, for the advice and assistance which he has rendered to me. His services were specially valuable during the operations in front of the Peiwar Kotal, viz., from the 28th November to the 2nd instant. He conducted reconnaissances with great energy and intelligence, and was most forward during the attack. He has been zealously assisted by Lieutenant Spratt, R. E.

I requested Colonel Hugh Gough, c. b. & v. c., Commandant of Cavalry, to remain with Brigadier-General Cobbe on the 2nd December, as the only possibility of the cavalry being employed was after a direct attack on the Kotal. Brigadier-General Cobbe has expressed to me his great satisfaction with Colonel Gough, and I am glad to have an opportunity of commending this distinguished officer to notice.

Dr. Allen, c. b., Deputy Surgeon-General, has bestowed great attention on the arrangements for the proper care and treatment of our sick and wounded. His exertions have been successful, and I am much indebted to him for the efficient condition in which the hospitals have been maintained.

The duties of Captain Badcock, Principal Commissariat Officer, have been unusually onerous. The bad roads and the almost entire absence of local resources have rendered the task of keeping the troops adequately supplied of great difficulty, but this has been satisfactorily accomplished, and great credit is due to Captain Badcock and his assistants for the results obtained.

Captain Woodthorpe, R. E., in charge of the Survey Department, has not only performed the duties required of him by the Surveyor-General, but has been most useful to me in reconnoitring, and I am glad to acknowledge the valuable services always willingly rendered by him. He was attached to my staff during the operations of 2nd December.

The Revd. J. W. Adams has performed his duties as Chaplain to the field force with self-denying zeal, to the great benefit and comfort of the soldiers. He was also kind enough to volunteer to act as orderly officer to me on the 2nd December, and was most useful in carrying messages, on several occasions under a heavy fire.

Captain Wynne has been in charge of the army signalling since the commencement of the operations, and has invariably established communications wherever it has been possible. Captain Wynne is most zealous in the discharge of his duties. I also desire to bring to special notice the name of Major McQueen, commanding the 5th Punjab Infantry. This officer has passed his life on the frontier, and has great experience of Pathans, and of the best method of dealing with them. I have on many occasions found his assistance most valuable.

The officers of my personal staff, Captain Pretzman, R. A., A. D. C., and Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, Central India Horse, Orderly Officer, have been of the greatest service to me, and I am much indebted to them for their able and willing assistance.

Since the troops have been brigaded together Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble George Villiers, Grenadier Guards, has had general charge of the outposts, under my personal superintendence, and has aided me materially.

Lieutenant-Colonel Waterfield, the Political Officer with the column, affords me every assistance, and is endeavouring in every way to administer the country the column has passed through since crossing the Kurum river at Thull. This is no easy task after years of misrule.

46. In conclusion I wish to bear testimony to the excellent military spirit which animates all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of this force. All ranks have had to submit to privations, and to undergo great fatigues which have been borne with the cheerful spirit of true soldiers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRED. S. ROBERTS, *Major-Genl.*,
Comdg. the Kurum Valley Column.

From Captain J. COLQUHOUN, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Kurum Valley Force,--(Dated Camp Zabardast Kila, the 5th December 1878).

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the General Commanding the Kurum Valley Field Force, a statement of the ordnance and munitions of war captured from the Affghans at the attack on the Peiwar Kotal.

- 4 Bronze guns, 6-pr. S. B.
- 2 Bronze howitzers, 24-pr. S. B.
- 4 Gun carriages.
- 2 Howitzer, „ 1 broken.
- 4 Ammunition wagons.
- 11 7-pr. Mountain guns of 150 lbs. weight, rifled muzzle-loading.
- 11 Carriages for 7-pr. rifled muzzle-loading guns, one wheel deficient.
- 69 Wooden ammunition boxes filled, for 7-pr. rifled muzzle-loading ammunition.
- 6 Mountain Battery wheel saddles.
- 7 Ditto carriage „
- 7 Ditto gun „
- 18 Ditto ammunition box saddles.

In the above ammunition boxes I have counted the following number of rounds of different natures of shot and shell :—

- 256 6-pr. round shot,
- 16 6-pr. case shot,
- 77 24-pr. common shell,
- 10 24-pr. case shot,
- 541 7-pr. rifled muzzle-loading common shell,
- 75 7-pr. ditto ditto shrapnell,
- 9 7-pr. ditto ditto case shot,

but there are in addition to these 14 loads of shell brought in last night, which would approximately contain about 400 shell, and there are also still some 7-pr. rifled muzzle loading shell to be brought in from the Spin Gawai Pass, besides some that may be found in the boxes supposed to contain small arm cartridges.

- 11 Dabbies containing gunpowder, approximately about 2,500 lbs.
- 2 Cases of percussion caps, containing two lacs.
- 78 Leather covered boxes containing approximately about two lacs of Enfield rifle ammunition.
- 2 Leather covered boxes containing time fuzes, portfires.
- 9 Enfield rifles.
- 3 Ball bags.
- 2 50-round pouches.
- 2 Bayonet frogs.
- 4 Big drums.
- 4 Side drums.

Return of killed, wounded and missing in the action of the Peiwar Kotal, on the 2nd December 1878.

| Corps and Departments | KILLED. | | | | | WOUNDED. | | | | | Total—Officers and men. | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|---------|--------|
| | British Officers. | Native Officers. | Sergeants and Havildars. | Drummers. | Rank and File. | Horses. | British Officers. | Native Officers. | Sergeants and Havildars. | Drummers. | | Rank and File. | Horses. | Mules. |
| Staff | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 12th Bengal Cavalry | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2nd Battalion 8th Foot | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| 72nd Highlanders | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| 23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers) | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 29th ditto ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| 2nd Punjab Infantry | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| 5th ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 5th Goorkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 16 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 163 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Grand Total—Officers and men | 21 | | | | | 72 | | | | | 93 | | | |

N. B.—One man of the 23rd Pioneers has since died of his wounds.

Nominal Roll of Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Captain John A. Kelso, Royal Artillery, Commandant No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.
Major Alexander D. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd in Command, 23rd Pioneers.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General Alexander H. Cobbe (17th Foot,) Commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, Kurum Valley Field Force, *severely*.
Sub-Lieutenant Seymour C. H. Monro, 72nd Highlanders, *slightly*.
Subadar Balbhuddar Negi, 5th Goorkha Regiment, *severely*.
" Raghubir Myerkoti, 5th Goorkha Regiment, *slightly*.

KURUM FIELD FORCE.

Numerical list of troops of the above force engaged in the action of the Spin Gawai and Peiwar Passes on the 2nd December 1878.

CAMP NEAR ZAHARDAST KILA, 5th December 1878.

| Corps. | Officers. | Native Officers. | Rank & File. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|--------|-------------------------|
| <i>Right or Turning Column.</i> | | | | | |
| 4 Guns F-A, Royal Horse Arty | 5 | ..... | 56 | 61 | |
| 72nd Highlanders ... | 11 | ..... | 319 | 330 | |
| No. 1 Mountain Battery ... | 3 | 2 | 119 | 124 | |
| 2nd Punjab Infantry ... | 5 | 12 | 382 | 390 | |
| 5th Gorkhas ... | 6 | 10 | 358 | 404 | |
| 23rd Pioneers .. | 7 | 11 | 500 | 518 | |
| 29th Punjab Native Infantry | 6 | 14 | 407 | 427 | |
| | 43 | 49 | 2,171 | 2,263 | Total Europeans ... 899 |
| | | | | | Natives ... 2,415 |
| <i>Left Column.</i> | | | | | |
| 2 Guns F-A, Royal Horse Arty. | 1 | ..... | 26 | 27 | |
| ½ G-3rd, Royal Artillery ... | 4 | ..... | 74 | 78 | |
| 2-8th Regiment ... | 18 | ..... | 348 | 366 | |
| 12th Bengal Cavalry ... | 3 | 4 | 176 | 183 | |
| 5th Punjab Infantry ... | 7 | 10 | 357 | 397 | |
| | 33 | 14 | 1,004 | 1,051 | |
| Grand Total ... | 76 | 63 | 3,175 | 3,314 | Total ... 3,314 |

(Signed) W. GALBRAITH, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Signed) FRED S. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Commanding Kurum Field Force.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1227.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1212, dated the 26th December 1878, the under-mentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1878:—

| No. | Rank and Names. | Corps. | Ordinary pension. | Annuity. | Capitalized value of annuity. | Date of retirement. | Where to be paid. |
|-----|--|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 22 | Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Sebastian Rawlins. | Staff Corps | £ s. d. 365 0 0 | £ s. d. 531 7 0 | £ s. d. ... | 31st December 1878. | England. |
| 23 | Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Clutterbuck Incey. | Staff Corps | 292 0 0 | 204 9 0 | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto. |

The 1st January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to the G. G. Os. noted in the margin, and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that:—

No. 656, dated the 26th June 1874.
 No. 1, dated the 1st January 1875.
 No. 291, dated the 1st March 1875.
 No. 1, dated the 1st January 1876.
 No. 8, dated the 1st January 1877.
 No. 1, dated the 1st January 1878.

I. During the year 1879 ninety (90) Officers of the Staff Corps, and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full-pay pension of a Colonel (£456.5-0 per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the Colonel's allowance, or its capitalized value as they may prefer.

II. This offer is restricted to substantive Lieutenant-Colonels who shall have completed 25 years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, 1st, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps on or before the 12th September 1866, and can claim the Colonel's allowance under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, or 2ndly, may be entitled, under G. G. O. No. 1 of the 12th September 1862, to the Colonel's allowance after 12 years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

III. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------|
| For Bengal | ... | 40 |
| " Madras | ... | 30 |
| " Bombay | ... | 20 |
| TOTAL | ... | 90 |

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

IV. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of successively according to priority of proposed dates of retirement until the number of retirements allotted to the service shall have been accomplished. When retirements under this order will cease at the year. In the event of its becoming necessary to select one from among two or three applicants for retirement on the same day, preference will be given according to seniority from the date of first commission.

V. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications to the Office of the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidencies, naming such prospective dates for their retirements, as will admit of the receipt of their applications by the Adjutant-General on or before the date named, such date not to be earlier than the 1st April 1879.

VI. Officers whose applications are accepted, will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, but will continue to perform their duties and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication of the Gazette at the station at which they may be serving.

VII. Officers retiring under this arrangement will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of the 5th of August 1866,* No. 160.

VIII. Applicants to retire must state—

1st.—Their rank and service.

2nd.—Their age (supported by certificate of birth, or in its absence, by a formal declaration).

3rd.—Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalize its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalized value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A. In the case of Officers retiring out of India, the health certificate required will be called for and furnished under instructions from the India Office in London.

4th.—Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly, or in part, in India, or in England.

IX. The table given in Appendix B shows the rates at which the expectation of the Colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of officers of various ages and service.

X. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or in a single payment, Officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire, and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of the proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether; if it exceeds six months it will be reckoned as a complete year.

XI. Payments of the capitalized value of the annuity made in India under this order will be at the rate of 1s. 10½d. for the rupee. Capitalized annuities of Officers retiring in India, can, on receipt of telegram announcing retirement, be paid to their Agents in England, under power of attorney to be lodged at the India Office.

XII. Officers who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum, will not, after their retirements have appeared in the Gazette, be allowed to capitalize such annuity under the provisions of this order; and it is to be understood that no separate applications of individual Officers to retire after the present retirements have been allotted will be entertained on the basis of this order.

XIII. Officers of the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will be permitted, if disposed to retire from the service, to avail themselves of this scheme of retirement, provided they are eligible thereto by the fulfilment, previously to their transfer to the half-pay list, of all the conditions required. The time passed by an Officer on the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will not count towards the 12 years in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel required to qualify for promotion to the Colonel's allowance.

XIV. No application from Officers to cancel their retirement, or to change the date of such retirement, will be entertained after it has been announced in the official Gazette of the Presidency to which they belong.

APPENDIX A.

FORM OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF AN OFFICER IN INDIA APPLYING FOR THE CAPITALIZED VALUE OF THE ANNUITY.

I certify that I have examined Lieutenant-Colonel _____ of the _____ and find him to be in a state of health which affords the prospect of an average duration of life.

Station and date.

Surgeon.

N.B.—The certificate to be in the handwriting of, and signed in India by, the Medical Officer in charge of the regiment; or if the Officer who applies to capitalize his annuity is not serving with a regiment, then by some other Civil or Military Medical Officer not under the rank Surgeon-Major.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF PROSPECTIVE COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

| Years to serve. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|-----------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|------------|
| | Value. | Age. | Annuities. | Value. | Age. | Annuities. | Value. | Age. | Annuities. | Value. | Age. | Annuities. | Value. | Age. | Annuities. | Value. | Age. | Annuities. |
| | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ |
| 12 | 2,310 | 42 | 176 10 | 2,231 | 43 | 172 13 | 2,160 | 44 | 169 9 | 2,095 | 45 | 166 17 | 2,037 | 46 | 164 16 | 1,981 | 47 | 162 |
| 11 | 2,548 | 43 | 191 5 | 2,425 | 44 | 190 5 | 2,351 | 45 | 187 1 | 2,285 | 46 | 184 16 | 2,226 | 47 | 183 5 | 2,171 | 48 | 182 |
| 10 | 2,726 | 44 | 213 17 | 2,640 | 45 | 210 1 | 2,564 | 46 | 207 8 | 2,496 | 47 | 205 10 | 2,430 | 48 | 204 11 | 2,360 | 49 | 204 |
| 9 | 2,967 | 45 | 236 6 | 2,879 | 46 | 232 18 | 2,801 | 47 | 230 12 | 2,735 | 48 | 229 8 | 2,682 | 49 | 229 8 | 2,610 | 50 | 230 |
| 8 | 3,236 | 46 | 261 15 | 3,145 | 47 | 258 19 | 3,069 | 48 | 257 8 | 3,008 | 49 | 257 6 | 2,962 | 50 | 258 11 | 2,930 | 51 | 261 |
| 7 | 3,536 | 47 | 291 1 | 3,446 | 48 | 289 1 | 3,375 | 49 | 288 11 | 3,321 | 50 | 289 19 | 3,288 | 51 | 293 1 | 3,241 | 52 | 295 |
| 6 | 3,874 | 48 | 321 18 | 3,790 | 49 | 321 4 | 3,727 | 50 | 325 7 | 3,687 | 51 | 328 16 | 3,640 | 52 | 331 9 | 3,583 | 53 | 332 |
| 5 | 4,260 | 49 | 361 8 | 4,185 | 50 | 365 7 | 4,127 | 51 | 368 19 | 4,081 | 52 | 371 13 | 4,042 | 53 | 373 18 | 3,949 | 54 | 375 |
| 4 | 4,701 | 50 | 410 14 | 4,646 | 51 | 414 6 | 4,589 | 52 | 417 1 | 4,548 | 53 | 419 6 | 4,431 | 54 | 421 19 | 4,353 | 55 | 421 |
| 3 | 5,222 | 51 | 465 11 | 5,143 | 52 | 468 6 | 5,058 | 53 | 470 19 | 4,969 | 54 | 472 1 | 4,876 | 55 | 474 1 | 4,775 | 56 | 475 |
| 2 | 5,781 | 52 | 526 8 | 5,680 | 53 | 528 7 | 5,576 | 54 | 529 11 | 5,467 | 55 | 530 12 | 5,358 | 56 | 531 7 | 5,243 | 57 | 531 |
| 1 | 6,385 | 53 | 593 18 | 6,261 | 54 | 594 17 | 6,135 | 55 | 595 8 | 6,008 | 56 | 595 17 | 5,883 | 57 | 596 5 | 5,750 | 58 | 595 |
| 0 | 7,048 | 54 | 668 12 | 6,899 | 55 | 668 12 | 6,742 | 56 | 668 12 | 6,597 | 57 | 668 12 | 6,452 | 58 | 668 12 | 6,302 | 59 | 668 |
| | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ s. | £ | | £ |
| 12 | 1,565 | 48 | 162 6 | 1,888 | 49 | 161 11 | 1,849 | 50 | 161 8 | 1,817 | 51 | 162 1 | 1,779 | 52 | 162 19 | | | |
| 11 | 2,128 | 49 | 182 6 | 2,085 | 50 | 182 1 | 2,052 | 51 | 183 0 | 2,012 | 52 | 183 4 | 1,965 | 53 | 182 15 | | | |
| 10 | 2,449 | 50 | 205 2 | 2,415 | 51 | 206 9 | 2,271 | 52 | 206 17 | 2,222 | 53 | 206 13 | 2,165 | 54 | 205 11 | | | |
| 9 | 2,698 | 51 | 232 12 | 2,562 | 52 | 233 7 | 2,509 | 53 | 233 7 | 2,454 | 54 | 232 13 | 2,383 | 55 | 231 5 | | | |
| 8 | 2,887 | 52 | 262 18 | 2,830 | 53 | 263 5 | 2,766 | 54 | 262 15 | 2,695 | 55 | 261 11 | 2,619 | 56 | 259 13 | | | |
| 7 | 3,189 | 53 | 296 12 | 3,129 | 54 | 296 8 | 3,043 | 55 | 295 7 | 2,962 | 56 | 293 12 | 2,875 | 57 | 291 7 | | | |
| 6 | 3,515 | 54 | 335 19 | 3,433 | 55 | 333 3 | 3,341 | 56 | 331 13 | 3,252 | 57 | 329 1 | 3,153 | 58 | 326 15 | | | |
| 5 | 3,868 | 55 | 375 7 | 3,773 | 56 | 374 2 | 3,672 | 57 | 372 3 | 3,566 | 58 | 369 11 | 3,456 | 59 | 366 13 | | | |
| 4 | 4,251 | 56 | 421 19 | 4,142 | 57 | 419 16 | 4,027 | 58 | 417 6 | 3,909 | 59 | 414 13 | 3,789 | 60 | 411 18 | | | |
| 3 | 4,667 | 57 | 472 19 | 4,542 | 58 | 471 15 | 4,414 | 59 | 468 5 | 4,285 | 60 | 465 17 | 4,157 | 61 | 464 2 | | | |
| 2 | 5,118 | 58 | 530 8 | 4,979 | 59 | 528 4 | 4,839 | 60 | 526 1 | 4,701 | 61 | 524 18 | 4,555 | 62 | 523 11 | | | |
| 1 | 5,610 | 59 | 595 3 | 5,458 | 60 | 593 9 | 5,309 | 61 | 592 0 | 5,152 | 62 | 592 2 | 4,986 | 63 | 591 1 | | | |
| 0 | 6,150 | 60 | 668 12 | 5,989 | 61 | 668 12 | 5,818 | 62 | 668 12 | 5,639 | 63 | 668 12 | 5,460 | 64 | 668 12 | | | |

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE TABLE.

Find in the marginal column to the left of the table the number of years the Officer has to serve before becoming entitled to the Colonel's allowance, and then in the same line of the table the Officer's age—(in column 2).

The figure in the same line to the right of his age (in column No. 3, "Annuities") shows the annuity, and the figure to the left of his age (under column No. 1, "Values") shows the capitalized value of the annuity offered to him under this order.

EXAMPLE.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. applies to retire on the 1st April 1879. He will be 49 years of age on the 4th May 1879. He will become entitled to the Colonel's allowance on the 1st August 1881. For the purpose of making the calculation his age is 49, and the time he has to serve for the Colonel's allowance being five years and four months, the time he has to serve, for the purpose of the calculation under para. X of the order is five years. The annuity offered to him is £361-8-0, and its capitalized value is £4,260.

The 3rd January 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 2.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Brigadier General W. Gordon, C. I. E., Bengal Staff Corps, is brought permanently on the Brigade Staff of the Army, with effect from the date on which Brigadier General O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., completed his five years' tenure of Brigade Command.

No. 3.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Khan Saib Enayat Alli Khan, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Commandant, Punjab Chiefs' Contingent.

No. 4.—NATIVE ARMY—

9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Peera Misser to be Subadar Major, *vice* Moonalall Tewaree, invalided,—1st May 1878; Jemadar Budloojat to be Subadar, *vice* Meer Kassim Ally, invalided; Jemadar Down Opudhya to be Subadar, *vice* Buzzcer Singh, invalided; Havildar Jussoojat to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewbaluck Tewaree, invalided; Havildar Dillawur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Budloojat, promoted; Havildar Gopal Pandey to be Jemadar, *vice* Down Opudhya, promoted,—1st December 1878.

13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Wuzzcer Khan to be Subadar Major, *vice* Shewa Ram, invalided,—1st May 1878; Jemadar Bhoota Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Hurnath Sing, deceased; Havildar Agdee to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhoota Singh, promoted,—20th September 1878.

CLOTHING.

No. 5.—The supply of Kit bags to British troops is transferred from the Ordnance to the Clothing Department.

The item Kit bags should accordingly be ~~deleted~~ from the Ordnance Equipment Table.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 6.—3rd Class Hospital Assistant Poorun Singh, admitted by G. G. O. No. 259 of 1877,

is dismissed the service with effect from the 1st November 1878.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 7.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned Native Officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with effect from the 19th November 1878:—

BOMBAY.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Major Moses, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Mahomed Khan, "Bahadur," deceased.

PENSIONS.

No. 8.—The Order of Merit pay (Rs. 4 per mensem) of the late Havildar Kooshul, of the late 5th Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, will be paid to his widow Begum for a period of three years, with effect from the 2nd November 1878, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 9.—Surgeon-Major Francis Pearson is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £ 550 per annum, with effect from the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SPECIAL.

No. 10.—In G. G. O. No. 1109 of 1878, publishing the details of a force to assemble on the frontier for active service, para. 2, clause I, for "Lieutenant G. T. Pretymann," read *Captain G. T. Pretymann*, and in clause IV, for "Colonel W. J. Williams, C.B., R.A., Commanding," read *Colonel W. J. Williams, C.B., R.H.A., Commanding*.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 11.—The services of Captain W. Shepherd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 12.—The services of Captain T. G. Cuthell, 15th Hussars, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 20th December 1878 to 3rd January 1879:—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Bengal Staff Corps | Major H. C. Fagan | 18th December 1878 | Allahabad. | | |
| Subordinate Medical Department | Assistant Apothecary W. Whitby | 10th December 1878 | Moradabad. | | |
| Ditto | Hospital Apprentice W. Heffernan | 17th December 1878 | Calcutta. | | |

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Fort William, the 28th December 1878.*

No. 581.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., Beloochistan, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The 30th December 1878.

No. 582.—The following Officers and Subordinates are retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Provinces and Branches specified:—

Bengal Provincial.

Mr. F. Sills, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Mr. G. F. Moore, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation Branch.

Sergeant J. Bell, Overseer, 1st Grade.

Military Works Branch.

Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Dowlat Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade.

Central India.

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 31st December 1878.

No. 583.—The services of Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The 2nd January 1879.

No. 1.—The leave for eighteen months, on medical certificate, granted by the Government of Bombay to Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), Bengal Provincial Establishment, is confirmed.

No. 2.—Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, Overseer, 1st Grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch.

No. 3.—ERRATA.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 493, dated the 13th November 1878, for "Mr. J. G. Chamberlain," read "Mr. W. J. Chamberlain;"

and

for "Mr. P. LeMesurier, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class IV," read "Mr. P. LeMesurier, Probationary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class IV."

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 4.—Mr. C. Cheyne, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Central System of State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Sindia State Railway.

No. 5.—Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch. Captain Wallace assumed charge of the office on the morning of the 27th November.

No. 7.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 499 of 13th November 1878, Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., was relieved of his duties of officiating under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, on the afternoon of the 19th November 1878.

No. 8.—Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis, Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, on special duty, Madras, was granted leave on medical certificate from 20th to 27th November 1878, inclusive.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 2nd November 1878.

From the 23rd November till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 16th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Treasury Account Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1878.

Munshi Ajodhyapurshad has been appointed Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer of Ajmere, and is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

This Officer was formerly in charge of the Ajmere Treasury from the 14th September 1878 to 14th October 1878.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1879.

No. 2070.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to *ls. 7d.* per rupee. Schedule 21 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 21st December 1878.

No. 189.—Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Amraoti, has been granted privilege leave for seventeen days, with effect from the 17th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR,
Secy. for Berar to the Resident.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th December 1878.

No. 148.—Mr. A. J. P. Jones, Assistant Engineer, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months; also one month's subsidiary leave from 8th November 1878.

The 24th December 1878.

No. 149.—Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of 14th December 1878.

The 30th December 1878.

No. 150.—Barrack Sergeant J. Russell, attached to the Oudh Command, Military Works, is granted subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay preparatory to furlough, with effect from 20th December 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAY STORES.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 564, dated 20th December 1878, Mr. G. Pruce, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), joined the Port Store Office, Karachi, on the forenoon of the 17th December 1878.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Major, R.E.,
Director of State Railway Stores.

**DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 30th December 1878.

No. 114.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 67, dated 3rd September 1878, Captain G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, resumed charge of the duties of Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System, from Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 21st November 1878.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1878.

No. 81.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 566 of the 20th instant, Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, made over, and Mr.

W. A. Billings, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, assumed, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, North-Eastern System and Northern Bengal State Railway, on the afternoon of the 20th idem.

Captain Trevor availed himself on the same date of the privilege leave granted him in the Notification quoted.

No. 82.—Mr. H. H. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, held executive charge of the Mahanuddi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, from the 5th to the 21st November 1878, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), on privilege leave.

No. 83.—Mr. G. Hawkes, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 15th instant from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 66 of the 26th November 1878.

No. 84.—Mr. W. de W. Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Northern Bengal State Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India six months' leave in continuation of the leave granted him in Notification No. 40 of the 10th June 1878.

J. G. LINDSAY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Director.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th December 1878.

No. 244.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 551, dated 16th December 1878, Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner of Accounts, and Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Assistant Examiner, respectively made over and received charge of the Accounts of the Indus Valley State Railway on the afternoon of the 24th December 1878.

No. 245.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 565, dated 20th December 1878, Baboo Peary Mohun Hur, Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 24th December 1878.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1878. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Dec. 16 | ... | ... | ... | 3,193 | 54,43,042 | 25,65,292 |
| " 17 | ... | ... | ... | 201 | 54,47,040 | 25,65,294 |
| " 18 | ... | ... | 3,154 | 201 | 54,47,143 | 25,65,294 |
| " 19 | ... | ... | ... | 201 | 54,47,091 | 25,65,294 |
| " 20 | 2,175 | ... | ... | 2,376 | 54,47,039 | 25,65,294 |
| " 21 | 21,475 | ... | ... | 23,838 | 54,30,759 | 25,65,294 |

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 26th Dec. 1878.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Lucknow, this 27th day of December 1878.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | | |
|--------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------|--|-----------|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | ● Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. | |
| 1878. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Ru. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| sc. 23 | } Holl days. | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | |
| 26 | | ... | ... | ... | 20,360 | 54,30,721 | 25,68,294 |
| 27 | | ... | ... | ... | 20,377 | 54,31,021 | 25,64,341 |
| 28 | | ... | ... | 13 | 20,377 | 54,21,915 | 25,68,297 |

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 30th Dec. 1878.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 2nd Jan. 1879 ... Rs. 75,62,576-6-9

W. WATERFIELD,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd Jan. 1879.

| | |
|---|--|
| Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 452, Private Joseph Evans. | At what Place Enlisted,— Liverpool. |
|---|--|

Age,—38 years 6 months.

Size.—5 feet 4 inches.

Color of—

Complexion, fresh; hair,
light brown; eyes, grey.

Date of Desertion,—21st
December 1878.

Place of Desertion,—Lucknow.

Date of Enlistment,—21st
March 1859.

At what Place Enlisted,—
Liverpool.

Parish and County in which
Born,—Carrigfergus, Bel-
fast, Antrim.

Marks.—Slight cast of left eye and letter "I" on right arm.

Trade,—Labourer.

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Coat or Jacket,— | } Serge Clothing and Helmet. |
| Waistcoat,— ... | |
| Breeches or | |
| Trowsers,— ... | |

REMARKS.—Under twenty years' service.

J. W. BARNES, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Comdg. 73rd Regiment.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th December 1878.

[illegible]

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL. }
Calcutta, 2nd Jan. 1879. }

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 31st December 1878.

| PROVINCE. | Number of Banks open. | DEPOSITS. | | | | | | WITHDRAWALS. | | | | | | BALANCE. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|----|----|-------|----------|-----------------------|----|-------|----------------------|----|-----------|----------|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | No. | Amount. | | | | No. | Amount. Principal. | | | Amount, Interest. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Rs. | A. | P. | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | | | | | | |
| Calcutta ... | 45 | 1,428 | 1,16,697 | 1 | 6 | 705 | 1,08,516 | 14 | 4 | 617 | 1 | 1 | 12,16,666 | 2 | 8 | | | | |
| Madrass ... | 10 | 183 | 19,571 | 4 | 4 | 127 | 22,722 | 12 | 5 | 121 | 1 | 0 | 1,37,969 | 11 | 11 | | | | |
| V. Provinces ... | 35 | 1,561 | 58,462 | 2 | 11 | 388 | 62,480 | 13 | 0 | 626 | 4 | 3 | 4,93,823 | 8 | 2 | | | | |
| Bombay ... | 23 | 370 | 49,503 | 10 | 6 | 178 | 46,791 | 9 | 3 | 596 | 12 | 4 | 4,04,617 | 15 | 11 | | | | |
| Madras ... | 12 | 565 | 21,139 | 2 | 0 | 138 | 23,304 | 6 | 4 | 243 | 1 | 5 | 2,20,717 | 5 | 9 | | | | |
| Central Provinces ... | 19 | 197 | 18,961 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 28,106 | 4 | 11 | 246 | 6 | 1 | 2,72,978 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| Upper Burma ... | 13 | 264 | 26,976 | 15 | 8 | 140 | 22,288 | 15 | 7 | 122 | 2 | 2 | 1,35,489 | 11 | 10 | | | | |
| Lower Burma ... | 2 | 80 | 6,611 | 9 | 0 | 41 | 4,623 | 6 | 1 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 77,655 | 3 | 11 | | | | |
| Assam ... | 6 | 471 | 27,203 | 2 | 5 | 119 | 18,062 | 1 | 5 | 108 | 8 | 4 | 1,47,109 | 13 | 11 | | | | |
| TOTAL ... | 165 | 5,119 | 3,45,126 | 0 | 4 | 1,950 | 3,36,897 | 3 | 4 | 2,705 | 12 | 10 | 21,67,028 | 0 | 1 | | | | |

CALCUTTA,
 2nd January 1879. }

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Akola Circle.

NOTES HALF LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| K 7—28649 | ... | 5 |
| " —29907 | ... | 5 |
| K 5—03068 | ... | 500 |
| | | Zarawar Khan and Mungul Khan, of Akola. |
| | | Rao Bahadoor Narayan Bhai Dandekar, Director of Public Instruction, Akola, Berar. |

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

AKOLA.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 26th December 1878. }

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 365 | ... O 34—56831 | ... | 100 |
| 366 | ... L 70—62233 | ... | 1,000 |
| 367 | ... O 34—46500 | ... | 100 |
| | ... " —09910 | ... | 100 |
| | ... O 21—31968 | ... | 20 |
| 368 | ... L 94—27459 | ... | 100 |
| | ... O 34—66001 | ... | 100 |
| | ... L 94—87999 | ... | 100 |
| | ... " —87981 | ... | 100 |
| | ... O 34—50569 | ... | 100 |
| 369 | ... L 38—55937 | ... | 100 |
| | ... O 35—03600 | ... | 100 |
| 370 | ... L 93—97192 | ... | 50 |
| | | | Babu Akhil Chunder Chakravarti. |
| | | | Babu Moueybhoosan Biswas. |
| | | | Babu Rajendra Kumar Ghose. |
| | | | The Collector of Rajshahyo. |
| | | | Gheesa. |
| | | | Mr. Morgan. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|-----|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 230 | ... L 99—66036 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... " —66039 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... L 99—24265 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... O 5—09711 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... L 59—02668 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... " —02669 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... O 5—47067 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... " —77666 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... L 36—06261 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... " —06274 } | ... | 10 |
| 231 | ... O 19—74864 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... " —74867 } | ... | 10 |
| 232 | ... L 36—22752 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... " —22754 } | ... | 20 |
| 225 | ... L 11—69301 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... L 36—59256 } | ... | 20 |
| 390 | ... O 33—73604 } | ... | 100 |
| | ... O 3—07374 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... O 13—21441 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... O 17—27451 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... O 15—90647 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... L 86—73886 } | ... | 10 |
| 391 | ... O 27—56070 } | ... | 500 |
| 392 | ... O 29—79914 } | ... | 1,000 |
| 393 | ... L 48—87574 } | ... | 20 |
| 394 | ... L 29—90945 } | ... | 5 |
| | ... " —60993 } | ... | 5 |
| 395 | ... O 25—51748 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... " —10958 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... O 41—32087 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... O 42—24155 } | ... | 10 |
| | ... L 30—71427 } | ... | 5 |
| 396 | ... O 20—97625 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... O 21—28795 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... L 7—72926 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... O 20—69895 } | ... | 20 |
| | ... O 21—96948 } | ... | 20 |
| 397 | ... O 34—40919 } | ... | 100 |
| | ... " —40918 } | ... | 100 |
| | ... " —37700 } | ... | 100 |
| | ... " —37949 } | ... | 100 |
| | ... " —20325 } | ... | 100 |
| | ... " —31283 } | ... | 100 |
| | ... " —22439 } | ... | 100 |
| | ... O 33—79842 } | ... | 100 |
| | ... " —09734 } | ... | 100 |
| 398 | ... L 28—42824 } | ... | 5 |
| | | | Babu Jodunath Seal. |
| | | | Mr. E. S. A. Cohen. |
| | | | Babu Nilmadhub Gupta. |
| | | | Babu Chidum Chunder Seal. |
| | | | Babu Doorga Charan Chowdhury. |
| | | | Samal ... and Narain Das Baboos. |
| | | | Ibrahim Malin Arin. |
| | | | Babu Ruseck Lal Chatterjee. |
| | | | Babu Taruck Nath Chatterjee. |
| | | | Babu Huris Chunder Bose. |
| | | | Babu Lokenath Chatterjee. |
| | | | Ram Rutton and Ram Gopal. |

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 3rd January 1879. }

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note

Value.

Name of Claimant.

J 5-91180

...

Rs. 20

... Mr. J. H. Carroll, Sub-Inspector of Army Schools, Coonoor.

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 24th December 1878. }

J. C. WYNSCOM,

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.

Value.

Name of Claimant

I 3-15718

...

Rs. 100

.. A Kristnappa Chetty, No. 5, Thumboo Chetty Street, Muthoolpet, Madras.

COCONADA, - Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 21st December 1878 }

C. E. PLUNKETT,

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th December 1878.

No. 8658.—Consequent upon the admission of Newfoundland, the British Colonies on the West Coast of Africa (Gold Coast, Senegambia, Lagos, and Sierra Leone), the Falkland Islands, and British Honduras, into the General Postal Union, with effect from the 1st January 1879, the rates of postage and conditions (as below) appertaining to correspondence with Union Countries served through the United Kingdom will be applicable from the date above mentioned to correspondence with those places:—

| Correspondence for | EACH LETTER. (C DENOTES COM- PULSORY PRE- PAYMENT.) | | EACH NEWS- PAPER. | | EACH PACKET. | |
|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| | Per 1 oz. | Registration Fee. | Per 4 ozs. | | Per 2 ozs. | |
| | Annus. | Annus. | Annus. | | Annus. | |
| Africa, West Coast, British Possessions (Gold Coast, Lagos, Senegambia, and Sierra Leone), Falkland Islands (South Atlantic), British Honduras, British Newfoundland, British— | | | | | | |
| Via Hindustani through United Kingdom | 6 | 4 | 2 | | 2 | |
| Via Hindustani through French Office, Madras | | | | | | |
| Additional route from Aden only. By French packet through Agent on Board | 6 | 4 | 2 | | 2 | |

A. M. MONTEATH,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 31st December 1878.

No. 9137.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr. C. S. Bonifacio, Inspector of Post Offices, Cuddalore Division, has been promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade.

Mr. E. H. Gregory, Inspector of Post Offices, Calicut Division, has been promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. G. Combes, has been temporarily appointed to officiate for Mr. E. H. Gregory on sick leave.

Mr. G. W. Cresswell, Inspector of Post Offices, Coconada Division, has been promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. M. Dawes, Inspector of Post Offices, Hyderabad Division, has been promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. S. Bonifacio, 1st Grade Inspector of Post Offices, Cuddalore Division, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th November 1878.

Mr. E. M. Dawes, 3rd Grade Inspector of Post Offices, has been appointed to officiate for Mr. C. S. Bonifacio.

Mr. G. E. Walker, Postmaster, Hyderabad, has been appointed to officiate for Mr. E. M. Dawes as Inspector in the Hyderabad Division.

F. R. HOGG,

Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1879.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 10th January 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 6th January 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyauk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer Madras, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 5th January 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 4th January 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer Poonah, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 9th January 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 8th January 1879, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail via Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 10th January 1879, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 9th January 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P. M.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, No. VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 19th and 20th October last, 17 copper idols valued at Rs. 102 were found at Panduthakudy, Mannargudy Taluq, by the Merassidars of that village. All persons claiming the whole or any portion thereof are required to appear personally or by agents before the undersigned at his office at 11 A. M., on Thursday, the 1st May 1879, and establish their claims thereto.

H. J. STOKES,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 7th December 1878.

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 21 feet length @ | Rs. 2 10 0 | per cubic foot. |
| 22 " @ | " 2 12 | |
| 23 " @ | " 2 14 0 | |
| 24 " @ | " 3 0 0 | |

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| from 12 to 20 feet @ | Rs. 2 8 0 | per cubic foot. |
| under 12 & over 7 " @ | " 2 4 0 | |
| under 7 " @ | " 2 0 0 | |

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

KUNHIYALAL,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 9th December 1878.

500 Rupees Reward.

The above reward will be given by the Government of India for the best *Sanitary Primer* suitable for use in Indian schools, both English and Vernacular. The work must be in the

English language from which it will afterwards be translated into the principal languages of India: it must be simple, without theories, and thoroughly practical, showing in particular the chief sanitary defects of Indian towns and villages and the best means of remedying these defects, and it must not cover more than from 24 to 30 pages of print of small pica octavo size. Competing Primers, either in print or *very legible* manuscript, to be sent so as to arrive not later than the 1st April 1879 at the Home Office, Calcutta. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT;
SIMLA,
The 4th October 1878.

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- " 9. Rock off Pegu Coast.
- " 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
- " 11. "Intermediate" light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
- " 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
- " 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.

No. 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.

" 15. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Kurrachee; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.

" 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.

" 17. Alteration in position of "intermediate" light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.

" 18. Destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house.

" 19. Correct position of Sautipilly Light-house.

" 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.

" 21. Light-vessel near Krishna Shoal, Burma.

" 22. Additional information, Krishna Shoal Light-vessel and Light at Pooree.

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- " 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
- " 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca-Salangore-Mala Coast.
- " 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
- " 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Chagula Island.
- " 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Markers at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 056278, of the 4½ per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Charconda Ramachendriah, and last endorsed to Charconda Ramachendriah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

CHARCONDA RAMACHENDRIAH,
Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Lost, Stolen, & Misaid

The Government Promissory Note No. 43323, of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of , and lastly endorsed to Khodadad Khan by Bhurnee Mull, by whom it was never endorsed to any other per-

son. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal.

E. D. L. BIGNELL,
In charge of Treasury.

GWALIOR TREASURY,
The 16th December 1878. }

Lost

The lower half of Government of India Debenture for 15 years, No. 003489, at 5 per cent., dated 1st June 1867, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Munshi Purbhodial, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MUNSHI PURBHODIAL,
Tuhsildar of Bahraich, Oudh.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

First publication.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st December 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XVIII OF 1878.

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure;
section 4.

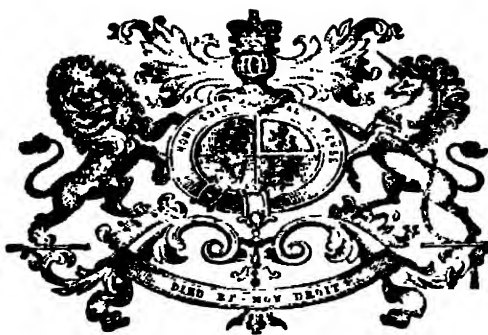
WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Preamble. Procedure, section four;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In the said section, for the words “local law” in each of the places where they occur, the words “any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor, or a Lieutenant-Governor, in Council” shall be substituted; and for the words “landlord and tenant,” the words “landholders and their tenants or agents” shall be substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(Third Publication.)

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th December, 1878:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to prevent the

- Circular letter to Local Governments, No. 1037-41, dated 18th July, 1878.
- From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjab, No. 414C, dated 31st July, 1878.
- „ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 255A, dated 27th July, 1878.
- „ Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Mairwara, No. 495, dated 31st July, 1878.
- „ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 326-1L, dated 3rd August, 1878.
- „ Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1212-361, dated 8th August, 1878.
- „ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3282-112, dated 13th August, 1878.
- Office memorandum from Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 951F, dated 27th September, 1878.

indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants in British Burma was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. We have extended the permission to kill and

capture elephants in the cases mentioned in section 2, clause (2) of the Bill as introduced, to the case of elephants found in the immediate vicinity of equals.

3. We have enlarged the local extent of the Act so as to include not only the territories of British Burma, but also those of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Chhota Nagpur, and any other local area to which it may be extended by the Local Government.

4. We have made its provisions applicable to the capture as well as to the killing of wild elephants.

5. We have, adopting the suggestion referred to by the Member in charge of the Bill when introducing it, provided, in section 4 of the Bill as now amended, that any elephant captured and the tusks of any elephant killed under section 3, clauses (a) and (b), without license, shall be the property of the Government.

6. We have made it clear that fees to be taken for licenses to kill and capture elephants may be taken in kind, that is to say, in tusks or in elephants as well as in money.

7. We have recast the principal penalty-section (now section 7), and have enhanced the maximum penalty (which, bearing in mind the value of an elephant, seemed to us inadequate) to five hundred rupees for each elephant concerned, and, in the case of a second conviction, from three months to six months' imprisonment,—the term fixed in the Indian Forest Act for the offence of killing an elephant in a reserved or protected forest. We have made the amount or value of any fee payable for a license recoverable as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

8. In view of the extended scope and local operation of the Act herein proposed, we have made a suitable alteration in the title of the Bill.

9. For the same reason, we recommend that the Bill, as amended, be republished.

10. The Bill has been published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in the *British Burma Gazette*. The report from British Burma as to its publication in that Province does not state that it has been published in the vernacular.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th December 1878. }

T. H. THORNTON.
WHITLEY STOKES.

No. II.

A Bill for the preservation of wild elephants.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the preservation of wild elephants;
 Preamble. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. "1. This Act may be called
 Act, 1879." "The Elephants Preservation

Local extent. It extends to the territories now respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma and Coorg;

and the Local Government may extend it to any other local area by notification in the official Gazette.

Commencement. So far as regards the power to make declarations and rules, it shall come into force on the passing thereof.
 In other respects it shall come into force on the first day of March, 1879.

Repeal. 2. The words "kills or catches elephants," in section 25, clause (i), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and the words "killing or catching elephants," in section 31, clause (j) of the same Act, shall be repealed in every local area to which this Act extends or is extended.

Killing and capture of wild elephants prohibited. 3. No person shall kill, injure or capture, or attempt to kill, injure or capture, any wild elephant unless—

(a) in defence of himself or some other person;

(b) when such elephant is found injuring houses or cultivation, or upon, or in the immediate vicinity of, any main public road or any railway or canal; or

(c) as permitted by a license granted under this Act.

Rights of Government with respect to certain elephants and tusks. 4. Every elephant captured, and the tusks of every elephant killed, in any of the cases mentioned in section three, clauses (a) and (b), by any person not licensed under this Act, shall be the property of Government.

License to kill and capture wild elephants. 5. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of any District may, subject to such rules as may for the time being be in force under this Act, grant licenses to kill, or to capture, or to kill and capture, wild elephants in such district:

Provided that no such license shall authorize any person to enter upon any land without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof.

Power of Local Government. 6. The Local Government may from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council,

declare what shall be deemed to be main public roads and canals within the meaning of this Act, and

make rules consistent with this Act for regulating and to make rules as to licenses.

(a) the grant and renewal of licenses under this Act,

(b) the fees (if any) in money, tusks or captured elephants to be charged on such grant and renewal,

(c) the time during which such licenses shall continue in force, and

(d) the conditions (if any) on which they shall be granted.

All such declarations and rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

7. Whoever, in contravention of section three, kills, injures or captures, or attempts to kill, injure or capture, any wild elephant, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each elephant concerned;

and whoever breaks any condition contained in a license granted under this Act shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Any person convicted of a second offence under this section shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

When any person holding a license under this Act is convicted under this section, such license shall become void and shall be delivered up to the convicting Magistrate.

8. Any officer of Revenue or Police, or any forest-officer, who may find any person killing, injuring or capturing, or attempting to kill, injure or capture, any wild elephant, except in the cases mentioned in section three, clauses (a) and (b), may require him to produce and shew a license granted to him under this Act.

Any person who, on such request, wilfully refuses or is unable to produce and shew such license as aforesaid, shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under this Act, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

9. Every prosecution under this Act shall be commenced within six months from the commission of the offence in respect of which it is instituted.

10. The amount or value of any fee payable under any license granted under this Act may be recovered from the licensee as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

D. FITZPATRICK,
 Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st December 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 11 of 1878.

THE RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL, 1878.

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A Bill to Appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the management of the affairs of the port of Rangoon, and for that purpose to appoint Commissioners: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. This Act may be called "The Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879."

It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may notify in the *British Burma Gazette*, and it shall extend—

- (a) to the Port of Rangoon as for the time being defined by the Local Government under the provisions of this or any other Act;
- (b) to the approaches as for the time being defined as aforesaid to the said port;
- (c) to such parts of the river and other places or things outside the said port and the approaches to the said port as in this Act provided.

But nothing in this Act contained shall affect—

- (a) any power or authority vested in the Chief Revenue Authority, or the Collector of Customs, under any law for the time being in force; or
- (b) the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, section 25.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation. "Port" means the port of Rangoon.

"The River" means any flowing water within a radius of eight statute miles from Soolay Pagoda wharf navigable by vessels, and includes the bank up to high-water mark.

"High-water mark" means a line drawn through the highest points reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year, or through any lower points which may be declared or described by the Local Government under section 4.

"Low-water mark" means the lowest point reached by ebb-spring tides at any season of the year.

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

"Land" includes the bed of the river below high-water mark, and also things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner appointed under this Act.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time alter the limits within which this Act shall be in force, and declare or describe by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, or by means of maps, posts, or otherwise, the extent of such limits or any portion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONERS.

5. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, appoint persons either by name or by virtue of their office, to be Commissioners for the port of Rangoon.

Provided that—

(a) the number of such Commissioners holding office at one and the same time shall not be more than twelve or less than six;

(b) the number of such Commissioners who are persons holding salaried offices under Government shall be—

(i) not less than four or more than six, when the total number of Commissioners is eleven or twelve.

(ii) not less than three or more than five, when the total number of Commissioners is nine or ten.

6. Commissioners appointed under section 5 shall hold office for two years, and may thereafter be re-appointed; but the Local Government may at any time accept the resignation of any such Commissioner.

7. Notwithstanding anything in sections 5 and 6, the Local Government may—

(a) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council by written order direct that any Commissioner shall cease from a specified date to be a Commissioner;

(b) by written order direct that any Commissioner therein named who, without the written consent of the Local Government, absents himself from six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners, shall cease to be a Commissioner :

And the Commissioner so named shall cease to be a Commissioner accordingly.

8. The Local Government may from time to time appoint one of the Commissioners to be Chairman and Vice-Chairman. and another of the Commissioners to be Vice-Chairman, cancel such appointment, and fix the remuneration, if any, which the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall respectively receive.

9. Every appointment, cancellation of appointment, and removal from office made, and resignation accepted, under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, shall be notified in the *British Burma Gazette*.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

10. Subject to the powers respectively conferred on, and reserved to, the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government by this Act or by any general or local law, the execution and administration of the powers and trusts created and declared by this Act shall be vested in the Commissioners.

11. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may acquire and hold movable or immovable property within or without the limits of the port, and with the same sanction may lease, mortgage, sell or exchange such property.

12. The property specified in schedule (A) hereto annexed, shall be vested in the Commissioners, provided that—

(a) no buildings or other permanent structures shall be erected thereon, except with the sanction of, and on plans to be previously approved of by, the Local Government;

(b) any portion of such property required by Government for a public purpose may be taken by Government without claim to compensation, on the part of the Commissioners except for buildings or other permanent structures erected thereon with the sanction of the Local Government subsequently to the passing of this Act.

(c) nothing in this section shall apply to, or affect the rights or interests of, private persons or of the Municipality of Rangoon in any such property or the land occupied as a Government timber depôt or the land occupied or to be occupied by Government for the defences of the port or for the Strand Bank Railway.

(d) out of the rents and income derived from the property aforesaid, the Local Government may assign annually to the municipality of Rangoon such sum, not exceeding the average of the sums so assigned during the five years last preceding the passing of this Act, as the Local Government thinks fit.

(e) if any question should arise between the Government and the Commissioners as to the

boundaries of any portion of such land, the Local Government may define and demarcate such boundaries, and the decision of the Local Government in respect to such boundaries shall be final.

13. When any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the Commissioners.

14. All port dues collected under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and all mooring rates, license-fees, fines, penalties, expenses, proceeds of sales, salvage, harbour-master's fees, fees for hauling and services rendered to vessels and other moneys realised under the said Act, shall, unless where the said Act otherwise provides, be paid to the Commissioners.

15. All property vested in, or acquired or held by, and all moneys raised by, or paid, or payable to, the Commissioners shall be held and applied by them in trust for the purposes of this Act.

16. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and under such rules and conditions as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe, the Commissioners may from time to time borrow money to cover the estimated cost of works duly sanctioned for the improvement of the port.

A separate account shall be kept of all such money borrowed and of the expenditure thereof on such works, and also of the receipts and profits, if any, from such works; and the interest of the money borrowed shall be a first charge on any property vested in, and on any moneys paid by, or paid, or payable to, the Commissioners.

17. The works to be constructed and carried out by the Commissioners may include the following:—

(a) wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, and piers, with all necessary and convenient drains, arches, landing-places, stairs, fences, and approaches;

(b) tramways, warehouses, sheds, engines, and other appliances for conveying, receiving, and storing goods and merchandise landed or to be shipped;

(c) laying down moorings, and the erection of cranes, scales, and all other necessary appliances for loading and unloading vessels;

(d) reclaiming, enclosing, and raising any part of the river bank or the river bed within the limits of the port;

(e) the construction and application of dredges and other machines for cleaning, deepening, and improving the river bed within the limits of the port;

(f) procuring and employing steam vessels in towing vessels into, out of, in or upon the river, or in the port;

(g) the construction of such works without the limits of the port as shall be necessary for the protection of works executed under this Act;

(h) all such other works and appliances as may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

18. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and with the Indian Ports Act, 1875, for any of the following purposes, (that is to say):—

(a) for regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of the port;

(b) for regulating the berths, stations, and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in the port;

(c) for striking the yards and topmasts and for rigging in the booms and yards of vessels in the port, and for swinging and taking in davits, boats, and other things projecting from such vessels;

(d) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things in, or attached to, vessels in the port;

(e) for regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in the port, and the stations to be occupied by such vessels whilst so engaged;

(f) for regulating, declaring, and defining the wharfs, quays, jetties, stages, and piers on which goods shall be landed from vessels and shipped on board vessels;

(g) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within the port and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in, or adjoining to, the same, and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free;

(h) for the safe and convenient use of the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, warehouses, sheds, and other works in, and adjoining to, the same;

(i) for the removal of wrecks and keeping clean the river, the river bank, and the works of the Commissioners, and for preventing filth or rubbish being thrown therein or thereon;

(j) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in the port;

(k) for regulating the mooring and warping of all vessels within the port and the use of warps therein;

(l) for regulating the use of the mooring-buoys, chain, and other moorings in the port;

(m) for fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing;

(n) for licensing and regulating cargo, ferry, and other boats plying for hire in the port;

(o) for regulating the use of fires and lights within the port;

(p) for enforcing and regulating the use of signal lights by vessels at night in the port;

(q) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the port;

(r) for fixing the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board any quantity of gunpowder or other explosive substance in excess of such quantity as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf;

(s) for regulating the reception and removal of goods within and from the premises of the Commissioners, and for declaring the procedure to be followed in taking charge of goods which shall have been damaged before landing, or shall be alleged to be so damaged;

(t) for the mode of payment of tolls, charges, dues, and rates levied under this Act;

(u) for providing water for ships and for licensing and regulating water boats;

(v) for otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Such rules when sanctioned by the Local Government shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

19. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the Commissioners shall, within the limits of the port, regulate the conservancy of the port, direct and control the Conservator and his establishment, and enforce all rules for the safety of shipping and the preservation of the port; and the Conservator and his establishment shall, within the limits of the port, act under the Commissioners and obey their lawful orders.

20. Within the limits of the port, Pilots in charge of vessels shall obey all lawful orders issued to them by the Commissioners in respect to such vessels.

21. The Commissioners shall make a sufficient number of landing-places from and upon which the public shall be permitted to embark and land free of charge.

22. The Commissioners may occupy, or remove, or modify any bathing-place or landing-place, and prohibit the public from resorting to or using the same, provided that in case of such prohibition the Commissioners shall provide for the use of the public such other bathing-places or landing-places as the Local Government may direct.

23. For the expeditions and convenient shipment of goods in and from sea-going vessels, the Commissioners shall provide and maintain sufficient wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses, and sheds, and sufficient servants and appliances, and shall by their servants land and ship all goods from and upon any such vessel coming to such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, except where there is a lawful excuse for refusing to land or ship such goods, or such vessel is by reason of the breach or non-observance of any law or regulation not entitled to have her cargo shipped or discharged, provided that—

(a) the Commissioners shall not be bound to land, ship, or move any single article or package exceeding ten tons or twenty hundredweight in weight, except at such special charge as may be agreed on in respect of such article or package;

(b) the Commissioners may by special agreement with the masters of vessels or the owners of goods permit goods to be landed and shipped by others than their own servants.

24. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier has been made and completed with sufficient appliances for landing and shipping, or for landing or for shipping goods from and upon sea-going vessels, the Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Local Government, and by a notification published in three consecutive numbers of the *British Burma Gazette*, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier is ready for receiving,

•landing and shipping, or landing, or shipping goods from and upon sea-going vessels.

From and after such publication, the Commissioners may require the Conservator of the port, or other person exercising the rights, powers and authorities of the Conservator of the port, from time to time, when there shall be room at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, to order to come alongside of such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, for the purpose of being laden or unladen, any sea-going vessel which has not commenced to discharge cargo, or which being about to take in cargo has not commenced to take in cargo.

25. When a sufficient number of wharfs, quays,

If accommodation sufficient, all sea-going vessels compelled to use wharfs, &c.

stages, jetties, piers, warehouses, sheds and appliances have been provided as aforesaid, the Commissioners

may with the sanction of the Local Government, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *British Burma Gazette*, direct that no goods shall be landed or shipped from or upon any sea-going vessels within the port, save at such wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, and piers, and may, in like manner, alter, vary or revoke any such order.

26. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or

Inland vessels compelled to use wharfs, &c.

pier for receiving, landing, or shipping goods from vessels, not being sea-going

vessels, has been made and completed with sufficient warehouses, sheds and appliances in that behalf, the Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Local Government, and by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *British Burma Gazette*, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from vessels, not being sea-going vessels, and that within certain prescribed limits to be therein specified in such order, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into any vessel, not being a sea-going vessel, of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, and may in like manner alter, vary or revoke any such order. From and after such publication, it shall not be lawful for any vessel of such class to land or ship any goods at any place within the limits so specified, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, nor for any such vessel while within such limits to anchor, fasten, or lay within fifty yards of low-water mark without the consent of the Commissioners.

If after such publication such vessel, while within such limits, so anchor, fastens or lays, the Commissioners may cause the same to be removed out of the said limits.

27. The Commissioners may by notice in writing

Power to order removal of vessels from wharfs, &c.

order the master, owner or agent of any vessel to remove such vessel from any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier.

belonging to the Commissioners; and unless such vessel shall be removed therefrom within thirty-six hours after service of such notice on the officer in charge of such vessel, or the master, owner, or agent thereof, the Commissioners may charge in respect of such vessel such sum not exceeding fifty rupees for each day of twenty-four hours or portion of such day after the expiry of such thirty-six hours during which such vessel remains at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier as the Commissioners think fit.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in

Power to exempt from obligation to use wharfs, &c.

sections 24, 25 and 26, the Local Government may, by notification in the

British Burma Gazette, from time to time permit certain specified vessels or classes of vessels to discharge or ship cargo, or certain specified goods or cargoes or classes of goods or cargoes to be landed or shipped, elsewhere and at such part of the port and for such time and on such conditions as the Local Government may think fit, and otherwise grant exemption from the provisions of the sections aforesaid. The Local Government may also by like notification cancel or modify any such notice.

29. Whenever any goods are landed by

Discharge of liability on goods landed.

the Commissioners from any vessel, the Commissioners shall if so required give to

the person in charge of such vessel a receipt in the form or to the effect set forth in schedule (B) hereto annexed, and may in any such receipt include all goods landed from such vessel during one day; and no person to whom such receipt is so given, nor the master nor owner of the vessel from which the goods in respect of which such receipt is given may have been landed, shall be liable for any loss or damage to such goods which may occur after they have been so landed.

30. When the Local Government appoints,

Wharfs, &c., to be appointed under Customs Acts.

under the provisions of any Act for the regulation of duties of customs, any

wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed provided under this Act for the use of sea-going vessels to be a wharf for the landing, or a warehouse for the storing, of goods within the meaning of such Act, the Commissioners shall set apart, maintain and secure on such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed such portion thereof, or place therein, or adjoining thereto, for the use of the officers of customs, as the Local Government approves of or appoints in that behalf.

31. Notwithstanding that any wharf, quay,

Dues at customs wharfs, &c.

stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed, or portion thereof, has, under the provisions

of the last section, been set apart for the use of the officers of customs, all dues, rates, tolls, charges and rents payable in respect thereof, or for the use thereof, or for the stowage of goods therein, shall be paid and be payable to the Commissioners or to such persons as they may appoint to receive the same.

32. It shall not be lawful for any person, save

Private wharfs, &c., prohibited.

the Commissioners, to make, erect or fix below high-water mark within the port, any

wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring.

Any matter or thing so made, erected or fixed may be removed by the Commissioners, and the person who has so made, erected or fixed any such matter or thing shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such matter or thing has been permitted to remain so made, erected or fixed, after notice to remove the same has been given to him, and shall also be liable to pay all expenses which may have been

incurred by the Commissioners in removing such matter or thing.

33. In case any wharf, dock, quay, jetty, stage, pier, erection or mooring is, without the consent in writing of the Local Government, made, erected or fixed below high-water mark without the limits for the time being of the port, and thereafter the limits of the port are extended so as to include the place in which such wharf, dock, quay, jetty, pier, erection or mooring has been made, erected or fixed, the Commissioners may remove, fill up or destroy such wharf, dock, quay, jetty, pier, erection or mooring without making any compensation therefor.

34. The Commissioners shall frame—

(a) a scale of tolls, dues, rates and charges for the landing and shipment of goods from and into sea-going vessels and vessels not being sea-going vessels respectively, at the wharfs, quays, stages, jetties and piers, and for the use thereof by such vessels, and for the storing and keeping of any goods stored in any premises belonging to the Commissioners, and for the removal of goods, and for the use of any mooring,

(b) a scale of tolls for the use of the said wharfs, quays, moorings, stages, jetties and piers by any such vessels, in case the Commissioners permit the goods to be landed or shipped by others than their own servants; and

(c) a scale of charges for any services to be performed by the Commissioners or their servants in respect of any vessels or goods, or for the use of any works or appliances to be provided by the Commissioners.

Such scales shall be submitted to the Local Government, and, after approval or modification by the Local Government, shall be published by the Commissioners in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Subject to the like approval or modification and publication, the Commissioners may, in like manner, from time to time alter the said scales.

Every such scale shall be printed in the English and Burmese languages and characters, and shall be hung up, and kept hung up, in some conspicuous place at the several wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses and sheds.

35. For the amount of all tolls, charges, dues and rates levied under this Act in respect of any goods, the Commissioners shall have a lien on such goods, and shall be entitled to seize and detain the same until such tolls, charges, dues and rates are fully paid.

Tolls, charges, dues and rates in respect of goods to be landed shall become payable immediately on the landing of the goods, and, in respect of goods to be removed from the premises of the Commissioners, or to be shipped for export, shall be payable before the goods are removed or shipped.

The lien for such tolls, charges, dues and rates shall have priority over all other liens and claims, except for general average, for the ship-owner's lien for freight upon the said goods where such lien exists and has been preserved in the manner hereinafter provided, for primage, and for money payable to Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council under any law for the time being in force.

36. If the master or owner of any vessel, or his agent, at or before the time of landing from such vessel any goods at any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, gives to the Commissioners notice in writing that such goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight or other charges payable to the ship-owner to an amount to be mentioned in such notice, such goods shall continue liable to the same lien, if any, for such charges as they were subject to before the landing thereof.

Such goods shall be retained either in the warehouses and sheds of the Commissioners, or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, in the public warehouses, at the risk and expense of the owners of the said goods, until the lien is discharged as hereinafter mentioned.

37. Upon the production to any officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf of a document purporting to be a receipt for, or a release from, the amount so mentioned, executed by the person by or on whose behalf such notice as aforesaid has been given, the Commissioners may permit such goods to be removed without regard to such lien as aforesaid, provided they shall have used reasonable care in respect to the authenticity of such document.

38. Whenever goods have, without any default on the part of the Commissioners, been left for two clear days on or in any wharf or shed belonging to the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such goods to be removed, either to any warehouse belonging to them, or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, to the public warehouses; and the removal to, and detention in, any such warehouse shall be at the risk and expense of the owners of the said goods.

Whenever any goods are so removed, the Commissioners shall give notice to the consignee or owner of such goods of such removal, if his address be known, by letter sent by post to such address or left thereat; and shall also publish in the *British Burma Gazette* and in two local newspapers, notice of such removal, and shall specify therein the numbers, marks, and descriptions of such goods so far as the same appear, and the consignee or owner of such goods, in addition to the expenses of the removal of the same, shall be liable, in case the goods are removed to any warehouse of the Commissioners, to a charge for warehousing for the time during which the goods shall remain in the said warehouse.

If the said goods are removed to the public warehouses, the said consignee or owner shall be liable to the charges for warehousing goods in such public warehouses, and the said goods shall remain subject to all liens to which they would have been liable if they had remained in the possession of the Commissioners, and shall be subject to the power of sale hereinafter given.

39. If the tolls, charges, dues, and rates payable to the Commissioners in respect of any goods under this Act are not paid, or if the lien of the ship-owner for freight where such notice as aforesaid has been given is not discharged, the Commissioners may, and in the latter event, if required by or on behalf of the person claiming such lien for freight, shall, at

the expiration of four months from the time when the goods were placed in their custody, sell by public auction the said goods, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the amounts hereinafter directed to be paid out of the produce of such sale.

Before making such sale, ten days' notice of the same shall be given by publication thereof in the *British Burma Gazette* and in two local newspapers.

If the address of the owner of the goods has been stated on the manifest of the cargo, or in any of the documents which have come into the hands of the Commissioners, or is otherwise known, notice shall also be given to the owner of the goods by letter delivered at such address or sent by the post; but the title of a *bonâ fide* purchaser of such goods shall not be invalidated by reason of the omission to send such notice, nor shall any such purchaser be bound to enquire whether such notice has been sent:

Provided that if such goods are of so perishable a nature as, in the opinion of the officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf, to render early or immediate sale necessary or advisable, the Commissioners may, within such period not less than twenty-four hours after the landing of the goods as they think fit, sell by public auction the said goods or such portion of them as aforesaid, in which event such notice shall be given to the owner of the goods as the urgency of the case admit.

Application of sale proceeds.

40. The proceeds of every such sale shall be applied as follows:—

(a). In payment of the expenses of the sale.

(b). In payment according to their respective priorities of the liens and claims excepted in section 35 from the priority of the lien of the Commissioners.

(c). In payment of the tolls, charges, and expenses of landing, removing, storing, or warehousing the same, and of all other charges due to the Commissioners in respect thereto.

(d). The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods, or to his agent, on his applying for the same, provided such application be made within one year from the sale, or reason be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners why such application was not so made; and in case such application shall not be so made, nor reason shown, such surplus shall be held by the Commissioners upon trust for the purposes of this Act.

41. If the master of any vessel in respect of which any tolls, dues, rates, penalties, or charges are payable under this Act, or any rules or orders made in pursuance thereof, refuse or neglect to pay the same or any part thereof on demand, the Commissioners may apply to the Collector of Customs of the port, and such Collector shall distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount so due to the Commissioners is paid;

and in case any part of the said tolls, dues, rates, penalties or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrestment, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrestment has been so made, the Collector of Customs may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be

sold, and, with the proceeds of such sale, shall satisfy such tolls, dues, rates, penalties or charges, and costs, including the costs of sale, remaining unpaid, rendering the surplus (if any) to the master of such vessel on demand.

42. If the Commissioners give to the officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant the port clearance of any vessel, a

notice stating that an amount therein specified is due in respect of tolls, dues, rates, charges, or penalties chargeable under this Act, or any rules or orders made in pursuance thereof, against such vessel, or the owner or master of such vessel, in respect thereof, or against or in respect of any goods on board such vessel, such officer shall not grant such port clearance until the amount so chargeable has been paid.

43. In case any damage or mischief is done to any wharfs, quays, jetties, piers or works constructed or acquired by the Commissioners under this Act, by any vessel

through the negligence of any person having the guidance or command thereof, or of any of the mariners or persons employed therein, any Magistrate of the town of Rangoon may, on the application of the Commissioners, and on declaration by them that payment for such damage or mischief has been refused or has not been made on demand, issue a summons to the master of, or agent for, such vessel, requiring him to attend on a day and at an hour named in the summons to answer touching such damage or mischief.

If at the time appointed in the summons, and whether the person summoned appears or not, it is proved that the alleged damage was done through such negligence as aforesaid, and that the pecuniary amount of the same does not exceed two hundred rupees, the Magistrate may issue his warrant of distress, under which a sufficient portion of the boats, masts, spars, ropes, cables, anchors or stores of the vessel may be seized and sold to cover the expenses of and attending the execution of the distress, and the pecuniary amount of damage as aforesaid, and such amount shall be paid to the Commissioners out of the proceeds of the distress: provided that if at the time of the damage or mischief the vessel was under the orders of a duly authorized officer belonging to the Pilot Service or the Harbour-Master's or Master-Attendant's Department, the case shall not be cognizable by the Magistrate under this section.

44. The Commissioners shall provide such sums as the Local Government may from time to time require for the establishment and maintenance of police, to be called "River Police," for the protection of the port, the approaches to the port, and the river. Such sums shall be a first charge on any property vested in and on any moneys raised by, or paid, or payable to the Commissioners under this Act.

The River Police shall be enrolled under Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*).

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE GENERAL CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

45. All acts and proceedings of the Commissioners shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government and the Local Government may cancel, suspend, or modify any

such acts or proceedings, and may grant exemption from the payment of any tolls, charges, dues, or rates leviable under this Act.

46. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the cost and class of works which the Commissioners may execute, and the objects to which the receipts of the Commissioners shall be applied.

47. The Local Government may at any time order a local survey and examination of any works of the Commissioners under this Act, or the site thereof, and the cost of such survey or examination shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

48. If the Commissioners allow any work acquired or constructed by them under this Act to fall into disrepair, or do not complete any work commenced by them, or duly estimated for and sanctioned, and do not, after notice given by the Local Government in writing, proceed effectually to repair or complete such work, the Local Government may cause such work to be restored, completed, or constructed, and the cost thereof shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

49. If at any time the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the purposes intended to be accomplished under this Act have not been, and are not likely to be, properly accomplished by the Commissioners, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to be republished in the *British Burma Gazette*, give notice that, unless within six months the Commissioners shall take measures to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council for properly accomplishing the said purposes, the powers by this Act conferred on the Commissioners will, at the end of such period, be withdrawn and revoked.

On the expiration of the period aforesaid, the Governor-General in Council may declare such powers to be withdrawn or revoked, and may direct the Local Government to assume such powers; and thereupon such powers shall be withdrawn and revoked accordingly, and all the powers, rights and authorities vested by this Act in the Commissioners shall thereupon vest in the Local Government.

50. The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate to the Commissioners all or any of the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma within the port under the Burmese Steamer Survey Act, 1871, and may at any time resume the same.

51. The Commissioners may issue licenses to properly qualified persons to survey ships within the port, and may cancel and revoke such licenses.

When there is in Rangoon a Surveyor licensed by the Commissioners, it shall not be lawful for any servant of Government to undertake the survey of private vessels.

Nothing in this section shall affect the powers vested in the Chief Commissioner of British Burma under the Burmese Steamer Survey Act, 1871,

except only and in so far as such powers have been delegated to the Commissioners under section 50.

CHAPTER V.

OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

52. The Commissioner shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman or of their Vice-Chairman.

53. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts made in manner hereinafter provided.

54. Every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, the neglect of his duty, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such court as the Local Government directs as for money due to Government.

55. No suits shall be brought against the Commissioners, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within six months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

56. The Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master-Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of the port, or of any Pilot, or of any deputy or assistant of any of the officers above mentioned, or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such officer or assistant, done within the limits of the port; nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things within the said limits which may be used by such vessel.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Commissioners from a suit in respect of any act done by or under their express order or sanction.

CHAPTER VI.

OF MEETINGS, ESTABLISHMENT, CONTRACTS, AND THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

57. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, elect any one of their number to be Secretary to the Commissioners.

58. The Commissioners shall have a common seal inscribed "Port Commissioners, Rangoon," and an office where the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business.

59. The Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month; and for attendance at every such meeting, the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, receive such fees as the Local Government may from time to time direct: provided that such fees shall not be given for attendance at such meetings oftener than once a month.

60. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend all meetings of the Commissioners.

61. The Chairman, or, in the event of his illness or absence from Rangoon, the Vice-Chairman, may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than three Commissioners, convene a meeting of the Commissioners. Meetings so convened are special meetings: all other meetings are ordinary meetings.

62. At least three days' notice shall be given of every meeting of the Commissioners, and the notice shall state the nature of the business to be transacted.

63. At all meetings of the Commissioners, the business shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:—

(a) The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall be President; if both be absent, the Commissioners may elect one of their number to be President;

(b) The President may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time;

(c) At special meetings, no business shall be transacted other than the special business for the consideration of which the meeting was specially called; at ordinary meetings, any business may be transacted of which due notice has been given.

(d) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be such number, not less than five, as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe;

(e) All questions which may come before the Commissioners at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. Each Commissioner shall have one vote; and in case of equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote;

(f) Minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Commissioners shall be drawn up after each meeting and shall be signed by the President and at least one other member who was present at such meeting. A copy of all such minutes shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be transmitted to the Secretary to the Local Government.

64. The Commissioners may appoint one or more of their number to carry out their resolutions, and to enforce any of the rules made under the provisions of this Act, or they may appoint a special officer for such purpose.

Proceedings not invalidated by defect of form.

65. No proceedings of the Commissioners at any special or ordinary meeting shall be deemed invalid solely by reason of defect of notice or defect of form.

66. The Commissioners shall from time to time prepare and submit to the Local Government a schedule setting forth the number of officers and servants necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and of the salaries, fees, and allowances which it is proposed to assign to such officers and servants. The Local Government may sanction such schedule, or modify and sanction the same. Every such schedule so sanctioned shall remain in force till some other such schedule has been so prepared and sanctioned.

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to employ any officer or servant for any office or employment not sanctioned in such schedule, nor to pay or allow to any officer or servants any salaries, allowances or fees greater than, or beyond those, sanctioned therein.

Nothing in this section applies to artisans, porters or labourers.

67. The Commissioners may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act for regulating the time and place of their meetings, the conduct of their business, the division of the duties among themselves, the guidance of persons employed by them, the appointment, payment, leave, suspension, and removal of their officers and servants mentioned in the schedule last aforesaid, and for other similar matters.

68. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman, together with two other Commissioners, one of whom shall be an *ex-officio* Commissioner, may for and on behalf of the Commissioners enter jointly into any contract or agreement whereof the value or amount shall not exceed two hundred rupees, in such manner and form as, according to the law for the time being administered in Rangoon, would bind them if such contract or agreement were on their own behalf; but every other contract or agreement by or on behalf of the Commissioners shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and by two other Commissioners, of whom one shall be an *ex-officio* Commissioner, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners; and no contract or agreement, not executed as in this section is provided, shall be binding on the Commissioners: provided that—

(a) No contract under or by virtue of which a sum greater than ten thousand rupees may in any event be payable by the Commissioners, shall be valid without the assent in writing of the Local Government.

(b) No new work the estimated cost of which exceeds five hundred rupees shall be commenced by the Commissioners, nor shall any contract be entered into by the Commissioners in respect of any such work, until a plan and estimate thereof has been approved by the Commissioners at a meeting.

(c) In case the estimated cost of such new work shall exceed five thousand rupees, it shall not be commenced, nor shall any contract be entered into in respect of it, until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Local Government, and

sanctioned by the Local Government in an order published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

(d) And in case the estimated cost of any such work exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the Local Government shall not sanction the same until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Governor-General in Council and approved by him.

69. All moneys raised by, and paid to, the Commissioners under this Act, shall be kept in the Bank of Bengal in Rangoon, and no disbursement of such funds, or any part thereof, shall be made:—

(a) except under the signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman; and

(b) in excess of such sum as may in that half be from month to month appropriated by the Commissioners at a meeting.

70. The Commissioners shall annually, or oftener if directed by the Local Government so to do, submit in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct—

(a) statements of their receipts and disbursements under this Act;

(b) reports of all works executed, and proceedings taken by them under this Act;

(c) an estimate of their probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for the expenditure of the same.

71. The accounts of the Commissioners shall be examined and audited in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct; and subject to the provisions of this Act, the estimate of probable receipts, and the proposals for expenditure as aforesaid, may on submission be sanctioned by the Local Government, or may be modified or altered and sanctioned; and an abstract of such estimates and proposals shall, when sanctioned, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

72. Any Commissioner, or servant of the Commissioners not to be interested in contract, or indirectly lends money to the Commissioners, or becomes interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participates, or agrees to participate, in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of the Commissioners, shall forfeit his office or employment, as the case may be, and shall be incapable afterwards of being a Commissioner or holding employment under the Commissioners, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

73. No Commissioner, or servant of the Commissioners, shall be deemed to be liable to a penalty under the preceding section solely by reason of his being a shareholder in any duly incorporated or registered company which may lend money to, or make contracts with, or do work for or on behalf of the Commissioners.

74. Whoever infringes any order issued under sections 24, 25, and 26, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; and if the infringement be continuing, to

a further fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day such order is infringed.

75. Whoever infringes any rule framed by the Commissioners under section 18 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees; and if the infringement be continuing, to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day after notice of such infringement has been given by the Commissioners to the person continuing such infringement.

76. Whenever an offender is sentenced to a fine under this Act, the convicting Court may direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer simple imprisonment for a term which shall not exceed the following scale:—

(a) Two months in the case of continuing infringement of section 32.

(b) One month in the case of continuing infringement of sections 24, 25, and 26.

(c) Fourteen days if the fine does not exceed fifty rupees.

(d) One month if the fine does not exceed one hundred rupees.

(e) Two months if the fine does exceed one hundred rupees.

Sections 68 and 69 of the Indian Penal Code apply to imprisonment in default of payment of fine under this Act.

77. Prosecutions under this Act may be instituted by the Commissioners, or any person authorised by them in this behalf.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

78. The Commissioners and the servants of the Commissioners, other than public servants, are artisans, porters and labourers, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

79. All acts done and proceedings taken by the Strand Bank Committee, before this Act comes into force, and all orders, rules and regulations relating to the port, and to wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, piers, landing-places, tolls, charges, rates and dues within the port made and issued before this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, made and issued under the provisions of this Act.

80. All fees and sums due on account of property for the time being vested in the Commissioners, and all arrears of tolls, charges, rates, and dues imposed under this Act, may be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 12.)

1. All the land belonging to Government between the river on the south and the Strand Road on the north, from East Street on the east to the canal on the west, except—

(a) the land occupied by the Municipality of Rangoon;

(d) the land occupied by the military authorities to an extent of 100 feet on each side of Godwin's Wharf.

2. All other land belonging to Government within the limits of the present port of Rangoon, lying within a line drawn at fifty yards from high-water mark, except—

- (a) the land occupied by the Rangoon Jail Saw-Mill;
- (b) the land occupied as Government timber depôts at Ahlone and Monkey Point;
- (c) the land occupied by the military authorities for the defences at Monkey Point;
- (d) the land assigned for railway purposes;
- (e) the land occupied on the east side of East Street by the Department of Public Works;
- (f) the Dalla Dockyard and the lands attached thereto.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in sec. 29.)

RECEIPT FOR GOODS.

By the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

Landed during the _____ day of _____
from the _____, by the Port
Commissioners, Rangoon, the _____ noted
in the margin, contents and state of the contents
unknown.

NOTE.—If there be any apparent injury, this is to be stated.

For the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

The RANGOON, }
day of . } A. B.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE trade of the port of Rangoon has increased with extraordinary rapidity within the last fifteen years.

Its total value, which in 1861-62 was two and a half millions sterling, had risen in 1866-67 to four millions, and in 1871-72 to five and a half millions. In 1876-77 it amounted to eight and a half millions.

In the same period the shipping had increased from 867 vessels aggregating 295,000 tons, to 1,687 vessels aggregating nearly one million tons.

2. Much has already been done towards the improvement of the port. The approaches have been lighted and buoyed. Several wharves and boat-jetties have been constructed, and a steam-dredger and flats have been purchased for the improvement of the bed of the harbour; but the progress made in this respect has hardly kept pace with the rapid development of the trade. There is still a deficiency of wharf-accommodation. There are as yet no moorings in the river (fixed or floating), no floating-jetties, no cranes capable of lifting more than five tons weight. The system of river-police, too, is defective.

3. Moreover, the need of a properly constituted body, such as exists at Calcutta and Bombay, legally invested with all powers requisite to improve the port and conduct its administration, is much felt. Till the year 1874, the affairs of the port were to some extent at least supervised by the town magistracy; from that year to 1876 by the Municipal Commissioners: and they are at present under the control of the Conservator and a committee which has no legal status whatever. The Chief Commissioner considers this state of things objectionable; not only as it is likely to give rise to legal difficulties, but also because it leaves the management of the port entirely in official hands. It is "not right," in his opinion, "that in so large and important a harbour the mercantile community, whose commercial enterprise is the very life and soul of the place, should have no voice in the management of the affairs of the port," and that while their industry is taxed, they should have nothing to say to the expenditure of the money.

4. To meet the wants thus felt, the present Bill has been framed by the Chief Commissioner, and it is introduced as nearly as possible in the form in which it has been received from him.

5. It provides (in section 5) for the appointment by the Local Government of a body of Commissioners, not more than twelve or less than nine in number, of whom a certain proportion must be non-officials. Subject to the control of the Government (see in particular chapter IV and section 68), these Commissioners will conduct the entire administration of the port.

6. They are (section 17) to construct wharves, jetties, tramways, warehouses and other conveniences for the landing, storing and shipping of goods, to lay down moorings, to improve the port by reclaiming the banks and deepening the river-bed, and to provide tug-steamers. They are, with the previous sanction of the Government (section 18), to make the port-rules which the Local Government is empowered to make under the seventh section of the Indian Ports Act, and additional rules in regard to certain other matters. They are (section 19) to have the control of the Conservator appointed under the Indian Ports Act, and (section 20) of pilots while within port limits.

7. Their functions in regard to the landing and shipping of goods being of special importance, are provided for in considerable detail in sections 23 to 31 which are based on sections 56 to 65 of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Act. By these sections, when the Commissioners have provided sufficient wharf-accommodation, they are empowered, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to issue an order requiring that all goods shall

be shipped and landed at their wharves and through the agency of their servants, and to fix tolls and charges for the use of such wharves and for the services rendered. In order, however, to meet the case of ships engaged in the rice-trade, which, under the present system of conducting business, could not conveniently take in their cargoes from the Commissioners' wharves, a provision (28) has been inserted empowering the Local Government to exempt particular classes of ships from the obligation to use those wharves. By sections 32 and 33, corresponding to sections 56 and 57 of the Calcutta Act, the erection of wharves, &c., by private persons below high water-mark is prohibited.

8. To enable the Commissioners to discharge the duties imposed on them, all Government land required for port purposes is (by section 12) vested in them, and in addition to the tolls and charges above referred to, the port-dues and other revenues realised in the port under the Indian Ports Act are (section 14) made over to them.

They are, moreover, empowered by section 16 to borrow money with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council for carrying out works of improvement.

9. All property thus vested in the Commissioners and all moneys thus received or raised by them are (section 15) to be held by them in trust for the purposes of the Act, but subject to an obligation (section 11, clause (d)) to continue to the Rangoon municipality a certain annual allowance which it has hitherto been receiving from the income of the Port, and (section 44) to provide such sums as the Local Government may from time to time require for the establishment of river-police.

Calcutta,
21th December 1878. }

RIVERS THOMPSON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO **The Gazette of India.**

No 1. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &C., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, IN THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—No. 1673, under date, Fort William, the 28th December 1878.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 613, dated the 11th May 1878, relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Read also—

A letter from the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 3979, dated the 26th ultimo, on the same subject.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the under-mentioned classes of the deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Government of the Punjab :

By the Joint Secretary to
Government in the Irriga-
tion Branch

Contracts and other instruments for the supply of building materials, stores, machinery, &c., for public works, and for the execution of public works generally, and security bonds entered into by revenue subordinates for the proper execution of their duties.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Punjab Government for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract)

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

No. XLII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1878. | Total Decrease in 1878. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 20th Oct. 1877. | 10th Oct. 1878. | to 20th Oct. 1877. | to 10th Oct. 1878. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | East Indian, Main ... | 6,93,156 | 7,27,239 | 3,16,22,306 | 2,78,64,100 | | 37,58,206 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur ... | 91,434 | 64,353 | 38,16,100 | 25,48,002 | | 12,68,098 |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 1,17,554 | 93,538 | 34,93,475 | 34,57,790 | | 35,685 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand ... | 79,886 | 88,956 | 33,70,850 | 35,25,571 | 1,54,721 | |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Sind, Punjab & Delhi ... | 1,91,509 | 2,45,661 | 78,90,948 | 64,41,676 | | 14,49,272 |
| 23rd ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,59,302 | 1,22,008 | 83,64,331 | 52,93,501 | | 30,70,830 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 65,197 | 64,269 | 26,60,678 | 26,01,607 | | 59,071 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 5,40,081 | 5,31,050 | 2,65,97,523 | 2,19,49,091 | | 46,48,432 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,23,978 | 1,04,892 | 60,62,430 | 53,29,529 | | 7,32,901 |
| | TOTAL ... | 20,62,097 | 20,41,966 | 9,38,78,641 | 7,90,13,867 | | 1,48,64,774 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,361 | 2,034 | 93,265 | 1,02,623 | 9,358 | |
| Ditto ... | Nalhati ... | 1,421 | 1,857 | 73,018 | 72,533 | | 485 |
| Ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 41,331 | 48,936 | 21,11,596 | 22,70,903 | 1,59,307 | |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Holkar ... | 7,203 | 15,522 | 3,10,033 | 5,60,840 | 2,50,807 | |
| Ditto ... | Khangnaon ... | | | (a) 15,080 | (b) 17,356 | 2,276 | |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 1,194 | 997 | 65,92 | 77,426 | 11,503 | |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 1,313 | 2,169 | 55,675 | 1,01,629 | 48,954 | |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 12,733 | 16,395 | 6,42,919 | 6,31,185 | | 11,734 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Tirhut ... | 4,603 | 7,952 | 2,24,091 | 3,34,171 | 1,10,077 | |
| 23rd Nov. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 12,093 | 12,140 | 5,61,058 | 6,52,888 | 91,830 | |
| 30th ditto ... | Nemuch ... | 1,404 | 6,452 | 57,359 | 1,15,016 | 87,657 | |
| 23rd ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 1,817 | 21,766 | (c) 8,837 | 6,87,111 | 6,78,274 | |
| 30th ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 12,611 | 18,682 | (d) 1,99,529 | 7,71,372 | 5,71,843 | |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Sindia ... | | 2,015 | | (e) 75,441 | 75,441 | |
| 9th Nov. 1878 | Indus Valley ... | | 11,127 | | (f) 1,01,862 | 1,01,862 | |
| 12th ditto ... | Dhond and Munmad ... | | | | (g) 64,085 | 64,085 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,00,117 | 1,71,314 | 44,48,384 | 67,02,441 | 22,51,057 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 21,62,214 | 22,13,310 | 9,83,27,025 | 8,57,16,308 | | 1,26,10,717 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 4,56,43,405 | 4,19,40,990 | | |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 5,26,83,620 | 4,37,75,318 | | 89,08,302 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 21st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 20th October 1877.

(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 20th October 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 10th October 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 1st July to 10th October 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XLIII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1878. | Total Decrease in 1878. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 25th Oct. 1877. | 20th Oct. 1878. | to 25th Oct. 1877. | to 20th Oct. 1878. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | East Indian, Main ... | 7,13,962 | 7,26,630 | 3,23,66,268 | 2,85,90,730 | | 37,75,538 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur ... | 72,712 | 69,829 | 38,23,813 | 26,17,831 | | 12,70,981 |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 1,02,582 | 80,883 | 35,96,058 | 35,38,673 | | 57,384 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand ... | 92,965 | 1,05,628 | 31,63,764 | 36,31,199 | 1,67,444 | |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Sind, Punjab & Delhi ... | 1,79,597 | 1,98,700 | 80,70,544 | 66,10,376 | | 14,30,169 |
| 23rd ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,16,707 | 1,09,111 | 85,11,039 | 51,02,642 | | 31,08,396 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 69,154 | 58,907 | 27,20,133 | 26,63,514 | | 56,618 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 5,54,906 | 4,67,550 | 2,71,52,429 | 2,24,16,641 | | 47,35,788 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,13,699 | 7,928 | 51,76,123 | 54,17,457 | | 7,58,672 |
| | TOTAL ... | 20,66,524 | 19,05,196 | 9,59,45,165 | 8,64,63 | | 1,50,26,102 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,058 | 2,003 | 95,323 | 1,04,626 | 9,303 | |
| Ditto ... | Nalhati ... | 1,366 | 2,123 | 74,384 | 74,656 | 272 | |
| Ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 45,873 | 56,874 | 21,57,469 | 23,27,777 | 1,70,308 | |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Holkar ... | 8,347 | 17,695 | 3,18,380 | 5,78,535 | 2,60,155 | |
| Ditto ... | Khangnaon ... | | | (a) 15,080 | (b) 17,356 | 2,276 | |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 1,068 | 1,051 | 66,989 | 78,477 | 11,488 | |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 1,149 | 1,896 | 56,824 | 1,06,525 | 49,701 | |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 10,276 | 15,104 | 6,53,195 | 6,46,289 | | 6,906 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Tirhut ... | 6,844 | 7,763 | 2,30,938 | 3,41,934 | 1,10,996 | |
| 23rd Nov. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 13,626 | 31,769 | 5,74,684 | 6,84,648 | 1,09,964 | |
| 30th ditto ... | Nemuch ... | 2,136 | 5,855 | 59,495 | 1,50,871 | 91,376 | |
| 23rd ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 1,919 | 23,036 | (c) 10,756 | 7,10,147 | 6,99,391 | |
| 30th ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 14,305 | 16,803 | (d) 2,13,834 | 7,88,175 | 5,74,341 | |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Sindia ... | | 2,619 | | (e) 78,060 | 78,060 | |
| 9th Nov. 1878 | Indus Valley ... | | 11,364 | | (f) 1,16,226 | 1,16,226 | |
| 30th ditto ... | Dhond and Munmad ... | | | | (g) 64,085 | 64,085 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,08,967 | 1,95,946 | 45,57,351 | 68,98,387 | 23,41,036 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 21,75,491 | 21,01,142 | 10,05,02,516 | 8,78,17,450 | | 1,26,85,066 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 4,66,53,268 | 4,29,69,078 | | |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 5,38,49,248 | 4,48,48,372 | | 90,00,876 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.

(c)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 27th October 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 10th January to 20th October 1878.
(e)—Total receipts from 1st July to 20th October 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1878. | Total Decrease in 1878. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 3rd Nov. 1877. | 2nd Nov. 1878. | to 3rd Nov. 1877. | to 2nd Nov. 1878. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | East Indian, Main ... | 7,90,093 | 7,79,300 | 3,31,56,361 | 2,93,70,030 | ... | 37,86,331 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur .. | 87,882 | 72,860 | 39,76,695 | 26,90,691 | ... | 12,86,004 |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 1,06,758 | 82,527 | 37,02,816 | 36,21,200 | ... | 81,616 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand ... | 89,309 | 1,13,218 | 35,53,063 | 37,44,417 | 1,91,351 | ... |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Sind, Punjab & Delhi ... | 1,94,563 | 2,15,000 | 82,65,107 | 68,55,376 | ... | 14,09,731 |
| 23rd ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,80,393 | 1,06,090 | 86,91,432 | 55,08,732 | ... | 31,82,700 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 53,943 | 55,374 | 27,71,075 | 2,18,888 | ... | 55,187 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 5,15,607 | 4,46,716 | 2,76,68,036 | 2,28,63,357 | ... | 48,04,679 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,16,287 | 1,05,523 | 62,92,416 | 55,22,980 | ... | 7,69,436 |
| | TOTAL ... | 21,34,835 | 19,76,608 | 9,80,80,001 | 8,28,95,671 | ... | 1,51,84,330 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,077 | 2,031 | 97,400 | 1,06,660 | 9,260 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nallhati ... | 1,595 | 1,667 | 75,979 | 76,323 | 344 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 44,295 | 62,106 | 22,01,764 | 23,89,883 | 1,88,119 | ... |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Holkar ... | 8,046 | 12,743 | 3,26,126 | 5,91,278 | 2,65,152 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Khamgaon ... | ... | ... | (a) 15,080 | (b) 47,356 | 2,276 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 1,396 | 986 | 68,385 | 79,163 | 11,078 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 876 | 1,834 | 57,700 | 1,08,359 | 50,659 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 14,120 | 16,032 | 6,67,315 | 6,62,321 | ... | 4,991 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Tirhut ... | 6,260 | 8,056 | 2,37,198 | 3,49,990 | 1,12,792 | ... |
| 23rd Nov. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 14,571 | 21,156 | 5,89,255 | 7,05,804 | 1,16,549 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Neemuch ... | 1,425 | 6,691 | 69,920 | 1,57,562 | 96,642 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 2,228 | 43,533 | (c) 12,984 | 7,53,680 | 7,10,696 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 13,738 | 22,130 | (d) 2,27,572 | 8,10,305 | 5,82,733 | ... |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Sindia ... | ... | 2,054 | ... | (e) 80,114 | 80,114 | ... |
| 9th Nov. 1878 | Indus Valley ... | ... | 15,761 | ... | (f) 1,31,987 | 1,31,987 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Dhond and Munnad ... | ... | ... | ... | (g) 64,085 | 64,085 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,10,627 | 2,16,785 | 46,67,978 | 71,15,170 | 21,47,192 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 22,15,462 | 21,93,391 | 10,27,47,979 | 9,00,10,841 | ... | 1,27,37,138 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 4,76,95,611 | 4,40,12,304 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 5,50,52,368 | 4,59,68,537 | ... | 90,83,831 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c)—Total receipts from 25th August to 3rd November 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 3rd November 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 2nd November 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 1st July to 2nd November 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XLV OF 1878. APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1878. | Total Decrease in 1878. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 10th Nov. 1877. | 9th Nov. 1878. | to 10th Nov. 1877. | to 9th Nov. 1878. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | East Indian, Main ... | 7,06,431 | 7,20,788 | 3,38,62,792 | 3,00,90,818 | ... | 37,71,974 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur .. | 59,397 | 85,807 | 40,36,092 | 27,76,198 | ... | 12,59,894 |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 72,947 | 69,847 | 37,75,762 | 36,91,047 | ... | 84,716 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand ... | 72,223 | 97,938 | 36,25,286 | 38,12,355 | 2,17,069 | ... |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Sind, Punjab & Delhi ... | 1,78,814 | 2,28,030 | 81,13,951 | 70,83,376 | ... | 13,60,575 |
| 23rd ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,16,094 | 1,08,692 | 88,37,526 | 56,17,524 | ... | 32,20,102 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 39,046 | 66,662 | 28,13,121 | 27,85,559 | ... | 27,571 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 4,07,936 | 4,75,995 | 2,80,75,972 | 2,36,38,452 | ... | 47,37,520 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,09,977 | 1,29,586 | 61,02,393 | 56,52,546 | ... | 7,49,847 |
| | TOTAL ... | 17,92,895 | 19,82,395 | 9,98,72,896 | 8,48,78,066 | ... | 1,49,94,830 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,092 | 2,025 | 99,192 | 1,08,685 | 9,193 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nallhati ... | 1,296 | 1,619 | 77,275 | 77,972 | 697 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 41,507 | 57,007 | 22,43,271 | 21,46,890 | 2,03,619 | ... |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Holkar ... | 6,853 | 11,925 | 3,33,279 | 6,06,203 | 2,72,924 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Khamgaon ... | ... | ... | (a) 15,080 | (b) 47,356 | 2,276 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 922 | 1,035 | 69,367 | 80,498 | 11,131 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 1,188 | 2,160 | 58,888 | 1,10,819 | 51,931 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 15,356 | 18,936 | 6,82,671 | 6,81,257 | ... | 1,414 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Tirhut ... | 5,004 | 10,110 | 2,42,302 | 3,60,100 | 1,17,898 | ... |
| 23rd Nov. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 12,472 | 25,114 | 6,01,727 | 7,30,918 | 1,29,191 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Neemuch ... | 1,865 | 5,366 | 62,785 | 1,62,928 | 1,00,143 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 2,610 | 18,800 | (c) 15,624 | 7,72,180 | 7,56,806 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 12,756 | 33,314 | (d) 2,40,328 | 8,43,619 | 6,03,321 | ... |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Sindia ... | ... | 2,394 | ... | (e) 82,508 | 82,508 | ... |
| 9th Nov. 1878 | Indus Valley ... | ... | 26,835 | ... | (f) 1,58,822 | 1,58,822 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Dhond and Munnad ... | ... | ... | ... | (g) 64,085 | 64,085 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,04,011 | 2,20,000 | 47,71,989 | 73,35,170 | 25,63,181 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 18,96,906 | 22,02,395 | 10,46,44,885 | 9,22,13,236 | ... | 1,24,31,649 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 4,85,76,155 | 4,51,19,936 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 5,60,68,730 | 4,70,93,300 | ... | 89,75,430 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c)—Total receipts from 30th August to 10th November 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 10th November 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 9th November 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 1st July to 9th November 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.

No. XLVI of 1878.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY | | Total increase 1878. | Total decrease 1878. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 17th Nov. 1877. | 16th Nov. 1878. | to 17th Nov. 1877. | to 16th Nov. 1878. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | East Indian, Main ... | 7,98,673 | 6,76,646 | 8,46,61,465 | 3,07,67,464 | ... | 38,94,001 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur ... | 56,022 | 93,888 | 20,92,114 | 28,70,386 | ... | 12,21,728 |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 74,579 | 59,457 | 38,50,342 | 37,50,504 | ... | 99,838 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand ... | 82,715 | 1,04,496 | 37,08,001 | 39,46,851 | 2,38,850 | ... |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Sind, Punjab and Delhi ... | 1,84,447 | 2,45,300 | 86,28,398 | 73,28,676 | ... | 12,99,722 |
| 23rd ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,68,947 | 1,21,769 | 90,06,473 | 57,39,193 | ... | 32,67,280 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 52,606 | 67,611 | 28,65,727 | 28,53,191 | ... | 12,536 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 5,83,600 | 5,59,982 | 2,86,59,572 | 2,38,98,434 | ... | 47,61,188 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,75,587 | 1,81,759 | 65,77,980 | 57,84,305 | ... | 7,93,675 |
| | TOTAL ... | 21,77,176 | 20,60,938 | 10,20,50,072 | 8,69,39,004 | ... | 1,51,11,068 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,187 | 2,220 | 1,01,679 | 1,10,905 | 9,226 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nalhati ... | 1,394 | 1,539 | 78,669 | 79,511 | 842 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 55,478 | 61,484 | 22,98,749 | 25,08,374 | 2,09,625 | ... |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Holkar ... | 7,292 | 15,783 | 3,40,571 | 6,21,986 | 2,81,415 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Khamgaon ... | ... | ... | (a) 45,080 | (b) 47,356 | 2,276 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 1,237 | 1,376 | 70,604 | 81,871 | 11,270 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 1,723 | 2,594 | 60,611 | 1,13,413 | 52,802 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 27,405 | 24,596 | 7,10,076 | 7,05,853 | 5,777 | ... |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Tirhut ... | 6,991 | 11,982 | 2,49,193 | 3,72,082 | 1,22,889 | ... |
| 23rd Nov. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 12,194 | 17,010 | 6,13,921 | 7,47,958 | 1,34,037 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Neemuch ... | 1,963 | 7,679 | 61,748 | 1,70,607 | 1,08,859 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 1,973 | 16,500 | (c) 17,597 | 7,88,980 | 7,71,383 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 17,546 | 21,422 | (d) 2,57,874 | 8,65,071 | 6,07,197 | ... |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Sindia ... | ... | 1,323 | ... | (e) 83,831 | 83,831 | ... |
| 9th Nov. 1878 | Indus Valley ... | ... | (h) ... | ... | (f) 1,58,822 | 1,58,822 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Dhond and Munnad ... | ... | (i) 573 | ... | (g) 64,658 | 64,658 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,37,383 | 1,86,111 | 49,09,372 | 75,21,281 | 26,11,909 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 23,14,559 | 22,47,049 | 10,69,59,442 | 9,44,60,285 | ... | 1,24,99,159 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | 4,96,50,573 | 4,62,19,417 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | 5,73,08,871 | 4,82,40,868 | ... | 90,68,003 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1878, after which the line was closed.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 17th November 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 17th November 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 1st January to 16th November 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 1st July to 9th November 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th to 16th November 1878.
(h)—Return not received.
(i)—Receipts for 2 days ending 16th November 1878.

No. XLVII of 1878.
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY | | Total increase in 1878. | Total decrease in 1878. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 24th Nov. 1877. | 23rd Nov. 1878. | to 24th Nov. 1877. | to 23rd Nov. 1878. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | East Indian, Main ... | 8,27,076 | 6,56,726 | 3,51,88,541 | 3,14,24,190 | ... | 40,64,351 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur ... | 63,175 | 1,17,665 | 41,55,589 | 29,88,051 | ... | 11,67,538 |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 84,141 | 61,277 | 39,31,482 | 38,14,781 | ... | 1,19,702 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand ... | 91,808 | 86,351 | 37,99,809 | 40,33,202 | 2,33,393 | ... |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Sind, Punjab and Delhi ... | 1,64,964 | 2,32,100 | 87,93,362 | 45,60,776 | ... | 12,32,586 |
| 23rd ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,83,257 | 1,06,041 | 91,89,730 | 58,15,234 | ... | 33,14,496 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 62,425 | 52,091 | 29,28,152 | 29,05,282 | ... | 22,870 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Great Indian Peninsula ... | 5,38,423 | 6,83,760 | 2,91,97,995 | 2,45,82,194 | ... | 46,15,801 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,74,628 | 1,40,821 | 67,52,608 | 59,24,626 | ... | 8,27,982 |
| | TOTAL ... | 21,90,197 | 21,39,332 | 10,42,40,270 | 8,90,78,555 | ... | 1,51,61,933 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,233 | 2,157 | 1,03,912 | 1,13,062 | 9,150 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nalhati ... | 1,662 | 1,517 | 80,331 | 81,058 | 727 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 50,032 | 56,341 | 23,18,781 | 25,61,715 | 2,15,934 | ... |
| 30th Nov. 1878 | Holkar ... | 8,296 | 15,436 | 3,48,867 | 6,37,422 | 2,88,555 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Khamgaon ... | (a) 1,582 | (i) 652 | (a) 46,662 | (b) 48,008 | 1,346 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 1,157 | 1,208 | 72,061 | 83,082 | 11,021 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 2,184 | 2,838 | 62,795 | 1,16,251 | 53,456 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 20,837 | 14,839 | 7,30,913 | 7,20,692 | ... | 10,221 |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Tirhut ... | 7,241 | 11,499 | 2,56,434 | 3,83,581 | 1,27,147 | ... |
| 23rd Nov. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 13,086 | 17,001 | 6,27,007 | 7,64,659 | 1,37,652 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Neemuch ... | 2,650 | 5,432 | 67,398 | 1,76,039 | 1,08,641 | ... |
| 23rd ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 2,498 | 17,000 | (c) 20,095 | 8,05,980 | 7,85,885 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 16,953 | 18,401 | (d) 2,74,827 | 8,83,475 | 6,08,648 | ... |
| 7th Dec. 1878 | Sindia ... | ... | 1,495 | ... | (e) 85,326 | 85,326 | ... |
| 9th Nov. 1878 | Indus Valley ... | ... | (f) ... | ... | (f) 1,58,822 | 1,58,822 | ... |
| 30th ditto ... | Dhond and Munnad ... | ... | 5,112 | ... | (g) 69,770 | 69,770 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,30,711 | 1,70,961 | 50,40,083 | 76,92,242 | 26,52,159 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 23,20,908 | 23,10,293 | 10,92,80,352 | 9,67,70,578 | ... | 1,25,09,774 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | ... | ... | 5,07,27,939 | 4,73,49,814 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | ... | ... | 5,85,52,413 | 4,94,20,764 | ... | 91,31,679 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th to 24th November 1877.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 23rd November 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 24th November 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 1st July to 9th November 1878.
(e)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th to 23rd November 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 15th to 24th November 1877.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th to 23rd November 1878.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRON IMPORTED INTO INDIA FROM ENGLAND, DURING 1876-77.

Statement shewing the quantity of Iron imported by the State into India from England during the year 1876-77.

| DEPARTMENT FOR WHICH OBTAINED. | Pig Iron. | PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS, VIZ., RAILS, CHAINS, FISH PLATE, CAST OR WROUGHT IRON SLEEPERS, ETC., ETC. | | IRON WORK FOR BRIDGES, SUCH AS GIRDERS, PLATES, PONTONS, &C., IMPORTED FOR BRIDGES. | | IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS SUCH AS GIRDERS, ROOFING COULUMNS, JOISTS, TRUSSES, &C., IMPORTED FOR BUILDINGS. | | WIRE. | Iron work for Telegraph Lines exclusive of Wire. | STEEL OF ALL KINDS, VIZ., CAST, BLISTER AND FLAT, ROUND, SQUARE, &C., &C. | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | | |
|--|-----------|---|-------|---|-------|--|--------|-------|--|---|------|--------------|-------|------|--------|----|
| | | Cast. | | Wrought. | | Cast. | | | | Wrought. | | | Tons. | Cwt. | | |
| | | Tons. | Cwt. | Tons. | Cwt. | Tons. | Cwt. | | | Tons. | Cwt. | | | | | |
| Public Works Department (including Irrigation) | 191 | 11 | 644 | 11 | 286 | 5 | 1,540 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 2,717 | 8 |
| State Railways | ... | ... | 281 | 7 | 650 | 3 | 4,235 | 9 | 4,113 | 6 | ... | ... | 351 | 2 | 48,600 | 10 |
| Guaranteed Railways | 3 | ... | 1,271 | 10 | 5,607 | 18 | 1,619 | 13 | 4,795 | 19 | 12 | 17 | 60 | 3 | 23,846 | 9 |
| Government Telegraph Department | 211 | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 490 | 11 | 2,163 | 1 |
| P. W. Workshops | ... | ... | 11 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 12 |
| Madras Harbour Works | ... | ... | 113 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 373 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 501 | 5 |
| Commissariat Department | ... | ... | 25 | 9 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 14 |
| Ordnance Department | 1,264 | ... | 813 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 1 | ... | 17 | 2,148 | 15 |
| Marine Store-keeper's Department | ... | ... | 41 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 1,699 | 11 | 3,214 | 11 | 6,278 | 3 | 52,183 | 19 | 10,449 | 16 | 150 | 8 | 65 | 10 | 79,560 | 18 |

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1806 AND 1807, AND FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1808 AND 1809 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH DECEMBER 1878 AND 28TH DECEMBER 1878.

| QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice. | | | Common. | | | Great Millet (Cholun, Jowar). <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i> | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumbon, Bajra). <i>Penicillaria Spicata.</i> | | | Lower Millet, Ragi, &c. (Karan, Veng, Gorabo, Muthwa, Nugge, &c.) <i>Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coriaria, &c.</i> | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | (Corresponding Fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | (Corresponding Fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | (Corresponding Fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | (Corresponding Fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | (Corresponding Fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | (Corresponding Fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | (Corresponding Fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | (Corresponding Fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | (Corresponding Fort- night of last year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Half of November 1878. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | S. C. S. | C. S. | C. S. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dholpur ... | 12 15 12 | 9 11 | 4 19 12 18 | 0 12 11 | 7 14 6 12 | 6 12 10 | 2 7 10 | 7 7 6 | 1 13 | 8 13 | 2 9 9 14 | 4 ... | 11 3 15 | 9 11 8 10 | 5 7 5 7 7 9 | 1 110 | 0 140 | 0 8 9 8 9 10 | 5 ... | 15 12 15 | 13 12 | 7 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

**ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1878.**

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

| | DEMERRARA. | | | FRENCH W. I. COLONIES. | | | TOTAL. | | GRAND TOTAL. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------|------------|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|--------------|--|
| | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | | |
| Under 2 years | 1 | 3 | 4 | 33 | 12 | 45 | 34 | 15 | 49 | No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius during this month. |
| From 2 to 10 years | 8 | 6 | 14 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 30 | 21 | 51 | |
| " 10 to 20 " | 45 | 18 | 63 | 50 | 45 | 95 | 95 | 63 | 158 | |
| " 20 to 30 " | 243 | 52 | 295 | 205 | 157 | 362 | 448 | 209 | 657 | |
| " 30 to 40 " | 2 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 16 | 7 | 23 | |
| " 40 to 50 " | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Above 50 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 300 | 82 | 382 | 324 | 233 | 557 | 624 | 315 | 939 | |

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Orissa | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius during this month. |
| Western Bengal | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| Central ditto | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | |
| Eastern ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Behar | 19 | 9 | 28 | 138 | 100 | 238 | 157 | 109 | 266 | |
| N.-W. Provinces | 169 | 12 | 211 | 160 | 129 | 289 | 329 | 171 | 500 | |
| Oudh | 106 | 30 | 136 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 129 | 32 | 161 | |
| Central India | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Punjab | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c. | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 300 | 82 | 382 | 324 | 233 | 557 | 624 | 315 | 939 | |

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Brahmins, high caste | 31 | 1 | 35 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 59 | No Emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius during this month. |
| Bhujras { Agriculturists | 97 | 36 | 133 | 138 | 69 | 207 | 255 | 105 | 340 | |
| Artisans | 16 | 2 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 27 | 30 | 15 | 45 | |
| Bhujras { Low castes | 99 | 29 | 128 | 135 | 105 | 240 | 231 | 131 | 368 | |
| Musulmans | 57 | 11 | 68 | 23 | 36 | 59 | 89 | 47 | 127 | |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 300 | 82 | 382 | 324 | 233 | 557 | 624 | 315 | 939 | |
| MEMO. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 511 | 268 | 812 | |
| Musulmans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89 | 47 | 127 | |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 624 | 315 | 939 | |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB, OF 1878-79, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1878.

| CANAL DIVISION. | WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MONTH. | | | | NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL | | LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE) | | RAINFALL | | CULT CROPS (APPROXIMATE). | | REMARKS. |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| | DIFFER IN CANAL GROSS EXAMINATION, OTHER AT REGULATION GATE. | | | | PRINCIPAL CROPS OF YEAR. | | ACRES. | Feet. | During Year. | | Year. | | |
| | Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Estimated throughout. | Actual throughout. | Up. | Down. | | | At least. | During Year. | | | |
| { 1st Division ... 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower ... 2nd do., Lahore Branch ... | 19 | 3-91 | 2800 | { 52-44 897-16 704-86 | ... | ... | 11,658 | ... | 5-15 | 1-25 | Cotton | 29,328 | |
| | 160 | 3-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36,986 | ... | 3-30 | 1-00 | Rice | 23,741 | |
| | 300 | 3-24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55,290 | ... | 3-50 | 0-20 | Sugarcane | 7,128 | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,656 | ... | ... | ... | Others | 45,656 | |
| TOTAL BARA PRADE CANAL | ... | ... | 2800 | 2139-73 | ... | ... | 106,864 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,06,864 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 3073-00 | 2017-07 | ... | ... | 7,6340 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79,340 | |
| { Karnal Division ... Dilli do. ... Hansi do. ... Do. Billa Head ... | 433 | 1-38 | ... | { 23,816 ... | ... | ... | 21-65 | ... | 1-1 | 3-50 | Cotton | 71,926 | |
| | 570 | 1-45 | ... | { 45-00 ... | ... | ... | 10,080 | ... | 1-1 | 1-00 | Rice | 12,858 | |
| | 900 | 6-33 | ... | { 161-00 ... | ... | ... | 11,808 | ... | 8-1 | 0-50 | Sugarcane | 43,952 | |
| | 880 | 3-13 | ... | { 147-00 ... | ... | ... | 13,536 | ... | 1-6 | 0-70 | Others | 26,552 | |
| TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANALS | ... | ... | 2550 | 650-00 | ... | 211,876 | 181,308 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 181,388 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 2910 | 2014-80 | ... | 274,212 | 196,364 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 196,363 | |
| { Upper Sutlej Division ... Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division ... Indus Division ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,350 | ... | ... | ... | Cotton | ... | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58,950 | ... | ... | ... | Rice | ... | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 234,250 | ... | ... | ... | Sugarcane | ... | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,900 | ... | ... | ... | Others | ... | |
| TOTAL INTENDATION CANALS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,250 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169,290 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 392,700 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 392,700 | |
| Nojafguth Jhil Drainage Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 157 | ... | ... | ... | Cotton | 11 | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | Rice | 39 | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sugarcane | ... | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Others | 171 | |
| TOTAL NAJAFGUTH JHIL DRAINAGE WORKS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 291,241 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 291,241 | |
| TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 275,703 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 275,703 | |
| Do., corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 275,703 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 275,703 | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No report has been received from Madras. In Mysore there has been slight rain; prices are stationary and the standing crops are in good condition; the number on gratuitous relief in hospitals has risen to 844, or 80 more than in the previous week. From Bombay no rain is reported, and prospects continue on the whole unchanged. The weather on the Upper Sind Frontier seems to be exceptionally cold. In the Central Provinces also no rain has fallen; prospects are said to be uncertain and prices are high; the crops in the Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur districts are in a bad condition; and from Seoni and Sambalpur damage by frost is reported. In Berar, where prospects continue good, the weather is clear and cool. There has been no rain in Central India and Rajputana, where prospects are favourable. In Bengal rain has fallen in some districts, but not in the Patna division, where it is much wanted; the harvest is being completed with a fair outturn, except in Sarun and Champaran, in which districts the poppy is also reported to be backward. No rain has fallen in Assam during the week, but it is threatening; prospects remain satisfactory. In British Burma reaping proceeds, and the state of the crops is on the whole good. Rain is still awaited, and the fever usually prevalent is believed to be due in part to this cause. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen and it is much needed; the somewhat precarious condition of the parts of the Partabgarh district which cannot be irrigated, was noticed last week and has not now improved. In the Punjab also there has been no rain during the week; here too the need of it has for some little time been generally felt; there is a slight rise in the prices of food grains in Hissar, Amritsar and Peshawar, but prospects are not discouraging. As was the case last week, the point of most general interest in the returns is the lateness of the winter rains in the Upper Provinces.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Madras ... | ... | Report not received. |
| Bombay (Jan. 1st)— | | |
| <i>Sind—</i> | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | No report. |
| Shikárpur ... | ... | Rabi in Rohri taluka damaged by locusts; cattle disease in 7 talukas; small-pox in 4 talukas. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Weather cold; fever and small-pox continue. |
| Upper Sind Frontier... | ... | Weather extremely cold; rabi sowings on time; early rabi healthy; fever and cough prevalent; gr. in very defective. |
| <i>Guzerat—</i> | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | No report. |
| Páñch Maháls ... | ... | Less cold; pulse crop in some places destroyed by late frost. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Weather cold; rabi prospects good. |
| Surat ... | ... | } No report. |
| Broach ... | ... | |
| <i>Khandesh and Násik—</i> | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | No report. |
| Násik ... | ... | No change. |
| <i>Konkan—</i> | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Cholera in Sháhápur taluka. |
| Colába (Dec. 30th) ... | ... | Public health good, except in Pen taluka, where fever prevails. |
| Ratnágiri (.. 24th) ... | ... | Rabi sowings completed; seedlings in good condition. |
| <i>Deccan—</i> | | |
| Poona ... | ... | No material change. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ... | Crops good; slight damage in two talukas from cloudy weather; rain wanted for poor soil crops; health good. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | No change. |
| Satara ... | ... | Prospects continue favourable; rabi promising; health good; weather cold. |
| <i>Southern Mahratta Country—</i> | | |
| Kaládgí ... | ... | No change. |
| Belgaum ... | ... | No report. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | No material change. |
| Kanara ... | ... | No report. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|---|---|
| Bombay—continued. <i>Kattywar and Guekwar's Territory—</i> | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | No change. |
| Wadhwan ... | ... | Weather cold; wheat, cotton, and grain doing well; fever abating. |
| Daroda ... | ... | Fever prevalent; condition of crops believed to be favourable. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects generally unchanged since last week's report. |
| Bengal— (31st Dec. 1878). | | |
| Chittagong ... | Nil | Weather dry and cold; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; prices have fallen considerably and continue to fall. |
| Noakholly ... | 0·17; slight showers of rain on the 19th and 20th. | Weather cold; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop continues with good outturn. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | 0·22; some drizzling rain on the night of the 20th instant. | Weather cloudy, with occasional sunshine throughout the week; the gathering of the plough cultivators' paddy crop is nearly over; the prospects of tobacco and mustard are good. |
| Hill Tipperah ... | 0·39; rain fell on the 21st instant. | The weather has since been much colder; the reaping of the late rice crop continues; the prospects of mustard and chillies are good. |
| Backergunge ... | Nil | Weather seasonably cold; the <i>amun</i> harvest is progressing very satisfactorily; new rice is selling at Rs. 3·9 a maund; health is good. |
| Furzedhore ... | Nil 0·08 at Madaripore. | Weather cold and clear; the <i>amun</i> crop is not yet entirely reaped; the prospects are good; the winter cereals are growing well; in Goalundo the <i>mooy</i> and <i>kalai</i> pulses are being reaped in the high lands; Goalundo itself is now free of cholera, but it has broken out in villages within the jurisdiction of the Khanganga outpost. |
| Dacca ... | Nil | Weather cool and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are very good. |
| Mymensingh ... | 0·02 | Weather cold; the cold weather crops are doing well, and a slight fall of rain has proved beneficial; cholera has appeared in parts of the district. |
| Tipperah ... | Nil | Weather cloudy for two days; fair and cold during the rest of the week; the greater part of the <i>amun</i> crop has been reaped all over the district; the outturn is everywhere good. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; fever continues at many places of the district. |
| Jessore ... | 0·22 0·40 at Khoorna. | Weather cold and clear, with fogs in the mornings and evenings; the <i>amun</i> harvest is progressing favourably; the prospects of the winter crops are generally fair; prices are slightly lower in parts of the district. |
| Nuddea ... | Nil 0·13 at Choudanga. 0·12 at Bongong. | Weather cold; the prospects of the winter crops are generally good; the <i>amun</i> harvest is still going on; cholera and fever are still prevalent, and some cases of small-pox have been reported. |
| Moonshedabau ... | Nil | Weather cold and clear; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise well; the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly over, and is a good one. |
| Pubna ... | 0·5; slight rain on one day. | Weather clear and rather cold; the state of the crops is the same as in last week; there is still cholera about. |
| Rajshahye ... | | The cutting of the rice crop is fast going on; the yield is above the average; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; several cases of cholera have occurred in the Singra thana and a few in Beaulah and Natore. |
| Boogra ... | Nil | Weather good and seasonable, with north wind; the standing crops are doing well, and will probably turn out well; rice is selling at 18 or 19 <i>kutcha</i> seers per rupee; cholera and ordinary fever are still prevalent in the district. |
| Dinagepore ... | Nil | Weather cold and fine; 8 annas of the <i>haimanta dhan</i> have been cut; new rice is selling at 12 to 20 seers per rupee. |
| Rungpore ... | Nil | The weather has become cold; the state and prospects of the crops continue to be good; cholera still prevails in some parts of the district. |
| Cooch Behar ... | Nil | Weather fair, and not so cold as in other years; the mornings are not yet foggy; though the harvesting of the late rice has not yet been finished, the price, which fell to Rs. 2·8, has again risen to Rs. 3·4; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue good; cholera cases have decreased. |
| Jalpaiguri ... | Nil | Weather bright and cold; <i>haimanta dhan</i> is almost all got in and is a very good crop; land is being prepared for the <i>bhadoi</i> crop; tobacco, wheat, barley, mustard, and sugarcane are doing well. |
| Darjeeling ... | Nil | Sunshine in the day, but very cold in the night; <i>haimanta dhan</i> in the Terai is being reaped and a good outturn is expected; <i>teel</i> , mustard, and <i>kalai</i> are also being gathered. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Midnapore ... | Nil | Weather very cool; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Howrah ... | Nil | Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of <i>amun</i> paddy is very nearly completed with a very good outturn throughout the district; in some of the thanas of Mohearakha sub-division the people say it is a 16-anna crop. |
| Hooghly ... | Nil | Weather cold; wind from the north; the harvesting of <i>amun</i> paddy is in progress; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally good; fever is prevailing everywhere. |
| Burdwan ... | Nil | Weather dry and cold; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; fever is still prevalent in some parts of the district. |
| Bankoora ... | Nil | Weather very cold and clear; the cold-weather crops promise well; the <i>kaimanta</i> rice is harvested; fever is decreasing in the east. |
| Beerbhoom ... | Nil | Weather cold and bright; the state and prospects of the crops are excellent; the harvest will again be a full one. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | Nil | Weather fine and cold; the state and prospects of the crops continue to be good. |
| Bhágálpur ... | Nil | Weather fine, clear, and cold; the harvesting of rice is in full swing; the outturn is excellent; the <i>rabi</i> is progressing favourably. |
| Monghyr ... | Nil | Weather cold, with west wind; excellent <i>aghani</i> rice is being cut. |
| Purneah ... | Nil | Weather cold; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; fever still prevails. |
| Maldah ... | Nil | Weather fair and cool, with a strong west wind; the state of the crops is reported to be fair; the gathering of <i>kalai</i> and <i>agimanta</i> paddy still continues. |
| Durbhunga ... | Nil | Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of the paddy crop is nearly completed; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise well, but rain is wanted. |
| Mozufferpore ... | Nil | Weather very cold and clear; the harvesting of the rice crop has been completed, and the average outturn for the district is quite 12 annas; the <i>rabi</i> crops are strong and healthy, but their growth would be much promoted by an early fall of rain. |
| Sarun ... | Nil | Weather cold; west wind prevailing; the cold-weather crops are thriving well, but rain is urgently required; poppy is everywhere backward; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan reports that some 4,000 beehives out of 44,000 have entirely failed; prices are stationary; public health is good. |
| Chumparun ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; no change to report; rain is required for the <i>rabi</i> crops; the <i>dhan</i> has been harvested, and has yielded on the average a 10-anna crop. |
| Patna ... | Nil | Weather cold and seasonable; the harvesting of the <i>dhan</i> crop is nearly completed; the <i>rabi</i> crops are still promising, but rain is urgently required. |
| Gya ... | Nil | Weather very cool; the thermometer in the shade was 73·6°; the condition of the <i>rabi</i> crops is good; the paddy is nearly all cut; with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, the public health is generally good; the health of the plough-cattle is good. |
| Shahabad ... | Nil | Weather seasonably cold; the paddy harvest is almost over; the outturn is a 12-anna crop on an average; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well; a flight of locusts was observed from Arrah on the 27th between 3 and 4 P.M. moving from west to east; public health is good. |
| Hazáribágh ... | Nil | Weather fine and cold; dry at night; the rice crop is nearly all cut, and the prospects of the winter and spring crops are at present satisfactory. |
| Lohardugga ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops; the <i>rabi</i> is doing well, but some damage was done in the <i>rahur</i> crop by frost. |
| Manbhoom ... | Nil | Weather cold and seasonable; from personal enquiry on the spot made by the Deputy Commissioner on the 1st inst. it appears that the harvest has been very good in some parts, fair in most pergunnahs, and indifferent in a few pergunnahs in the west; the cold-weather crops, which are not extensively grown in this district, are doing well. |
| Singhbhoom ... | 0·26 | Weather bright and cold; the harvesting of the <i>amun</i> crop is over; the <i>rabi</i> crops are everywhere most promising; prices are still very high, especially in the parts where exportation is going on. |
| Balasore ... | Nil | Weather cold and bright; the state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory. |
| Cuttack ... | Nil | Weather fine and cold; the reaping of the <i>sarad</i> rice is going on; the <i>rabi</i> harvest has commenced; cholera is still prevalent. |
| Pooree ... | Nil | Weather cloudy and cool; the <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested; <i>dalua</i> rice is being sown; the winter crops are progressing tolerably well; common rice is selling at 15½ to 21 seers for the rupee; a native coasting vessel is being loaded with rice for shipment; public health is good, except that two cases of cholera were reported from Mendhasal, in Khoorda. |
| General Remarks —There has been rain in some districts during the week, but it is still much wanted in most of the districts of the Patna division; the harvesting of the winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the outturn is generally spoken of as fair, except in Sarun and Chumparun; in those two districts the poppy also is backward; the winter cereals and other crops on the ground are generally doing well. | | |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Statement for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| N. W. P. and Oudh— | | |
| (Jan. 2nd) | | |
| Banarès (Dec. 31st) | <i>Nil</i> | No change. |
| Allahabad (" ") | ... | Considerable damage from frost; rain very much wanted. |
| Jhānsi (Jan. 1st) | ... | No change. |
| Agra (Dec. 31st) | <i>Nil</i> | <i>Arhar</i> injured by frost in some places. |
| Meerut (Jan. 1st) | ... | No change; rain needed; health good. |
| Bareilly (" ") | ... | No change; rain much wanted. |
| Kumaun (Dec. 28th) | ... | Very dry; rain much wanted. |
| Lucknow (Jan. 1st) | ... | No change; rain wanted. |
| Sitapur (" ") | ... | Wind from the west; weather clear; rain needed. |
| Fyzabad (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Irrigation going on. |
| Partabgarh (Dec. 30th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops are being irrigated, and where this cannot be done, the prospects are bad; rain much needed. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —No change during the week; rain much needed, health good. |
| Punjab (Dec. 31st)— | | |
| Delhi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prospects fair, but rain wanted; fever decreasing; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Hissar ... | <i>Nil</i> | <i>Rabi</i> crops thriving, but rain wanted; slight rise in prices of food grains; health good. |
| Umballa ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops and health good. |
| Jullundur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops require rain; health improving. |
| Amritsar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Health improving; slight rise in prices of food grains. |
| Lahore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prospects fair; health improving. |
| Rāwalpindi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops require rain; fever continues, also small-pox; cattle disease prevalent. |
| Mooltan ... | <i>Nil</i> | State of crops and health good; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Health improving; state of crops good. |
| Peshawar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Harvest prospects good; prices of food grains rising. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects generally good, but rain now wanted; health reports more favourable. |
| Central Provinces— | | |
| (Jan. 2nd) | | |
| Nimar ... | ... | Prospects and prices unchanged. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Cold; crops bad. |
| Nagpur (Jan. 1st) | ... | <i>Harvest</i> reaping; <i>tor</i> damaged by cold; <i>rabi</i> backward for want of rain; health good; prices stationary. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | Crops bad; price rising; fever prevalent. |
| Seoni ... | ... | Cold; wheat unfavourable; health good. |
| Saugor ... | ... | <i>Arhar</i> injured by frost; rain wanted; prices rising; health good. |
| Sambalpur (Dec. 27) | ... | Weather clear and cold; prospects good; health good; prices rising. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Weather clear and cold; rain needed; frost injured <i>barbari</i> and <i>arhar</i> , other crops promising; prices stationary; health good. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather cold; rain wanted; prospects uncertain; prices high; health good. |
| British Burma— | | |
| (Jan. 2nd) | | |
| Arakan Division— | | |
| | | Public health normal; fever prevalent in Akyah town and district, weather cloudy and cool; reaping continues; outturn very satisfactory. |
| Pegu Division— | | |
| Thabeikwa (Dec. 21st) | | Health generally good; slight cattle disease; reaping continues, outturn expected to be better than that of last year. |
| Bassein | | One death from cholera in town, two in suburbs; reaping proceeding. |
| Honnada | | Five deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping proceeding. |
| Prome | | Public health good; no change in prospects of crops since last report. |
| Thayetmyo | ... | Public health normal; fever and small-pox in parts of district; crops promise fair but cultivation scanty; reaping commenced. |
| Rangoon | ... | } Reports not received. |
| Tharrawaddy | ... | |
| Tenasserim Division— | | |
| Amherst | ... | Reaping going on everywhere; 17 cases of cholera reported in one township, otherwise public health good. |
| Shwegyeen | ... | Five deaths from cholera in district, one in town; fever prevalent; crops good. |
| Tonghoo | ... | Public health good; agricultural prospects good. |
| Tavoy (Dec. 7th) | ... | Public health good; prospects of crops good. |
| Mergui (" 11th) | ... | Public health good; crops being reaped. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —General health fair, but cases of cholera still occurring; fever prevalent in places as usual and partly due no doubt to lateness of rains; weather cool and breezy; state of crops satisfactory on the whole. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|---|--|
| Assam— Gauhati (Jan. 1st) | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable, present overcast and threatening rain; reaping of the <i>sali</i> crops nearly over. |
| Sylhet (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Harvesting not finished; sowing of <i>bura</i> commenced; prices falling. |
| Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 2nd) | 26 in Bangalore; 17 in Tumkūr; and 23 in Coorg. | Prices stationary; standing crops are in good condition; for week ending 21st December gratuitously relieved in hospitals 841. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— Amráoti (Jan. 1st) | ... | Weather clear and cool; prospects favourable |
| Central India— (Jan. 1st) | | |
| Indore ... | <i>Nil</i> | No change since last report. |
| Morar ... | | |
| Satra ... | | |
| Goona ... | | |
| Ratlam ... | | |
| Neemuch ... | | |
| Agar ... | | |
| Sindarpore ... | | |
| Nowgong ... | | |
| Bhopal ... | | |
| Mánpur ... | | |
| Rajputana— | | |
| Mallawar (Dec. 26th) | ... | Fever disappeared. |
| Uwar (" 31st) | ... | Wells filling; health improving. |
| Herowtee (" 25th) | ... | Health good; prospects unchanged. |
| Ajmere (Jan. 1st) | ... | Irrigation going on; prospects continue favourable. |

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 27.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 31st December

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahārāja Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmed Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON introduced the Bill to appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Morgan and the Mover. He said that he had the honour to submit this Bill, for the introduction of which he had obtained sanction at the last meeting. He had endeavoured on that occasion to shew that the rapid growth of the trade of the Port of Rangoon reflecting, as it did, the general prosperity and progress of the Province of British Burma, which had been promoted within the last twenty years by the opening out of roads, and especially by the recent construction of the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, had led the local authorities to consider the greater conveniences and appliances which were now necessary for facilitating the trade of the port and for placing the administration of it on a better footing. It was contemplated that what hitherto had been almost entirely under the executive administration of officers of Government, should now receive the sanction of a legal enactment, both for the security of the increasing revenues of the port, and also for the better management of its much more extended business. With this object it was intended that resident members of the mercantile community should be associated with Government officers and be formed into a corporation vested with full powers for the control of the port. He might say that what had been proposed by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma had received the cordial concurrence of all those who were interested in the commercial enterprise of the place, and from what he knew of those gentlemen from his recent connection with Burma, he could give the Council the assurance that their co-operation would be wisely and intelligently directed to promote the best interests of the Port of Rangoon. In preparing the Bill which he had the honour to introduce, they were fortunate in possessing, as a precedent to guide them, a somewhat similar measure which had been in operation in Calcutta during the last seven or eight years and the experience which had been gained in the working of that measure. Indeed, one of the first steps which was taken by the Department which was immediately under his charge, on receiving the draft Bill from the Chief Commissioner, was to ask, through His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for an expression of opinion from the Calcutta Port Commissioners regarding this Bill; and valuable suggestions had been made regarding it which had been adopted in the present Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons which was attached to the Bill now before the Council gave generally the outline of the provisions which it was proposed to enact. It provided, in section 5, for the appointment by the Local Government of a body of Commissioners, not more than twelve and not less than nine in number, of whom a certain proportion was to be non-official. Subject to the control of the Government, these Commissioners would in future conduct the entire administration of the port. The Commissioners were empowered to construct wharves, jetties, tramways, warehouses and other conveniences for the landing, storing and shipping of goods, to lay down moorings, to improve the port by reclaiming the banks and deepening the river-bed, and, if necessary, to provide light-houses. They would have the control of the Conservator appointed under the Indian Ports Act and of the pilots within the port limits. Their functions with regard to the landing and shipping of goods being of special importance were provided for by certain sections which were based upon the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Act. Under those sections, when the Commissioners had provided sufficient wharf-accommodation, they were empowered, with the previous sanction of Government, to order that all goods should be shipped and landed at those wharves, and through the agency of the Commissioners' servants, and to levy tolls and charges for the use of such wharves and for services rendered.

With reference to the practice which obtained in Rangoon as to the manner of shipping rice for export, exception had been taken to these compulsory clauses. It was known that the large staple exports from Rangoon were connected with the rice and timber trade. Large mills had been constructed on the banks of the Pegu river, a branch of the main river, and, ordinarily, vessels when loading with rice were anchored in close proximity to

those mills as a matter of convenience. It had been pointed out that, having regard to the arrangements and to the necessity which often existed of taking in cargo on both sides of the vessel, the compulsory enforcement of approaching the wharves would be a hardship upon the mercantile community. This objection had been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner by the Chamber of Commerce at Rangoon, and provision had been made for introducing into the Bill a clause which authorized the Chief Commissioner to exempt certain classes of vessels from this compulsory obligation to which he had alluded. He might add, however, that every year there was a diminution in the practice of ships resorting to the Pegu branch, upon which the mills were situated; and they often now took up their berths in the main river, and rice was brought down to them in cargo-boats and thence shipped on board. It was also found that, with the opening of the railway, there was a prospect of the establishment of rice-cleaning mills in the interior of the country, and all rice husked and passed down by the railway (which would shortly be connected with the wharves) would of course be more conveniently and cheaply shipped from the wharves to the vessels directly. Even for those vessels which were anchored in the mid-channel of the main river, the absence of all moorings in a very dangerous tidal way would necessitate action on the part of the Commissioners to provide better security for vessels in the port. The sections under which powers had been reserved to the Chief Commissioner to exempt certain vessels from using the wharves had been accepted by the local mercantile community as quite sufficient to meet their wishes; and it might be accepted that, setting aside the export-trade altogether, the large and increasing import-trade from foreign countries would already afford regular employment to the wharf-accommodation and appliances in the port.

To enable the Commissioners to discharge the duties which were imposed upon them, all Government lands required for port purposes by section 12 were vested in them; and in addition to the tolls and charges above referred to, the port-dues and other revenues under the Indian Ports Act would be made over to them. They were also empowered to borrow money, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to carry out further improvements; and he had no doubt that in a short period the Commissioners to be appointed would be able to render a good account of their trust and to shew results worthy of the chief port in the Province.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVERS THOMPSON also moved that the Bill be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps. He said that, as this Bill was of some importance to the public, he thought it might be convenient that he should state, now, that he had been in a position to move that the two reports of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, and, no objection arising, that the Bill be passed, at the next meeting of the Council.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section 4. He said that section 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure saved "any local law prescribing a special procedure for suits between landlord and tenant." It had been held that the local laws here referred to were only local laws in force when the Code was passed; and this opinion was supported by the fact that, when the legislature wished to save future laws, it said so, by inserting words such as "now or hereafter in force" (Act XV of 1877, section 6). The result of the present wording of section 4 of the Code was, therefore, to debar the local legislatures from dealing with suits between

landlord and tenant. But this kind of litigation was pre-eminently matter for the local legislatures to regulate. The Bill accordingly amended section 4 so as to save clearly all laws of local legislatures, dealing with such suits, whether passed before or after the date of the Code. It also saved laws relating to the procedure in suits between landholders and their agents, such, for example, as suits for the recovery of money or the delivery of accounts or papers (Bengal Act VIII of 1869, ss. 30, 32).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then introduced the Bill. He believed it had been for some days in the hands of Hon'ble Members; but as they might have overlooked it, and as it was very brief, he would read it to the Council:

"Whereas it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section four; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In the said section, for the words 'local law' in each of the places where they occur, the words 'any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor, or a Lieutenant-Governor, in Council' shall be substituted; and for the words 'landlord and tenant,' the words 'landholders and their tenants or agents' shall be substituted."

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES applied to the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business. He said the matter was one of some urgency, as the Bengal Council were desirous of dealing at once with the subject of the recovery of rent, and he believed that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie had already obtained leave to introduce a Bill for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. He said that the present coast-light dues of one anna per ton, levied under section 3 of Act XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*), had been found insufficient to pay a fair rate of interest on the capital expended on the lights which at present existed on the coast of British Burma and to provide for their maintenance. Moreover, the recent total destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house would immediately entail a large expenditure. It had therefore been determined to raise the present coast-light dues from one anna per ton to one anna six pie, and to subject to the dues vessels making certain voyages not mentioned in the Act but in the course of which they bene-

Bill to repeal Act XIII of 1867 (which had already been amended) and to enact it with the requisite alterations in respect of the coast-light dues and a few desirable changes in wording and arrangement.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ODDH LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876. He said that the Bill, a copy of which was on the table to-day, was merely a supplement to the Bill for amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act. It consisted of a single section, by which certain advances made to agriculturists by the State (not being advances made under the Land Improvement Act of 1871) were declared to be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of land-revenue. A provision to this effect had been inserted in the Bill for amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act which was now under the consideration of the Council; and, as the Local Government desired that a similar change should be made in the law for Oudh, the present Bill had been framed with that object. Their wishes could not be

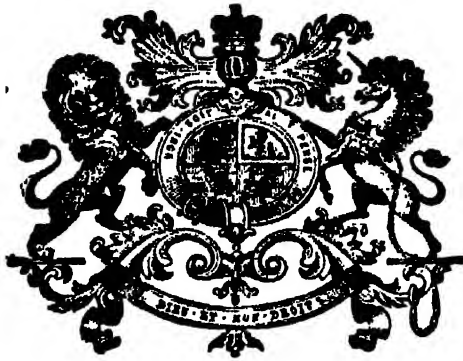
met by the addition of any words to the Bill for the North-Western Provinces, because, although the administration of the two Provinces had been united, their codes of law remained distinct; and it would obviously be inconvenient to amend the law of one province by a section inserted in the code of another. A separate Bill therefore was necessary. The propriety of the change in the law which the Bill was intended to effect would come before the Council for consideration when the corresponding part of the measure for the North-Western Provinces was dealt with by it; and if it was determined that the change was a proper one to make, the Council would then be asked to pass the measure which he wished to introduce to-day.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th January, 1879.

CALCUTTA ;
The 31st December, 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 6th January 1879.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Government House on Wednesday, 29th January 1879, at 9-30 P.M.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 25th, after which no Cards will be received.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court, are requested in sending their Cards to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them the two Cards which will be forwarded to them, one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the Private Entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-east Gate, set down under the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-west Gate. Carriages will take up at the Grand Stairs.

By Command,
T. D. BAKER, Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 7th January 1879.

No. 13.—The services of Mr. W. Jenkyns, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Peshawar, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 8th January 1879.

No. 15.—Mr. W. W. Drew, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government

of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 14th November last.

The 10th January 1879.

No. 19.—Mr. H. Sankey, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 26th ultimo to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

No. 21.—Mr. A. H. Collins, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 1st instant.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 6th January 1879.

No. 1.—The following Regulations for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in June and July 1879, are published for general information:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE AND JULY, 1879.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On June 17th, 1879, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this Examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for Presidency of Bengal [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this Examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of April, 1879, evidence showing:—

(a) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(b) That his age will be above seventeen years on the 1st of June, 1879, and under nineteen years on the 1st of January, 1879.† [N. B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.]

(c) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.‡

(d) That he is of good moral character.‡

He must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.§

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India; and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

| | Marks. |
|---|--------|
| ** English Composition ... | 300 |
| †† History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate ... | 300 |
| †† English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate ... | 300 |
| Greek ... | 300 |
| Latin ... | 300 |
| French ... | 500 |
| German ... | 500 |
| Italian ... | 300 |
| ††** Mathematics (pure and mixed) ... | 1,000 |
| Natural Science: that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, viz.:— | |
| Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300. | |
| Logic ... | 300 |
| Elements of Political Economy ... | 300 |
| §§ Sanskrit ... | 500 |
| §§ Arabic ... | 500 |

Candidates are at liberty to name, before April, 1st, 1879, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter.

† At the Open Competition to be held in 1880, Candidates will be required to be above 17 on the 1st June, and under 19 on the 1st January, of that year. At subsequent competitions, the \dagger will be required to be above 17 and under 19 on 1st June of the year in which the competition is held.

‡ Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st March 1879.

§ The fee for this Examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

** Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction.

†† A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work specially prepared. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, and partly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

††† The Examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

§§ The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary, in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."**

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vis à voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the Candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A selected Candidate, declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects :—*

| | Marks. |
|---|--------|
| 1. Law | 1,250 |
| 2. Classical Languages of India— | |
| Sanskrit | 500 |
| Arabic | 400 |
| Persian | 400 |
| 3. Vernacular Languages of India (each) | 400 |
| 4. The History and Geography of India | 350 |
| 5. Political Economy | 350 |

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vis à voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this Examination Candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, *viz.*—Botany, Geology, and Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

10. Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates are to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W.," from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

October, 1875.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(1.) Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition, so long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, deem it necessary.

(2.) The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examination, will be required to report themselves to their Government in India not later than the close of December, 1882.

(3.) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates shall be determined according to the Order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

(4.) An allowance of £150 a year will be given during each of the two years of their probation to all Candidates who pass their probation at some University to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State, provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected Candidates.

(5.) All selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.

(6.) After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into contracts. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1.

(7.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1881 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

**** This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission before the 1st of April, 1879.**

Date _____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 17th of June, 1879, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

- (1.) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the _____ day of _____ 18____, and that therefore my age will be above 17 years on the 1st of June, 1879, and under 19 years on the 1st of January, 1879.

(2) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st March 1879.

- (2.) A certificate signed by _____ of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st March 1879. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the Candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the Candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

- (3.) Proof of my moral character, viz. :—
(1.) A testimonial from _____
(2.) A testimonial from _____

(4.) If Mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed, or both are intended; if natural science be mentioned, state which two branches. If the History of England or English Literature be named, the annexed schedule should be filled up.

- (4.) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, viz. :—

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (a.) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Address _____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I.—Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II.—A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other Candidate *not producing the Certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register; under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c., &c. This Regulation applies—

1. To all Candidates not born in England or Wales.

2. To Candidates, who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's Certificate.

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates:—

- (a.) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate. If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enabled the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced.
- (b.) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.
- (c.) If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.
- (d.) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV., c. 62. A printed Form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners.

N. B.—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE AND JULY, 1879.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Period selected by the undersigned Candidate:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Books selected by the undersigned Candidate:—

Signature _____

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1879.

For the guidance of Candidates who may have a difficulty in making their selections under the heads of English History and Literature, the following lists are given as indicating the character and amount of reading that would be regarded as satisfactory:—

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Any one of the following periods, to be studied specially in the Text-books named:—

1. HENRY II. TO EDWARD III., A.D. 1154-1377.—Stubbs' Select Charters; Stubbs' Constitutional History of England.
2. THE TUDORS, A.D. 1485-1603.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Froude's History of England.
3. THE STUARTS, A.D. 1603-1714.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Macaulay's History of England.
4. A.D. 1714-1805.—Lord Stanhope's History; Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History; either Massey's Reign of George III. or Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

POETRY.

SHAKESPEARE.—Three plays, one from each of the following groups:—

- (a) Macbeth, Othello, Lear, Hamlet.
- (b) Coriolanus, Julius Caesar, King John, Henry V.
- (c) Tempest, Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet, As You Like It.

And any two of the following:—

1. CHAUCER.—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, with the Prioress' Tale, and the Clerk's Tale.
2. MILTON.—First four books of Paradise Lost or Paradise Regained, or Comus and Samson Agonistes.
3. DRYDEN.—Absalom and Achitophel, and The Hind and Panther.
4. POPE.—Imitations of Satires and Epistles of Horace.
5. GRAY.—Poems.

PROSE.

BACON.—Essays, or Advancement of Learning.

And any two of the following:—

1. MILTON.—Areopagitica; and LOCKE.—On the Conduct of the Understanding.
2. CLARENDON.—History of the Rebellion, from the Treaty between the King and the Parliament at the end of Book VI., to the Death and Character of Falkland in Book VII.; and DE FOE.—Memoirs of a Cavalier (ch. viii. to the end).
3. ADDISON.—Coverley Papers, Essay on Imagination, and Criticisms on Milton.
4. JOHNSON.—“Six Chief Lives of the Poets,” viz.:—of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray; with Macaulay's Biography of Johnson.
5. BURKE.—Reflexions on the French Revolution; or Appeal from New to Old Whigs, with Speech on American Taxation.
6. MACAULAY.—Essays on Addison, Byron, Walpole, Mackintosh, Temple, and Madame D'Arblay.

The 7th January 1879.

No. 18.—The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

BY THE HIGHER STANDARD.

In Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Law, and Procedure.

Mr. C. W. Inric, M.A., C.S., Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., Assistant Commissioner.

In Criminal Law and Procedure.

Abrar Husain, Naib Tahsildar, Murwara.

Muhammad Husain, Mi-l Khan, Jubbulpore.

In Civil Law and Procedure.

Muhammad Ahmad, Additional Tahsildar, Gardawara.

BY THE LOWER STANDARD.

In Civil, Criminal and Revenue Law, and Procedure.

Bapu Rao Dada, M.A., Naib Tahsildar, Ramtek.

In Civil and Criminal Law and Procedure.
Kutbuddin.

In Civil and Revenue Law and Procedure.
Abdul Aziz.

In Revenue Law and Procedure.

Makund Rao.

Abrar Hussain, Naib Tahsildar, Murwara.

Dore Lal, Tahsildar, Narsinghpur.

In Criminal Law and Procedure.

Abin-ul-din, Revenue Muhurir, Jubbulpore.

Ashraf Khan, Naib Tahsildar, Saosar.

In Criminal Law and Procedure and Police Procedure.

Mr. Walker, Inspector of Police.

Sher Muhammad, Inspector of Police.

IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

In Marathi.

Ganput Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Gunput Rao, Tahsildar.

"MEDICAL.

The 7th January 1879.

No. 24.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Syama Pada Ghosh, who was temporarily lent to the Government of Madras for famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 28.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Bhagabut Chundra Rudra, who was temporarily lent to the Government of Madras for famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

POLICE.

The 7th January 1879.

No. 3.—Extraordinary leave of absence for five days is granted to Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, Assam, in extension of the last special leave for four months obtained by him from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th January 1879.

No. 1.—The services of the Reverend T. L. J. Warneford, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the troops in Northern India, *vice* the Reverend W. J. Hunt, on medical leave.

The furlough granted to Mr. Warneford in Home Department Notification No. 418, dated the 26th November last, is cancelled.

The 5th January 1879.

No. 10.—The Reverend H. C. Spring, B.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Spring's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 8th January 1879.

No. 2C.—Mr. H. E. [redacted], Madras Civil Service, is appointed a Member of the Famine Commission, *vice* Mr. G. A. Ballard, resigned.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1879.

No. 14F.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. E. Huddleston, to officiate on probation as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 17th December 1878, the date on which he reported his arrival at Rangoon.

Mr. Huddleston is posted to British Burma.

SURVEYS.

The 7th January 1879.

No. 9.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Major-General D. C. Vanrenen, R.A., Deputy Surveyor General and Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, subsidiary leave, preparatory to retirement, from the 21st to the 31st December 1878, both days inclusive.

No. 10.—Major J. Seonce, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Survey Department, is appointed Deputy Surveyor General from 1st January 1879, *vice* Major-General Vanrenen. Major Seonce received charge of the Office of Deputy Surveyor General from Major-General D. C. Vanrenen, R.A., on the afternoon of the 20th December 1878.

A. O. HUME,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 9th January 1879.

No. 4J.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 773, dated 21st June 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act No. XVI of 1878 (an Act to amend Act No. IX of 1878—for the better control of publications in Oriental languages) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to certain modifications, which are requisite to adapt it to those districts.

The Act, as adapted to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is as follows:—

Whereas by Act No. IX of 1878 (*for the better control of publications in Oriental languages*), section five, it is enacted that, when any publisher or printer is called upon by a Magistrate to execute a bond under that Act in respect of any newspaper, the publisher of such newspaper may deliver to such Magistrate an undertaking in writing to the effect that no words, signs or visible representations shall, during the year next following the date of such undertaking, be printed or published in such newspaper, which have not previously been submitted to such officer as the Resident may appoint in this behalf, by name or in virtue of his office, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by such officer, and that when such undertaking has been so delivered, no such bond and no such deposit as is mentioned in section four of the said Act shall be required from the publisher or printer of such newspaper during the said year;

And whereas by the last paragraph of section eight of the same Act it is provided that the publisher of any newspaper may, on the publication of a notice in respect thereof under section six of the said Act, and before anything has become liable to forfeiture under the said section eight in respect of such newspaper, deliver to the Magistrate of the District, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such newspaper is published, an undertaking as aforesaid, and, if such Magistrate accepts such undertaking, nothing shall become

liable to forfeiture as aforesaid between the date on which such undertaking is so accepted and the end of the period for which it is given ;

And whereas by the same Act, section eighteen, it is enacted that, when any publisher of a newspaper has given any undertaking as aforesaid, and during the period for which such undertaking is given, any words, signs or visible representations which have not been submitted to the officer appointed as aforesaid, or which on being so submitted have been objected to by him, are printed or published in such newspaper, such publisher and the printer of such newspaper shall be punished

with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both ;

And whereas it is expedient to repeal the enactments and proviso hereinbefore recited and the reference in section three of the said Act to the said section five ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The following portions of the said Act are repealed (that is to say) :

| | |
|---|---|
| Repeal of Act IX of 1878, sections 5 and 18, and parts of sections 3 and 8. | sections five and eighteen, the last paragraph of section eight, and in section three, the words "and subject to the provisions of section five." |
|---|---|

POLITICAL.

The 10th January 1879.

No. 140 P.—The following extract from the "London Gazette," dated 29th November 1878, is republished for general information :—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 27th day of *November*, 1878.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," and also by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Extradition Act, 1870," it was, amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Act shall apply in the case of such foreign State ; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient :

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Her Majesty and the King of Spain, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Spain, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime, that persons charged with, or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude the present Treaty, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis and Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Dorset, and Baron Cecil of Essendine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs :—

And His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Manuel Rancés y Villanueva, Marquis of Casa-Laiglesia, a Senator of the Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles III, and Knight of the First Class of the Civil Order of Beneficence of Spain ; Knight Grand Cross of the Papal Order of Gregory the Great ; Knight of the First Class of the Royal Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia ; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Orders of the Crown of Italy, of Frederick of Wurtemberg, and of Albert the Valorous of Saxony ; of the Grand Ducal Orders of Philip the Magnanimous of

Sr Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y Su Majestad el Rey de España, habiendo juzgado conveniente, á fin de contribuir á la mejor administracion de la justicia y á la prevencion del crimen, que las personas acusadas ó sentenciadas por los crímenes ó delitos mas abajo enumerados, y fugitivas de la justicia, sean reciprocamente entregadas en determinadas circunstancias, han resuelto estipular el presente Tratado y nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber :

Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, al Muy Honorable Roberto Arturo Talbot Gascoyne Cecil Marqués y Conde de Salisbury, Vizeconde Cranborne, Dorset, y Baron Cecil de Essendine, Par del Reino Unido, Miembro del Muy Honorable Consejo Privado de Su Majestad, y Su Principal Secretario de Estado para los Negocios Extranjeros.

Su Majestad el Rey de España á Don Manuel Rancés y Villanueva, Marqués de Casa Laiglesia, Senador del Reino, Caballero Gran Cruz de Su Real y Distinguida Orden de Carlos III, y Caballero de Primera Clase de la Orden Civil de la Beneficencia de España, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Orden Pontificia de San Gregorio el Magno, Caballero de Primera Clase de la Real Orden del Aguila Roja de Prusia, Gran Cruz de las Reales Ordenes de la Corona de Italia, de Federico de Warttemberg, y de Alberto el Valeroso de Sajonia, de las Gran Duques de Felipe el Magnánimo de Hesse-Darmstadt, del Halcon Blanco de Sajonia

Hesse-Darmstadt, of the White Hawk of Saxe-Weimar, of the Crown of Vandalia of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, and of the Ducal Order of Adolphus of Nassau; Knight Grand Cross of the Lion and the Sun of Persia, &c., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to deliver up, under the circumstances and on the conditions stipulated in the present Treaty, all persons, and His Majesty the King of Spain engages to deliver up, under the like circumstances and conditions, all persons, excepting his own subjects, who, having been charged with or convicted by the Tribunals of one of the two High Contracting Parties, of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article II, committed in the territory of the one party, and who shall be found within the territory of the other.

ARTICLE II.

The extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, or attempt to murder).
2. Manslaughter.
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape.
5. Aggravated or indecent assault. Carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 10 years; carnal knowledge of a girl above the age of 10 years and under the age of 12 years; indecent assault upon any female, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 12 years of age.
6. Kidnapping and false imprisonment, child stealing, abandoning, exposing, or unlawfully detaining children.
7. Abduction of minors.
8. Bigamy.
9. Wounding, or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
10. Assaulting a magistrate or peace or public officer.
11. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort money or other things of value.
12. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
13. Arson.
14. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.
15. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
16. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained.
17. (a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money;
- (b) Forgery, or counterfeiting or altering or uttering what is forged, counterfeited, or altered;

Weimar, y de la Corona de Vandalia de Mecklenburgo Schwerin, y de la Ducal de Adolfo de Nassau, Gran Cruz del Leon y el Sol de Persia, &c., Su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca de Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda;

Quienes, despues de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes respectivos, y de hallarlos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los Artículos siguientes:—

ARTICULO I.

Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda se obliga á entregar en las circunstancias y con las condiciones estipuladas en el presente Tratado, todas las personas, y Su Majestad el Rey de España se obliga á entregar en las mismas circunstancias y con las mismas condiciones todas las personas con excepcion de sus propios súbditos, que habiendo sido encausadas ó sentenciadas por los Tribunales de Una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes por los crímenes ó delitos enumerados en el Artículo II, y cometidos en Su Territorio, sean halladas en el territorio de la Otra

ARTICULO II.

Se concederá recíprocamente la extradicion por los siguientes crímenes ó delitos:—

1. Asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio, evenenamiento, ó tentativa de asesinato.
2. Homicidio.
3. Aborto.
4. Violacion.
5. Atentado contra el pudor consumado ó intentado sobre persona de uno ú otro sexo, menor de 12 años.
6. Secuestro, robo, abandono, exposicion, ó retencion ilegal de niños.
7. Sustraccion de menores.
8. Bigamia.
9. Heridas ó lesiones corporales graves.
10. Desacato ó violencia contra autoridades, magistrados, ó funcionarios publicos.
11. Amenazas verbales ó escritas con intencion, de robar dinero ó valores.
12. Falso testimonio y soborno de testigos, peritos, ó intérpretes.
13. Incendio voluntario.
14. Hurto y robo.
15. Abuso de confianza ó defraudacion por un banquero, comisionista, administrador, tutor, curador, liquidador, síndico, funcionario público, director, miembro ó empleado de una sociedad, ó por cualquiera otra persona.
16. Estafa, ocultacion fraudulenta de dinero, valores ú objetos muebles, y adquisicion de los mismos con conocimiento de que han sido ilegalmente obtenidos.
17. (a.) Fabricacion y expendicion de moneda falsa ó alterada.
- (b.) Falsificacion de documentos ó empleo de los mismos; falsificacion de los sellos del Estado, punzones, timbres ó papel sellado, ó empleo de sellos, punzones, ó timbres falsificados.

(c) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin of the realm.

18. Crimes against Bankruptcy Law.

19. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger persons in a railway train.

20. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

21. Crimes committed at sea.

(a) Piracy by the law of nations.

(b) Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

(c) Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

(d) Assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.

22. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute an offence against the laws of both countries.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes as an accessory before or after the fact, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE III.

The present Treaty shall apply to crimes and offences committed prior to the signature of the Treaty; but a person surrendered shall not be tried for any crime or offence committed in the other country before the extradition, other than the crime for which his surrender has been granted.

ARTICLE IV.

No person shall be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the competent authority of the State in which he is that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE V.

In the States of His Majesty the King of Spain, excepting the provinces or possessions beyond sea, the proceedings for demanding and obtaining the extradition shall be as follows:—

The Diplomatic Representative of Great Britain shall send to the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Ministro de Estado) with the demand for extradition, an authenticated and legalized copy of the sentence or of the warrant of arrest against the person accused, clearly showing the crime or offence for which proceedings are taken against the fugitive. This Judicial document shall be accompanied, if possible, by a description of the person claimed, and any other information or particulars that may serve to identify him.

These documents shall be communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Minister of Grace and Justice by whose Department, after examining the documents and finding that there is reason for the extradition, a Royal Order will be issued granting it, and directing the arrest of the person claimed and his delivery to the British authorities.

In virtue of the said Royal Order the Minister of the Interior (Ministro de la Gobernacion) will adopt the fitting measures for the arrest of the fugitive, and when this has taken place, the person claimed shall be placed at the disposal of the

(c) Fabricación ilegal de instrumentos para la falsificación del cuño de la moneda.

16. Quiebra fraudulenta.

19. Actos cometidos con intencion de poner en peligro la vida de los viajeros en un tren de camino de hierro.

20. Destrucion ó deterioro de cualquiera propiedad mueble ó inmueble penado por la ley.

21. Crímenes que se cometan en la mar:—

(a) Pirateria.

(b) Destrucion ó pérdida de un buque causada intencionalmente, ó tentativa y conspiracion para dicho objeto.

(c) Rebelion ó conspiracion por dos ó mas personas para rebelarse á bordo de un buque contra la autoridad del capitán á bordo de un buque en alta mar.

(d.) Actos cometidos con intencion de matar ó de causar daño material á personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar.

22. Trata de esclavos, con arreglo á las leyes de cada uno de ambos Estados respectivamente.

La extradicion tendrá tambien lugar por complicidad en cualquiera de los crímenes y delitos enumerados en este Artículo, con tal de que sea punible por las leyes de Ambas Partes Contratantes.

ARTICULO III.

El presente Tratado será aplicable á los crímenes y delitos cometidos anteriormente á su celebracion; pero en ningun caso podrá la persona que haya sido entregada en virtud de sus estipulaciones ser encausada por ningun otro crimen ó delito cometido en el pais que la reclama, que aquel por el cual se concedió la extradicion.

ARTICULO IV.

No se hará la entrega de persona alguna si el delito por que se pide su extradicion es de carácter político, ó si dicha persona prueba á satisfaccion de la Autoridad competente del Estado donde se halla que la demanda de entrega ha sido hecha en realidad con objeto de perseguirla ó castigarla por un delito de carácter político.

ARTICULO V.

En los Estados de Su Majestad el Rey de España, con excepcion de las Provincias ó Posesiones de Ultramar, el procedimiento para pedir y obtener la extradicion sera el siguiente:

El Representante Diplomático de la Gran Bretaña dirigirá al Ministro de Estado, con la demanda de extradicion, una copia auténtica y legalizada de la sentencia ó del auto de prision contra la persona acusada, estableciendo claramente el crimen ó delito por el cual se procede contra el fugitivo. A este documento judicial se acompañarán, si es posible, las señas de la persona reclamada y cualesquiera otras noticias ó datos que puedan ser útiles para identificarla.

Estos documentos serán comunicados por el Ministro de Estado al de Gracia y Justicia, por cuyo Ministerio, despues de examinarlos y de reconocerse que hay lugar á la extradicion, se expedirá una Real Orden concediéndola y ordenando el arresto de la persona reclamada y su entrega á las Autoridades Británicas.

En virtud de dicha Real Orden, el Ministro de la Gobernacion adoptará las medidas oportunas para el arresto del fugitivo, y, verificado que sea, será este puesto á disposicion del Representante Diplomático que pidió su extradicion y conducido

Diplomatic Representative who has demanded his extradition, and he shall be taken to the part of the frontier or to the seaport where the Agent appointed for the purpose by Her Britannic Majesty's Government is ready to take charge of him.

In case the documents furnished by the said Government for the identification of the person claimed, or the information obtained by the Spanish authorities for the same purpose, should be considered insufficient, immediate notice thereof shall be given to the Diplomatic Representative of Great Britain, and the person under arrest shall be detained until the British Government shall have furnished fresh evidence to prove his identity or to clear up any other difficulty relative to the examination and decision of the affair.

ARTICLE VI.

In the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the Colonies or Foreign Possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding, in order to demand and obtain extradition, shall be as follows:—

(A.) In the case of a person accused—The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty the King of Spain. The said demand shall be accompanied by a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against the accused in Spain, and duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and containing a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him.

The said Principal Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive. On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the person claimed shall have been apprehended, he shall be brought before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoner, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the United Kingdom, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender; sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the Spanish Government.

(B.) In the case of a person convicted—The course of proceeding shall be the same as above indicated, except that the warrant to be trans-

hasta el punto de la frontera, ó hasta el puerto de mar, donde, para hacerse cargo de él, se halle el comisionado al efecto por el Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica.

En el caso de que los documentos suministrados por este Gobierno para la identificación de la persona reclamada, ó de que los datos obtenidos por las Autoridades Españolas con el mismo fin se considerasen insuficientes, se dará inmediato aviso de ello al Representante Diplomático de la Gran Bretaña, quedando detenida la persona arrestada hasta que el Gobierno Británico haya suministrado nuevas pruebas para establecer la identidad de aquella ó para esclarecer cualquiera otra dificultad relativa al examen y resolución del asunto.

ARTICULO VI.

En los Estados de Su Majestad Británica, con excepcion de las Colonias ó Posesiones extranjeras, el procedimiento para pedir y obtener la extradicion será el siguiente:—

(a.) En el caso de una persona acusada, la demanda será dirigida al Principal Secretario de Estado de Su Majestad Británica para los Negocios Extranjeros por el Representante Diplomático de España. A dicha demanda acompañará un auto de prision ó otro documento judicial equivalente expedido por un Juez ó Magistrado competente para conocer en la causa formada al acusado en España, y las declaraciones hechas con arreglo á las leyes ante dicho Juez ó Magistrado, manifestando claramente el crimen ó delito de que se le acusa; y por último, si es posible, las señas de la persona reclamada, y cualesquiera otros datos que puedan ser útiles para establecer su identidad.

Dicho Principal Secretario de Estado transmitirá los documentos enunciados al Principal Secretario de Estado de Su Majestad Británica para los Negocios Interiores (Home Department), quien, por una orden de su puño y provista de su sello, someterá la demanda de extradicion á un Magistrado de Policia de Londres, requiriéndole que expida, si ha lugar, un mandato de prision contra la persona reclamada. Este Magistrado expedirá el mandato requerido si las pruebas presentadas fuesen en su opinion bastantes á justificar igual medida en el supuesto de haberse cometido el crimen ó delito en el Reino Unido.

Verificada la aprehension de la persona reclamada, se la conducirá ante el Magistrado que dictó el auto de prision ó ante cualquier otro Magistrado de Policia de Londres. Si las pruebas presentadas justificasen con arreglo á la ley de Inglaterra la formacion de causa al detenido, en el caso de que el acto por el cual se le acusa hubiese sido cometido en el Reino Unido, el Magistrado de Policia ordenará su prision, hasta que el Secretario de Estado expida la orden para que la extradicion se verifique, y dirigirá inmediatamente á este certificacion de que así lo ha hecho, juntamente con un informe sobre el asunto.

A la terminacion de un plazo que no podrá exceder de quince dias desde que se ordenó la prision y sujecion á juicio del preso, el Secretario de Estado mandará, por medio de una orden de su puño y provista de su sello, que sea aquel entregado al Comisionado autorizado para recibirlo por el Gobierno Español.

(b.) En el caso de una persona condenada, el procedimiento será el mismo que queda indicado, salvo que el auto ó mandato que haya de ser

mitted by the Diplomatic Representative of Spain in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime or offence of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the place and date of his conviction.

The evidence to be produced before the Police Magistrate shall be such as would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

(C.) Persons convicted by judgment in default or *arrêt de contumace*, shall be, in the matter of extradition, considered as persons accused, and, as such, be surrendered.

(D.) After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*; if he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case the Court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order.

ARTICLE VII.

Warrants, depositions, or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the facts of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other, if purporting to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the country where they were issued or taken, provided such warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates, and judicial documents are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE VIII.

A fugitive criminal may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority exercises jurisdiction: provided however, that, in the United Kingdom, the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London. He shall, in accordance with this Article, be discharged, as well in Spain as in the United Kingdom, if, within the term of thirty days, a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the Diplomatic Agent of his country, in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty.

The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

presentado por el Representante Diplomático de España en apoyo de la demanda de extradición expresará claramente el crimen ó delito por el que la persona reclamada haya sido condenada, mencionando al mismo tiempo el lugar y la fecha de la sentencia.

La prueba que en ese caso deberá ser presentada al Magistrado de Policía ha de ser de naturaleza que establezca que según la Ley de Inglaterra el detenido ha sido condenado por la infracción de que se le acusó.

(c.) Los sentenciados en rebeldía ó *in contumaciam* se considerarán para los efectos de la extradición como acusados, y serán entregados en este concepto.

(d.) Después de verificada por mandato del Magistrado de Policía la prisión de la persona acusada ó condenada, hasta que el Secretario de Estado expida la orden de extradición, dicho persona tendrá el derecho de reclamar un mandato de *Habeas Corpus*. Si hiciere uso de este derecho, la extradición se diferirá hasta que el Tribunal falle sobre el incidente, y no podrá llevarse á cabo sino cuando el fallo sea adverso al reclamante.

En este caso el Tribunal podrá mandar, sin la orden de un Secretario de Estado, la inmediata entrega del acusado al Comisionado autorizado para hacerse cargo de él, ó mantenerle en prisión hasta que dicha orden del Secretario de Estado sea expedida.

ARTICULO VII.

Los autos, mandatos, declaraciones juradas, expedidos o tomadas en los Estados de una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, las copias de esos documentos, así como las certificaciones ó documentos judiciales en que se funda la condena, serán recibidos, como pruebas en el procedimiento de los Estados de la otra, si están provistos de la firma ó de la certificación de un Juez, de un Magistrado ó de un funcionario del país en que hayan sido expedidos ó tomadas, y siempre que dichos autos, mandatos, declaraciones, copias, certificaciones y documentos judiciales sean certificados por el juramento de un testigo ó por el sello oficial del Ministro de Gracia y Justicia ó algun otro Ministro de la Corona.

ARTICULO VIII.

Todo criminal fugitivo podrá ser detenido por mandato de cualquier Magistrado de Policía, Juez de Paz ó Municipal ú otra autoridad competente en cada uno de los Estados, expedido en virtud de informe, demanda, prueba ó todo otro acto de procedimiento que en opinión de la Autoridad que expidiere el mandato fuese bastante á justificar este, si el crimen ó delito hubiese sido cometido ó la persona hubiese sido condenada en la parte de los Estados de ambos Contratantes en que el Magistrado, Juez de Paz ú otra Autoridad competente ejerce jurisdicción; á condicion sin embargo en el Reino Unido de que se haga comparecer al acusado tan pronto como sea posible ante un Magistrado de Policía de Londres. Así en España como en el Reino Unido, el detenido, con arreglo á este Artículo, será puesto en libertad si en un término de treinta dias no ha sido formulada demanda de extradición por el Representante Diplomático de su país, con arreglo á las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

La misma regla se aplicará á los casos de personas acusadas ó condenadas por cualquiera de los crímenes ó delitos especificados en este Tratado, y cometidos en alta mar á bordo de un buque de uno de los dos países que llegase á un puerto del otro.

ARTICLE IX.

If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison be not surrendered and conveyed away within two months after such committal, or within two months after the adverse decision of the Court upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United Kingdom, he shall be discharged from custody, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

ARTICLE X.

In the Provinces beyond sea, Colonies and other Possessions beyond sea of the two High Contracting Parties, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

The requisition for extradition of the fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in an over-sea Province, Colony, or Possession of either of the two Contracting Parties, shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Province, Colony, or Possession by the chief Consular Officer of the other State in such Province, Colony, or Possession; or, if the fugitive has escaped from an over-sea Province, Colony or Possession of the State on whose behalf the extradition is demanded, by the Governor or chief authority of such Province, Colony or Possession.

In these cases the provisions of this Treaty shall be observed as far as possible by the respective Governors or chief authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the extradition or to refer the decision of the matter to the Governments of their respective countries.

ARTICLE XI.

In cases where it may be necessary, the Spanish Government shall be represented at the English Courts by the Law Officers of the Crown, and the English Government in the Spanish Court by the Public Prosecutor (*Ministerio Fiscal*).

The respective Governments will give assistance to the Diplomatic Representatives who claim their intervention for the custody and security of the persons subject to extradition.

ARTICLE XII.

The claim for extradition shall not be complied with if the individual claimed has been already tried for the same offence in the country whence the extradition is demanded, or if, since the commission of the offence, the accusation or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of that country.

ARTICLE XIII.

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date; unless any other arrangement should exist between the different Governments to determine the preference, either on account of the gravity of the crime or offence, or for any other reason.

ARTICLE XIV.

If the individual claimed should be under prosecution, or have been condemned for a crime or offence committed in the country where he may have taken refuge, his surrender may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law

ARTICULO IX.

Si el criminal fugitivo constituido en prisión no ha sido entregada cuando hayan transcurrido dos meses despues de haber sido expedida la orden de su prisión, ó dos meses despues del fallo del Tribunal negativo de su reclamacion de un mandato de *Habeas Corpus*, en el Reino Unido, será puesto aquel en libertad, á menos que haya causa suficiente para lo contrario.

ARTICULO X.

En las Provincias de Ultramar, Colonias y demás Posesiones de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes el procedimiento será el siguiente:

La demanda de extradicion del criminal fugitivo que se hubiese refugiado en una Provincia Ultramarina, Colonia ó Posesion de una de las dos Partes Contratantes, se dirigirá al Gobernador ó á la Autoridad Superior de dicha Provincia, Colonia ó Posesion por el Agente Consular de mayor categoría del otro Estado en dicha Provincia, Colonia ó Posesion; ó si el criminal se ha fugado de una Provincia Ultramarina, Colonia ó Posesion del Estado en cuyo nombre se pide la extradicion, por el Gobernador ó Autoridad Superior de esta Provincia, Colonia ó Posesion.

En estos casos se observarán en cuanto sea posible las disposiciones del presente Tratado por los respectivos Gobernadores ó Autoridades Superiores, pero se reserva á estos la facultad de conceder la extradicion ó de someter la resolucion del caso á los Gobiernos de sus respectivos paises.

ARTICULO XI.

En los casos en que fuere necesario, el Gobierno Español será representado ante los Tribunales Británicos por los Oficiales Legales de la Corona, y el Gobierno Británico ante los Tribunales Españoles por el Ministerio Fiscal.

Los Gobiernos respectivos prestarán asistencia á los Representantes Diplomáticos que la reclamen para la custodia y seguridad de las personas sujetas á extradicion.

ARTICULO XII.

No se dará curso á la demanda de extradicion cuando la persona reclamada hubiese sido juzgada por el mismo crimen ó delito en el Estado al cual aquella demanda se dirija; ni tampoco cuando despues de los actos que constituyen el crimen ó delito de que se le acuse, despues de la acusacion ó despues de la condena, tenga derecho al beneficio de la prescripcion, segun las leyes de dicho Estado.

ARTICULO XIII.

Cuando la persona reclamada por una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, en virtud del presente Tratado, fuese reclamada asimismo por uno ó varios otros Estados á causa de crímenes ó delitos cometidos en sus territorios respectivos, su extradicion será concedida al Estado cuya demanda sea de fecha anterior; á menos que no exista entre los diferentes Gobiernos un arreglo para determinar la preferencia, ya por la gravedad del crimen ó delito, ya por cualquier otro motivo.

ARTICULO XIV.

Cuando la persona reclamada estuviese encausada, ó hubiese sido condenada por un crimen ó delito cometido en el Estado en que se hubiese refugiado, su extradicion podrá diferirse hasta que haya sido puesta en libertad con arreglo á las leyes.

In case he should be proceeded against or detained in such country, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, the extradition shall nevertheless take place.

ARTICLE XV.

Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed at the time of his arrest, shall, if the competent authority so decide, be seized, in order to be delivered up with his person at the time when the extradition takes place. Such delivery shall not be limited to the property or articles obtained by stealing or by fraudulent bankruptcy, but shall extend to everything that may serve as proof of the crime or offence, and shall take place even when the extradition, after having been granted, cannot be carried out by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

The rights of third parties with regard to the said property or articles are nevertheless reserved.

ARTICLE XVI.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance as far as the frontier; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

It shall come into operation ten days after its publication, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, and each of the Contracting Parties may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.

(L.S.) MARQUES DE CASA
LAIGLESIA.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the twenty-first instant:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the King of Spain.

No. 141P.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 3rd December 1878, is republished for general information:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of
November 1878.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Mr. Secretary Cross.

Whereas by section 18 of "The Extradition Act, 1870," it is among other things enacted, "that if by any law made after the passing of the said Act by the Legislature of any British Posses-

En el caso de que dicha persona reclamada se hallase acusada ó detenida en el país en que se hubiese refugiado por obligaciones contraidas respecto de personas particulares, la extradición se llevará sin embargo á cabo.

ARTICULO XV.

Si la autoridad competente lo dispusiese así, los objetos hallados en poder de la persona reclamada serán aprehendidos para ser entregados con ella cuando la extradición se verifique. Compréndense en esta disposición no solo los objetos robados ó procedentes de quiebra fraudulenta, sino tambien cualesquiera otros que pudiesen servir para la comprobación del crimen ó delito.

Dichos objetos serán igualmente entregados después de ser acordada la extradición, si no se pudiera llevar esta á cabo por la fuga ó la muerte de la persona reclamada.

Lo dispuesto en el presente Artículo se entiende sin perjuicio del derecho de terceros.

ARTICULO XVI.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes renuncian al reembolso de los gastos ocasionados por ellas para la detención, manutención, y conducción hasta su frontera de las personas entregadas, conviniendo en sufragar cada una dichos gastos en sus territorios respectivos.

ARTICULO XVII.

El presente Tratado será ratificado, y las ratificaciones se cangearán en Londres, tan pronto como sea posible.

Empezará á regir diez días después de verificada su publicación con arreglo á las leyes de los Estados respectivos, y cada una de las Partes Contratantes podrá en cualquier tiempo darlo por terminado, participando á la otra su intención de hacerlo así con seis meses de anticipación.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado con el sello de sus armas.

Fecho en Londres, á cuatro de Junio de mil ochocientos setenta y ocho.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.

(L.S.) MARQUES DE CASA
LAIGLESIA.

C. L. Peel.
sion, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in such British Possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Act in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, either Suspend the operation within any such British Possession of the said Act, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer;

Or direct that such Law or Ordinance or any part thereof shall have effect in such British Possession with or without modifications and alterations, as if it were part of the Act:

And whereas by an Act enacted by the Legislature of Barbadoes, the short title of which is "The Extradition Act of Barbadoes, 1878," it is provided that "all powers vested in and acts authorised or required to be done by a Police Magistrate, or any Justice of the Peace in relation to the surrender of Fugitive Criminals in the United Kingdom 'under the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873,' are thereby vested in and may in the Island be exercised and done by any Resident Police Magistrate in relation to the Surrender of Fugitive Criminals under the said Acts."

And whereas it is further provided by the said Act that the said Act shall not come into operation until Her Majesty shall by Order in Council direct that the said Act shall have effect within the Island as if it were part of the "Extradition Act, 1870," but that the said Act shall thereafter come into operation as soon as such Order in Council shall have been publicly made known in the Island;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of "The Extradition Act, 1870," and in exercise of the power in that behalf in the said Act contained doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, direct that the said Act shall have effect in the Island of Barbadoes, without modification or alteration, as if it were part of "The Extradition Act 1870."

And the Right Honourable Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

L. Peel.

No. 142P.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1878, is republished for general information:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 27th day of November 1878.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.
Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Mr. Secretary Cross.

Whereas by section 18 of "The Extradition Act, 1870," it is among other things enacted, "that if by any Act made after the passing of the said Act by the Legislature of any British Possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of Fugitive Criminals who are in, or suspected of being in such British Possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Act in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, either

Suspend the operation within any such British Possession of the said Act, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer;

Or direct that such Law or Ordinance or any part thereof shall have effect in such British Possession with or without modifications and alterations, as if it were part of the Act;

And whereas by an Ordinance enacted by the Legislature of Sierra Leone, the short title of which is "The Extradition Ordinance Sierra Leone, 1878," it is provided that "all powers vested in and acts authorised or required to be done by a

Police Magistrate, or any Justice of the Peace in relation to the surrender of Fugitive Criminals in the United Kingdom 'under the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873,' are thereby vested in and may in the Settlement be exercised and done by any Police Magistrate or Officer acting in his stead, in relation to the Surrender of Fugitive Criminals under the said Acts."

And whereas it is further provided by the said Ordinance that the said Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty shall by Order in Council direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect within the Settlement as if it were part of the "Extradition Act, 1870," but that the said Ordinance shall thereafter come into operation as soon as such Order in Council shall have been publicly made known in the Settlement;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of "The Extradition Act, 1870," and in exercise of the power in that behalf in the said Act contained, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect in the Settlement of Sierra Leone, without modification or alteration, as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870."

And the Right Honourable Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. Peel.

GENERAL.

The 6th January 1879.

No. 53G.—Surgeon-Major R. W. Forsayeth, Her Majesty's British Medical Service, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Officer in medical charge of the Indore Agency, with effect from the 8th December 1878, *vice* Surgeon-Major T. Beaumont, on special duty.

The 8th January 1879.

No. 79G.—Surgeon O. T. Duke, Medical Officer of the Beluchistan Agency, is placed temporarily on special political duty from the 20th November 1878.

No. 82G.—Captain H. A. Vincent, Officiating Squadron Commander, to continue to hold the appointment of Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, until further orders.

The 9th January 1879.

No. 94G.—Captain G. R. Peart, 2nd-in-Command, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Sehore Treasury, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 28th October to the forenoon of the 25th November 1878, during the absence on duty of the Political Agent of Bhopal.

No. 96G.—Mr. R. Phayre, C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, British Burma, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and is posted to Mandalay as Assistant Resident, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. C. Davis.

The 10th January 1879.

No. 116G.—Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Mysore Commission, is appointed to officiate as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Berar Commission, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain E. S. Ludlow, on furlough.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 10th January 1879.

No. 139.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addendum to the Civil Leave Code of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SUPPLEMENT H.

Bengal Pilot Service.

Section 1.—For the purposes of these Rules, the pay of the several grades of the service shall be taken to be as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Branch Pilot | 1,000 a month. |
| Master Pilot | 700 " |
| Mate Pilot | 450 " |

Section 2.—Furlough may be taken to the extent of four years during the entire period of service in the following instalments, *viz.*, after ten years' service two years, and after every subsequent eight years, one year, on an allowance of half the average pay for the last three years.

Section 3.—Leave on medical certificate may be taken to the extent of three years during the whole period of service, but not for more than two years at a time, and not more than twice out of India. Such leave cannot be taken for more than one year except after three years' continuous service immediately preceding. Leave on medical certificate cannot be counted as service for furlough, and no leave on medical certificate can be taken while any furlough is due. An Officer on leave under this Section is entitled to half of his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in

all. For the rest of his leave under this Section he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary. The minimum allowance during leave on medical certificate to the Officer to whom any allowance is due shall be Rs. 100 a month.

Section 4.—(a). Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time for not more than six months, provided that an Officer who has had special leave must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

(b). For the first six months for which an Officer is on special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to leave allowance of half his average pay for the last three years.

(c). Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

Section 5.—Privilege leave may be taken either—

(a). As provided for Officers in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code*; or

(b). For a period of two months in every twelve, on half pay (which cannot be accumulated) on a medical certificate showing that the applicant requires, through sickness, more leave than he could take under the ordinary privilege rules in the Code. When such leave is taken in extension of ordinary privilege leave, the period of ordinary privilege leave first taken under clause (a) must be commuted to double the period on half pay under clause (b). Leave taken under this clause shall be reckoned as active service. Provided that if leave taken under this clause be extended under medical certificate the whole of the leave shall be treated as sick leave under Section 3.

Section 6.—A Pilot who is at present in the service of the Government may be allowed the option of remaining subject to the rules which regulated his leave and allowances before this date, provided that such option is declared before the 10th July 1879.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIMUM.

The 10th January 1879.

No. 143.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the*

| PRESIDENCY | LATEST MONTH. | | | | TEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIMUM AND NINE MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIMUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY. | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Worse than Estimate. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bengal | 58,10,000 | 56,81,450 | ... | 1,28,550 | 5,28,71,000 | 5,40,16,570 | 31,45,570 |
| Bombay | 18,17,000 | 18,31,662 | 14,662 | ... | 1,33,81,000 | 1,86,43,163 | 52,62,163 |
| TOTAL Rs. ... | 76,27,000 | 75,13,112 | ... | 1,13,888 | 6,62,52,000 | 7,46,59,733 | 84,07,733 |

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th January 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 13.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Lindsay Garstin, 63rd Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—3rd August 1877.

No. 14.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain David Adamson,—5th January 1879.

Captain Wigram Battye

Captain Arthur Fergusson Lindsay

Captain Henry George Becher

Captain Alexander James Donnelly

Hawes.

Captain Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas

579
6th Jan

No. 15.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Major from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval

Captain (Brevet Major) George Ward Chicheley Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps,—1st January 1879.

Captain Arthur Chichester William Crookshank, Bengal Staff Corps,—11th January 1879.

No. 16.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Sir Charles Henry Leslie,)
Bart., Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Lloyd Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant George Wemyss Anson,)
Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Frederick Drummond Battye, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant John James Money-Simons, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Archibald Spiers McRae, Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 17.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1225 of 1878, and pending the return from furlough of Captain E. H. H. Collen, the following temporary promotions and appointment are made in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, and with effect from the 1st January 1879

Captain T. Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary, and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Captain H. A. Sawyer, Officiating 2nd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary.

Major G. L. K. Hewett, Officiating 3rd Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Secretary.

Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary.

No. 18.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Major A. B. Morgan, 2nd Battalion, 9th Foot, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge, *vice* Captain H. S. Brownrigg, on special service.

No. 19.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

5th Infantry.

Surgeon G. J. Kellie, to officiate as Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon M. S. Eyre, transferred to the 1st Infantry.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 20.—Sub-Conductor H. Mitchell, Ordnance Department, who was promoted to his present rank in G. G. O. No. 730, dated 9th August 1878, is struck off the list of Warrant Officers, and will revert to his former position of Magazine Sergeant.

No. 21.—First Class Assistant Apothecary Samuel Thomas Ellis, Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 14th November 1878.

EQUIPMENT.

No. 22.—NATIVE ARMY—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of brown for buff leather accoutrements for the Native Army in India; and to direct that the change be effected in the three Presidencies as the buff leather accoutrements now in use become worn out. The period of duration will be notified hereafter.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 23.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Warrant Officers promoted to that grade after the 31st December 1875, will be allowed to count their previous service for furlough, under Rule VI of the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

2. Furlough is not to be granted under this rule until a Warrant Officer has completed two years' service since his last return to duty from furlough as a non-commissioned officer, otherwise he can only be granted leave under the ruling published in G. G. O. No. 1110 of 1876.

No. 24.—Deputy Surgeon General G. H. Ray, M.D., of the Medical Department, having elected to reside in England, is permitted to proceed thither under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1089 of 1872.

No. 25.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 199, dated 10th December 1878.—Granting Captain H. C. Seton, R.A., Commandant, No. 4 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's general leave of absence in India, on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

ORDNANCE.

No. 26.—STORES—

The Government of India is pleased to sanction the issue, under the list of *Magazine Stores supplied for Station purposes*, of sections of common and shrapnel shell, one of each, for batteries of Royal Artillery serving in India, for instructional purposes.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 27.—Major Gordon Robb, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, who resigns his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain the rank of Captain, and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment, on retirement.

No. 28.—Captain E. W. Trotter, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, who resigns his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment, on retirement.

No. 29.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Hatheem, admitted by G. G. O. No. 932 of 1870, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 30.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that the thirty-five (35) retirements under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of the 1st January 1878, which remained unallotted on the 31st December last, will be held available for Officers of all three Presidencies up to the 31st March 1879.

2. This offer is restricted to Officers who are qualified under Clause II of the G. G. O. of 1st January 1878 and who completed 28 years' service on or before the 31st December 1878.

3. Applications will be disposed of by the Government of India according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, preference being given, if necessary, to the senior applicant, should there be more than one for retirement on the same day.

4. Officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies should submit their applications in the usual manner to their respective Governments for communication to the Government of India.

No. 31.—Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Mills Cannon, M.B., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1060 of 1864, with effect from the 1st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 32.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes, respectively, of the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar Sheik Oosman, "Bahadur," 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major

Soobiah, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—4th September 1878.

Subadar Patter Permaul, "Bahadur," 39th Regiment Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Shaik Homed, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—15th September 1878.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Syed Guffoor, 17th Regiment Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Sheik Oosman, "Bahadur," promoted,—4th September 1878.

Subadar Major Bughharroo, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Patter Permaul, "Bahadur," promoted,—15th September 1878.

No. 33.—ORDER OF MERIT—

Lance Naick Sheea Sing, of the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the third class of the Order of Merit, for gallantry in action with the enemy at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal on the 2nd December 1878.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 34.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 35.—The services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary J. Reid are, with reference to the Notification of the Home Department, No. 713, dated the 23rd December 1878, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 36.—The services of Captain S. E. Pemberton, Royal Artillery, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 37.—The services of Surgeon D. W. D. Commis are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of Bengal, No. 668T, dated the 23rd October 1878, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

William, the 31st December 1878.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 88.—Mr. T. G. R. Finny, 2nd Grade Officer, I. G. S. *Hugh Rose*, is transferred to the I. G. S. *Irrawaddy* to complete establishment.

Mr. J. Clarke, 2nd Grade Officer, Supernumerary, I. G. S. *Tenasserim*, is appointed 2nd Grade Officer, I. G. S. *Hugh Rose*, *vice* Mr. Finny, transferred.

The 3rd January 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1.—Mr. J. A. Cantopher to be a 3rd Class Engineer in the Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I. G. Hulk *Koel* for general duty.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1879.

No. 8.—Mr. A. B. Thomson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Western System of State Railways, is promoted from class IV to class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from date of return to duty of Mr. G. E. Thomas from the leave granted him in March 1877.

The 4th January 1879.

No. 9.—Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, who was transferred temporarily to North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation Branch, by Public Works Department Notification No. 276 of 28th June 1878, was placed on special duty under the Government of India, with effect from 1st November 1878.

No. 10.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 210, dated 9th May 1878, the transfer of Mr. R. E. Wright, from the Western System of State Railways to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is cancelled.

No. 11.—The under-mentioned Officers and Upper Subordinates, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are transferred to the Central System of State Railways.

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Sergeant T. Collier, Supervisor, 1st Grade.

Sergeant R. H. Lambert, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

Azeezooddeen, Overseer, 1st Grade.

Jogindra Nath Sircar, Overseer, 1st Grade.

Mr. T. W. Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade.

No. 12.—The under-mentioned Officers and Upper Subordinates, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are transferred to the Western System of State Railways:—

Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. R. H. Frode, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. C. Hemmings, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Shaik Edou, Overseer, 1st Grade.

Benode Behary Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade.

The 6th January 1879.

No. 13.—Girdhar Lal, Accountant, 4th Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to the Central Provinces for employment on the Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway.

No. 14.—ERRATA.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 71 of 23rd April 1878, transferring Mr. J. L. Parker, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, to the Pension Establishment, for "from 26th September 1877" read "1st January 1878."

The 8th January 1879.

No. 15.—Mr. H. P. Leupolt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

No. 17.—The portion of the Western Rajputana State Railway under construction is divided into two Sections; the Northern Section to extend from Beawur to about the 180th mile from Ajmere; the Southern Section from that point to Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Collet, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Section.

Mr. W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Southern Section.

These appointments to take effect from the 1st of January 1879.

The 9th January 1879.

No. 18.—Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Central System of State Railways, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 20.—Mr. P. Heyward, Accountant, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 21.—Sheo Pershad, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Central Provinces for employment in the Wardha Valley Railway, Revenue Branch.

No. 22.—Major C. H. Inard, R.E., Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, with temporary rank of 3rd Class Chief Engineer, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate in the same rank as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

The 10th January 1879.

No. 23.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch.

No. 24.—Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, having submitted an application to retire from the army under the terms of the Royal Warrant of 6th September 1878, the acceptance of which has not yet been notified, and having left India on leave under authority of G. O. C. C. No. * , dated , continued his duties as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department until the forenoon of the 10th January 1879, on which date Colonel A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., assumed the charge of the Office as Officiating Secretary.

TELEGRAPH.

The 8th January 1879.

No. 16.—The under-mentioned gentlemen who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India Assistant Superintendents of the 1th Grade, reported their arrival in India on the 14th November 1878:—

Mr. T. D. D. Berrington.

„ F. E. Dempster.

„ A. L. Palmer.

„ H. S. Woodward.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Will be filled up hereafter.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 2nd November 1878.

From the 23rd November till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 16th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE. Treasury Account Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1878.

Munshi Ajodhyapurshad has been appointed Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer of Ajmere, and is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

This Officer was formerly in charge of the Ajmere Treasury from the 11th September 1878 to 14th October 1878.

W. WATERFIELD.
Offg. Comptroller General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1879.

Offices opened and closed during the month of December 1878 :—

| Name of Station. | Where situated. | Date. | REMARK |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|
| * Hazar Pir | Afghanistan | 26th | Opened. |
| * Korum Fort | Ditto | 25th | Ditto. |
| † Matheran | Bombay Presdy. | 2nd | Closed. |
| * Mustang | Beluchistan | 10th | Ditto. |

* Temporary Field Offices.

† Season Office.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Teis. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1879.

No. 70.—Mr. M. J. Ogle, Surveyor, 4th Grade, and Mr. A. W. Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st

Grade, having reported their return from furlough on the forenoon of the 20th November last, are granted subsidiary leave from that date to the afternoon of the 10th December 1878, to enable them to rejoin their appointments under Major W. F. Badgley, in charge No. 6 Topographical Survey Party, Camp *via* Sylhet.

No. 71.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. M. J. Ogle, Surveyor, 4th Grade, the following reversion is made in the Subordinate Branch of the Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th December 1878:—

Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

No. 72.—Consequent on the decease of Mr. W. J. Lincoln, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Mr. W. H. Penrose, now Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade from the afternoon of the 16th December 1878.

No. 73.—Mr. J. McHatton, Draftsman in the Office of Deputy Surveyor General, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Supplement F, Section 7, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January 1879.

The 9th January 1879.

No. 74.—Captain Charles Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st February 1879, on urgent private affairs.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th December 1878.

No. 151.—Deputy Assistant Commissary B. Revell, Barrack Master, is granted subsidiary leave, with effect from 1st January 1879, to enable him to proceed to Bombay and appear before the Medical Board there, with a view to obtaining furlough to Europe.

No. 152.—Mr. F. H. Ashhurst, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1th Grade, is granted furlough, under Chapter IV, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, for twenty one months, with effect from the 24th of February 1879; also subsidiary leave for fourteen days from 16th February 1879.

The 31st December 1878.

No. 153.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 550, dated 16th December 1878, Sergeant H. H. Swann, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 154.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 544, dated 13th December 1878, Baboo Gooroodass Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

The 3rd January 1879.

No. 1.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Sirhind to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 2.—Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 81, dated 15th July 1878, granting Mr. O. Heernele, Assistant Engineer, privilege leave for three months, is hereby cancelled at Mr. Heernele's request.

No. 3.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 577 of 27th December 1878, Mr. F. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

The 4th January 1879.

No. 5.—Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, is granted subsidiary leave from the 4th to the 18th of December 1878.

No. 6.—Lieutenant M. Langharne, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, with effect from the 3rd October 1878, the date on which he relieved Lieutenant W. T. Shone.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 4th January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 94 of 28th November last, Corporal R. Cloy, Overseer, 1st Grade, left the Morar Division on the afternoon of the 15th December 1878, and joined the Ranikhet Division on the afternoon of the 22nd idem.

The 7th January 1879.

No. 2.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 135, dated 28th November last, Barrack Sergeant W. H. Knight reported his departure for Allahabad on the forenoon of the 28th December 1878.

G. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 4th January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 50, dated the 21st December 1878, Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, assumed charge of the Sangor Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

The 6th January 1879.

No. 2.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 138, dated the 28th November 1878, Barrack Sergeant W. H. Knight reported his arrival on the 1st instant, and has been posted to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the same date.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Military Works.

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1879.

No. 1.—Sick leave for a period of six months is granted to 1st Grade Supervisor Baboo Noyau

Chand Chatterjee, attached to the Fort William Division, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code.

The Supervisor availed himself of the leave from 9th December 1878.

The 9th January 1879.

No. 2.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 154 of 31st December 1878, Baboo Goodlass Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Fort William Division.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 31st December 1878.

No. 115.—The posting of Baboo Bhobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Neemuch-Nasirabad Railway Surveys, in this Office Notification No. 103, dated 7th December 1878, is hereby cancelled.

No. 116.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 91, dated 28th ultimo, Mr. P. C. Gilhooly, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), and Instructor of Apprentice Overseers, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawalpindi, the 4th January 1879.

No. 1.—Corporal H. Palmer, R.E., temporarily transferred from the Revenue Establishment to the Construction Branch, under this Office Notification No. 58, dated 11th August 1878, is retransferred to the Revenue Establishment. During the time he was employed on Construction, he is graded as a Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R.E.,*
Director, State Railways,
Western System.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL. P. W. DEPT. Railway Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1879.

No. 1.—Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is placed in charge of the Office of the Superintendent of Works, Northern Bengal State Railway, during the time that Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, holds charge of the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, or until further orders.

No. 2.—Referring to Notification No. 1 of the 9th instant, Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), made over, and Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed, charge of the Mahanadi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, on the afternoon of the 4th December 1878. Mr. Grant will, in addition to the present charge, continue to hold charge of the open line from mile 112 to Julpaigoree.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 4th January 1879.

No. 37.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Central System, Notification No. 109, dated 18th December 1878, Sergeant J. Watson, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the afternoon of the 24th December 1878, and directed to proceed to the Western Rajputana Railway on transfer.

The 6th January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Central System, Notification No. 109, dated 18th December 1878, Babu B. V. Soobrao, Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways on the forenoon of the 6th January 1879, and directed to proceed to the Western Rajputana Railway on transfer.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 28th December 1878.

No. 62.—Hospital Assistant, 3rd Class, Beharee Lali is granted one month's leave, on medical certificate, with the permission of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Sanger Circle, from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 4th January 1879.

No. 1.—Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Sohan to the Ravi Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 23rd December 1878, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 26th idem.

No. 2.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 20th December 1878, and

joined the latter division on the forenoon of the 23rd idem.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 3rd January 1879.

No. 1.—Lalla Hurree Ram, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted privilege leave for one month from the forenoon of 12th December 1878.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 4th January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 561, dated the 19th December 1878, Mr. F. Finch, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his departure, having made over the charge of his Office to Mr. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, for Hyderabad on the afternoon of the 24th December 1878.

The 6th January 1879.

No. 2.—With reference to the Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No. 95, dated 29th November 1878, Gunner W. Martin, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival here on the forenoon of the 19th December 1878.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Dholepur, the 2nd January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 561, dated 19th ultimo, Mr. F. Finch, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, handed over, and Mr. H. P. Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Stores Division, Sindia State Railway, on the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 2nd January 1879.

No. 2.—With reference to Notification No. 95 of 29th November 1878, of the Director of State

Railways, Central System, Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 28th December 1878, and is posted to the Marwar Division of this Railway.

No. 3.—With reference to Notification No. 113 of Director of State Railways, Central System, dated 23rd December 1878, Mr. T. C. Beardsmore, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 24th December 1878, and is posted to the Soudra Division of this Railway.

No. 5.—Mr. W. Bird, Accountant, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th December 1878, on which date he availed himself of the same.

No. 6.—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. Dupeyron, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Soudra Division of this Railway, with effect from the 27th December 1878, on the afternoon of which date he availed himself of the same.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of a Deserter from the Depôt, 83rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 4th day of January 1879.

| Name. | Rank. | Place of Enlistment. |
|--|-----------|--|
| Loughlin Lawlor. | Corporal. | Westminster. |
| Age.—31 years 8 months. | | Parish where born,—St. Mary's. |
| Size.—5 feet 6 inches. | | County.—Dublin. |
| Color of— | | Former Trade or Occupation,—Carpenter. |
| Complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, blue. | | Dress at the time of Desertion.— |
| Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained.—None. | | Coat or Jacket.— |
| Date of Desertion.—3rd January 1879. | | Waistcoat.— |
| From whence deserted.—Ahmednagar. | | Breeches.— |
| Date of Enlistment.—8th April 1865. | | Trowsers.— |

REMARKS, stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion.—*Nil.*

J. A. R. BELL, *Lieut.,*
Comdg. Depôt, 83rd Regt.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| | | Capital. | Currency. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | |
| 1878. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 31 | 1,271 | ... | ... | 3,781 | 64,48,407 | 25,07,208 |
| 31 | ... | ... | 29,163 | 1,579 | 64,48,661 | 25,05,208 |
| 1 | Holiday. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | ... | ... | 2,272 | 1,579 | 64,48,410 | 25,07,308 |
| 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1,579 | 64,48,418 | 25,07,308 |
| 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1,579 | 64,48,417 | 25,07,308 |

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 6th Jan. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 9th Jan. 1879 ... Rs. 38,75,573-0-4

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th Jan. 1879.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount repaid transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1878.

| PARTICULARS. | 6 PER CENT LOANS. | | 5 PER CENT LOANS. | | TRANSFER TO INDIA OF 100 SHILLINGS PAYABLE BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND ON 1st JANUARY 1879. | TRANSFER TO INDIA OF 100 SHILLINGS PAYABLE BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND ON 1st JANUARY 1879. | 5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1864-65. | 5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1865-66. | TOTAL LOAN OF 1864-65. | TOTAL LOAN OF 1865-66. |
|---|-------------------|----|-------------------|----|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | £. | s. | £. | s. | £. | s. | £. | s. | £. | s. |
| Balance of 15th December 1877 | 1,444,400 | 0 | 42,400 | 0 | 1,444,400 | 0 | 42,400 | 0 | 1,444,400 | 0 |
| Stock transferred to London E.A.s | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 1/2 per cent. Stock transferred to 15 per cent. Stock in London | | | | | | | | | | |
| 444— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enforced at Madras between 15th and 31st December 1878 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enforced at Bombay between 15th and 31st December 1878 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enforced at Calcutta between 15th and 31st December 1878 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deduct— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance on 31st December 1878 | 1,444,400 | 0 | 42,400 | 0 | 1,444,400 | 0 | 42,400 | 0 | 1,444,400 | 0 |

Notes.—1. The 6 per cent. Loan is repaid by the Bank of Bengal, and the 5 per cent. Loan is repaid by the Bank of India.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|
| 1st Nov. 1878 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1879 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1880 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1881 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1882 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1883 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1884 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1885 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1886 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1887 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1888 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1889 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1890 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1891 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1892 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1893 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1894 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1895 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1896 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1897 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1898 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1899 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1900 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1901 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1902 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1903 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1904 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1905 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1906 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1907 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1908 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1909 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1910 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1911 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1912 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1913 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1914 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1915 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1916 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1917 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1918 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1919 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1920 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1921 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1922 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1923 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1924 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1925 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1926 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1927 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1928 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1929 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1930 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1931 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1932 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1933 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1934 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1935 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1936 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1937 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1938 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1939 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1940 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1941 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1942 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1943 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1944 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1945 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1946 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1947 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1948 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1949 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1950 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1951 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1952 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1953 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1954 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1955 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1956 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1957 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1958 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1959 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1960 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1961 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1962 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1963 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1964 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1965 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1966 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1967 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1968 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1969 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1970 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1971 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1972 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1973 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1974 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1975 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1976 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1977 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1978 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1979 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1980 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1981 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1982 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1983 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1984 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1985 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1986 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1987 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1988 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1989 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1990 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1991 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1992 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1993 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1994 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1995 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1996 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1997 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1998 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 1999 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2000 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2001 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2002 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2003 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2004 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2005 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2006 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2007 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2008 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2009 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2010 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2011 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2012 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2013 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2014 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2015 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2016 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2017 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2018 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2019 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2020 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2021 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2022 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2023 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2024 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 1st Nov. 2025 | 100 | 0 | 0</ | | | | | | | |

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 19.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st December 1878.

| PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH • AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH. | | | | IRRIGATION. | | | STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL). | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. | Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. | Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
| 1 | Simla Imperial | Nov. 1878 | Dec. 26, 1878 | 1 | Rajputana | Nov. 1878 | Dec. 26, 1878 | 1 | Rangoon and Sitang. | Nov. 1878 | Dec. 13, 1878 |
| 2 | Assam | Oct. 1878 | Do. 9, " | 2 | British Burmah | Oct. 1878 | Do. 13, " | 2 | Mysore State Railway. | Oct. 1878 | Do. 12, " |
| 3 | Port Blair | Ditto | Do. 11, " | 3 | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Ditto | Do. 23, " | 3 | State Railway Stores Branch. | Ditto | Do. 16, " |
| 4 | Coorg | Ditto | Do. 13, " | 4 | Punjab | Ditto | Do. 26, " | 4 | Punjab Northern. | Ditto | Do. 16, " |
| 5 | Rajputana | Ditto | Do. 16, " | 5 | Bombay | Ditto | Do. 27, " | 5 | Rawalpindi to Peshawar. | Ditto | Do. 17, " |
| 6 | Grand Trunk Road. | Ditto | Do. 17, " | 6 | Bengal | Ditto | Do. 28, " | 6 | Wardah Valley. | Ditto | Do. 20, " |
| 7 | Mysore | Ditto | Do. 18, " | 7 | Madras | Ditto | Do. 28, " | 7 | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 24, " |
| 8 | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Ditto | Do. 23, " | | | | | 8 | Patna and Gaya. | Ditto | Do. 24, " |
| 9 | Central Provinces. | Ditto | Do. 26, " | | | | | 9 | Sindh. | Ditto | Do. 24, " |
| 10 | Military Works. | Ditto | Do. 26, " | | | | | 10 | Doodh A. Mahmud. | Ditto | Do. 24, " |
| 11 | Central India. | Ditto | Do. 27, " | | | | | 11 | Trichool. | Ditto | Do. 24, " |
| 12 | Bombay. | Ditto | Do. 27, " | | | | | 12 | Punjab Northern, Lahore to Jhelum. | Ditto | Do. 26, " |
| 13 | Bengal. | Ditto | Do. 27, " | | | | | 13 | Indus Valley. | Ditto | Do. 27, " |
| 14 | Indo-European Telegraph. | Ditto | Do. 29, " | | | | | 14 | Havel and Karwar. | Ditto | Do. 27, " |
| 15 | Madras. | Ditto | Do. 29, " | | | | | 15 | Nagpur and Chhatisgarh. | Ditto | Do. 27, " |
| 16 | British Burmah. | Ditto | Do. 31, " | | | | | 16 | H. K. R. | Ditto | Do. 28, " |
| 17 | Hyderabad. | Ditto | Do. 31, " | | | | | 17 | Rangoon and Sitang. | Ditto | Do. 28, " |
| 18 | Hyderabad Assign-ment Districts. | Ditto | Do. 31, " | | | | | 18 | Western Rappahannock. | Ditto | Do. 30, " |
| 19 | Indian Telegraph. | Sept 1878 | Do. 11, " | | | | | 19 | Punjab Northern, Ludhiana to Ch. Kanam. | Ditto | Do. 30, " |
| 20 | Buildings and Telegraph Agency. | Ditto | Do. 12, " | | | | | 20 | Nizam's. | Sept. 1878 | Nov. 27, 1878 |
| 21 | Punjab | Ditto | Do. 12, " | | | | | 21 | Lahore and Bhawalpur. | Ditto | Dec. 2, " |
| | | | | | | | | 22 | Calcutta and South-Eastern. | Ditto | Do. 7, " |
| | | | | | | | | 23 | Nagpur. | Ditto | Do. 14, " |
| | | | | | | | | 24 | Northern Bengal. | Ditto | Do. 14, " |
| | | | | | | | | 25 | State Railways (Capital). | Ditto | Do. 14, " |
| | | | | | | | | 26 | Doodh A. Mahmud. | Oct. 1878 | Dec. 7, 1878 |
| | | | | | | | | 27 | Wardah Valley. | Ditto | Do. 14, " |
| | | | | | | | | 28 | Rangoon and Sitang. | Ditto | Do. 14, " |
| | | | | | | | | 29 | Rajputana. | Ditto | Do. 26, " |
| | | | | | | | | 30 | Punjab Northern. | Ditto | Do. 28, " |
| | | | | | | | | 31 | Havel and Karwar. | Ditto | Do. 28, " |
| | | | | | | | | 32 | Calcutta and South-Eastern. | Sept 1878 | Dec. 7, " |
| | | | | | | | | 33 | Northern Bengal. | Ditto | Do. 14, " |
| | | | | | | | | 34 | Nagpur. | Ditto | Do. 14, " |
| | | | | | | | | 35 | Indus Valley. | Ditto | Do. 14, " |
| | | | | | | | | 36 | Kanagach. | Aug 1878 | Oct. 28, " |
| | | | | | | | | 37 | Orissa. | Ditto | Nov. 4, " |
| | | | | | | | | 38 | Nizam's. | Ditto | Do. 14, " |

The 9th January 1879.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, Colonel, R.E.,
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

| Register No. | No. of Notes | Value. | Name of Claimant |
|--------------|--------------|---------|---|
| 371 | O 30—02020 | Rs. 50 | Babu Gopal Chunder Sircar. |
| 372 | O 30—01757 | 50 | |
| | to | 50 each | Soobha Ozah. |
| | O 30—01776 | 50 | |
| 378 | O 29—57902 | 1,000 | Babu Thacoor Singh Rai. |
| 379 | L 31—80764 | 5 | |
| 380 | O 29—95895 | 1,000 | Messrs. Ullmann, Hirschhorn & Co. |
| | O 35—12202 | 100 | |
| | —15000 | 100 | |
| | —26370 | 100 | |
| 381 | O 14—12751 | 10 | Ramdutt Hursookdas. |
| 382 | O 31—26016 | 100 | |
| | | | Babu Shib Kristo Bose. |
| | | | Mr. J. Driscoll, Inspector of River Police, Kailaghaut. |

Calcutta Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 234 | ... L 29—77089 } ... L 30—02381 } | ... 5 | ... Babu Nilrutton Bose. |
| 235 | ... L 28—39043 } ... —39045 } | ... 5 | ... Babu Sham Lal Audhicary. |
| 236 | ... L 20—22583 } ... —22584 } | ... 5 | ... Mr. J. Smith. |
| 237 | ... L 86—42928 } ... —42927 } | ... 10 | ... Babu Prosanno Coomar Mitter. |
| 238 | ... O 14—13144 } ... —13143 } | ... 10 | ... Babu Kaliprosanno Mitter. |
| 240 | ... L 95—57899 } ... —57898 } | ... 10 | ... Babu Joggut Chunder Auddy. |
| 241 | ... A 99—68211 } ... —68212 } | ... 20 | ... Jhamuck Bhagut. |
| 242 | ... L 32—38034 } ... —38035 } | ... 10 | } Choonee Lal. |
| | ... L 23—58065 } | ... | |
| | ... —58066 } | ... 5 | |
| 390 | ... O 29—56975 } ... O 27—73702 } | ... 1,000 | } Colonel J. Burn. |
| | ... L 93—67634 } | ... 500 | |
| | ... L 86—25565 } | ... 50 | |
| | ... —25566 } | ... 10 | |
| | ... —25567 } | ... 10 | |
| | ... —25568 } | ... 10 | |
| | ... O 12—32219 } | ... 10 | |
| 401 | ... O 25—33806 } | ... 20 | } Messrs. Duncan, Brothers and Co. |
| 401 | ... —26991 } | ... 20 | |
| 402 | ... O 25—38961 } | ... 20 | } Babu Bipradas Mitter. |
| 403 | ... L 94—00322 } | ... 100 | |
| | ... L 88—20505 } | ... 10 | } Gacoolchand. |
| 404 | ... O 21—06907 } | ... 20 | |
| 405 | ... L 29—02202 } | ... 5 | } Babu Nanda Lal Banerjee. |
| | ... —01736 } | ... 5 | |
| | ... —29626 } | ... 5 | |
| 406 | ... O 40—21051 } | ... 10 | } Ram Kumar. |
| 407 | ... L 31—77428 } | ... 5 | |
| 408 | ... O 3—81939 } | ... 20 | } Mrs. M. C. Duval. |
| | ... O 22—20991 } | ... 20 | |
| 409 | ... O 22—16711 } | ... 20 | } Bloodhur Mull Kuloorani. |
| 410 | ... L 31—139 6 } | ... 5 | |
| 411 | ... L 29—72193 } | ... 5 | } Hursook Das Doolee Chand. |
| 412 | ... L 29—50192 } | ... 5 | |
| 413 | ... O 13—66097 } | ... 10 | } Ajdhya Pershad. |
| 414 | ... O 31—70260 } | ... 100 | |
| | ... —56211 } | ... 100 | } Babu Shuk Sahai. |
| 415 | ... L 93—83562 } | ... 50 | |
| 416 | ... L 1—07812 } | ... 10 | } Babu Luckhinarrain Mullick. |
| 417 | ... O 35—12429 } | ... 100 | |
| | ... —12428 } | ... 100 | } Wuzeer Khan. |
| | ... L 93—93768 } | ... 50 | |

CALCUTTA. Paper Currency Dept.,
The 10th January 1879.R A STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Rs. | Name of Claimant |
|--------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|
| 1879. | | | |
| W1 | ... M 36—36682 } | ... 100 | } Shankar Lal, Agra. |
| | ... —36691 } | ... 100 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|-------|------------------|---------|---|
| 1878. | | | |
| H176 | ... M 41—46053 } | ... 10 | ... Krishnaji Ganesh, Jaora. |
| H177 | ... M 7—28213 } | ... 5 | ... W. Ashdown, Esq., Dapooli. |
| H178 | ... M 8—40504 } | ... 5 | ... Harpalsad Kesheoram, Kalladevi, Bombay. |
| H179 | ... M 33—52918 } | ... 20 | ... Tarakanath Mookerji, Calcutta. |
| 1879. | | | |
| H1 | ... M 21—67676 } | ... 10 | ... Messrs. Stanley, Price & Co., Calcutta. |
| H2 | ... M 35—13268 } | ... 50 | ... Homenjee Byramjee, Govt. Central Press, Bombay. |
| H3 | ... M 41—06360 } | ... 10 | ... V. Balarani, Jaora. |
| H4 | ... M 41—60198 } | ... 10 | } J. D. Ferguson, Esq., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Nasik. |
| | ... —60199 } | ... 10 | |
| H5 | ... C 22—73722 } | ... 10 | ... Nusserwanjee Framjee, Kalladevi Road, Bombay. |
| H6 | ... M 35—48287 } | ... 50 | ... Gaudandass Bhagwandass, Girgaon, Bombay. |
| H7 | ... M 33—38695 } | ... 20 | ... Haji Zenul Abudin Sherazi, Ash Lane, Bombay. |
| H8 | ... M 40—67555 } | ... 10 | } J. F. Muir, Esq., C.S., Acting 1st Assistant Collector, Satara. |
| | ... —90727 } | ... 10 | |
| | ... M 8—10563 } | ... 5 | |
| | ... M 7—16880 } | ... 5 | |
| | ... M 6—28580 } | ... 5 | |
| | ... M 7—59992 } | ... 5 | } Kastoor Nanak, Chinchpokli, Bombay. |
| H9 | ... M 7—44997 } | ... 5 | |
| H10 | ... M 30—63525 } | ... 20 | } Raghunath Gopal, Karad. |
| | ... M 38—89418 } | ... 20 | |
| | ... M 41—05751 } | ... 10 | |
| H11 | ... M 36—79030 } | ... 100 | ... Maganlall Foolchand, Ahmedabad. |
| M1 | ... M 20—32882 } | ... 10 | } Mouljee Ragowjee, Messrs. Lyon & Co., Bombay. |
| | ... M 30—60085 } | ... 10 | |
| M2 | ... C 99—19851 } | ... 20 | } Ardesir Karsetjee Nanji, Khetwadi, Bombay. |
| | ... —19852 } | ... 20 | |

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th December 1878.

No. 8658.—Consequent upon the admission of Newfoundland, the British Colonies on the West Coast of Africa (Gold Coast, Senegambia, Lagos, and Sierra Leone), the Falkland Islands, and British Honduras, into the General Postal Union, with effect from the 1st January 1879, the rates of postage and conditions (as below) appertaining to correspondence with Union Countries served through the United Kingdom will be applicable from the date above mentioned to correspondence with those places:—

| Correspondence for | EACH LETTER. (C) DE NOTES COM- PULSORY PRE- PAYMENT. | | EACH NEWS- PAPER. | | EACH PACKET. | |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Per 1 oz. | Reg. trans- mission fee | Per 4 ozs. | Per 1 lb. | Per 2 ozs. | Per 1 lb. |
| Alta n. West Coast, British Possessions (Gold Coast, Lagos, Senegambia, and Sierra Leone), Falkland Islands (South At- lantic), British, Honduras, British, Newfoundland, British— | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi through United Kingdom | 6c | 4 | 2 | | 2½ | |
| Via Brindisi through French Africa, Madras | 5 | 4 | 1 | | 1½ | |
| Additional route from Aden only. By French packet through Agent on Board | | | | | | |

A. M. MONTEATH.

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1879.

Mails for Rangoon and Mouhmein, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 12th January 1879, at 6 p. m., instead of the 10th instant, as previously notified.

Mails for Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo and Rangoon, for transmission per Steamer *Comilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 12th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meyun*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 13th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 13th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chinsurah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 15th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Mouhmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Purelia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 17th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Moray* and *A. Apear*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 18th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queens-

be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 18th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 17th January 1879.*

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 16th January 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 11th January 1879.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Alikin, P. T. | Hay, H. |
| Bailey, H. | Hope, George. |
| Bason, Mrs. A. | J. S. P. |
| Barnes, H. B. | Kernot, A. |
| Barnes, E. C. | Law, Mrs. C. W. |
| Bates, Mrs. W. | Lee, Mrs. G. |
| Bertson, W. W. | Lee, Mrs. S. |
| Bever, Mrs. H. | Macaulay, A. |
| Blair, R. W. | Mackillop, C. W. |
| Blanford, Miss. | Manson, Esq. |
| Bowden, J. | Martin, Mrs. |
| Brooks, Miss L. | McWilliams, J. |
| Brooks, Miss S. | Mowbray, Miss M. L. |
| Brown, Miss L. | Nelson, W. M. |
| Burgess, W. S. | Nicholls, Miss. |
| Cameron, Mrs. | Norwood, Miss. |
| Carey, J. | Owens, Mr. |
| Clarke, Mrs. N. W. | Ryan, P. T. |
| Cups, Esq. | Sarkis, S. M. |
| Deleemans, Miss. | Smith, Miss M. |
| Edwards, Mrs. R. | Swan, Mr. |
| Emm, E. T. | Taylor, W. |
| Ewing, R. D. | Thompson, Mrs. |
| Farrall, Thomas. | Thornton, Miss E. |
| Fryer, W. | Toomey, Mr. |
| Gilman, L. | Wall, G. |
| Graham, Messrs. | Wells, Esq. E. |
| Graham, G. D. | Wheeler, Miss J. |
| Graves, Miss Eva. | Wight, Esq. W. C. L. |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ackaya Chander Dutta. | Goss, W. Quintin. |
| Adelington, E. | Gray, Esq. E. |
| Alcock, A. W. | Golden, Thos. |
| Anderson, A. | Gibb, T. |
| Allen, E. T. | Gill, E. |
| Allen, E. T. | Graves, W. |
| Angell, C. N. | Green, Mrs. |
| Barnes, P. | Green, H. |
| Barnes, M. | Griffith, L. |
| Barnes, G. | Griffith, Mrs. J. T. V. |
| Barnes, Joseph. | Habert, J. |
| Barnes, E. J. H. | Hart, J. |
| Barnes, M. | Hawkes, Mrs. R. |
| Barnes, A. H. | Hill, Esq. E. |
| Barnes, Miss. | Hindle, Mrs. |
| Barnes, S. | Hunter, Miss. |
| Barnes, G. B. | Hutchinson, W. E. |
| Barnes, R. | Hyatt, Mrs. Isabella. |
| Barnes, P. W. | Hynes, G. J. |
| Barnes, S. E. | Imes, T. E. D. |
| Barnes, A. | Jennings, N. E. |
| Barnes, C. | Jennings, Rev. L. R. |
| Chick, W. A. | Johnson, James. |
| Colby, Miss A. | Johnson, Miss. |
| Cook, Capt. R. B. | Kirkton, C. |
| Cook, Capt. A. B. | Lamurre, Monsieur. |
| Cotton, T. F. | Leith, Tyrrell. |
| Davison, W. | Lewis, Mr. |
| Denton, J. | Lewis, Lloyd. |
| Dumbell, T. | Leungtree, C. |
| Duncan, Chisney. | Levi, L. R. |
| Eales, E. F. | Man, G. O. |
| Edward, George. | Marshall, F. |
| Ephraime, E. | Mitchell, C. |
| F. S. L. | MacWilliams, Miss. |
| Fagon, J. N. | Meekin, Baron B. |
| Fazool Uddin (draftsman). | Moor, Thomas. |
| Forbes, W. S. & Co. | Nejeeballah, Shaik. |
| Fontaine, Mr. Saul. | Nicolay, Mrs. |
| Freer, Aneta. | Nelson, H. B. |
| Fuchs, E. | O'Connor, C. |

P. D. C., Esq.
 Patterson, R.
 Perrin Mari, Monsiehr.
 Power, Mr.
 Raitt, J.
 Renaud, M. D.
 Sanders, A.
 Sevenonks, Charles.
 Simpson, Mr.
 Smallwood, Mr.
 Smith, Mrs. H.
 Stein Beck, T.

Stern, W.
 Toomey, Mr. E.
 Unwick, Revd. W.
 Vanzer, A.
 Van Laak, Mr.
 Waddel, J.
 White, Esq., O. E.
 West, Mrs. E.
 Waller, A. H.
 Williams, J. M.
 Williams, W. J.

Newspapers.

Davison, W.
 Forbes, W. S. & Co.
 Garrick, R.
 Gould, G.
 Hamilton, Capt. W. R.
 Hawkins, Mrs.
 Lamare, C. Monsiehr.

Lunder, W.
 McWilliam, D.
 Nailer, A. S.
 Printer, J.
 Prince, John.
 Read, R.
 Wallace, F. C.

Registered Letters.

Adolph, Lonmon.
 Duncan, Chesney.
 Edwards, Mrs. Tabitha.
 Lawler, Ed.
 Ranier, H. (Insp., Tra. P. O.)

Robinson, Peter.
 Roe, Lt. R. J.
 Umena, Mrs.
 Sullivan, Jas.
 Thomas, C.

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

ODUH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

BEAMS—

| | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 21 feet length @ | Rs. 2 10 0 | per cubic foot. |
| 22 „ @ | „ 2 12 0 | „ |
| 23 „ @ | „ 14 0 | „ |
| 24 „ @ | „ 0 0 | „ |

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| from 12 to 20 feet @ | Rs. 2 8 0 | per cubic foot. |
| under 12 & over 7 „ @ | „ 2 4 0 | „ |
| under 7 „ @ | „ 2 0 0 | „ |

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in the proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

KUNHYALAL,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 9th December 1878.

500 Rupees Reward.

The above reward will be given by the Government of India for the best *Sanitary Primer* suitable for use in Indian schools, both English and Vernacular. The work must be in the

English language from which it will afterwards be translated into the principal languages of India: it must be simple, without theories, and thoroughly practical, showing in particular the chief sanitary defects of Indian towns and villages and the best means of remedying these defects, and it must not cover more than from 24 to 30 pages of print of small pica octavo size. Competing Primers, either in print or *very legible* manuscript, to be sent so as to arrive not later than the 1st April 1879 at the Home Office, Calcutta. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT;

SIMLA,

The 4th October 1878.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

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| | | |
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List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the position of light-houses and light-vessels. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

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Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 1.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, L.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 1. (Sailing).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. de Richelieu and A. D. Taylor, L.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 3.*

Kyook Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

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Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamhan (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

The following Notices to Mariners were issued during the year 1877. *Price, Anna 1 each:—*

- No. 1. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Kurrachee.
- „ 2. Dangers at Gon and Marmagao Roadsteads.
- „ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Bepore.
- „ 4. Pooree Port limits, Orissa Coast.
- „ 5. Extension of the Hujumri Mouth of the River Indus.
- „ 6. Red lights at Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.
- „ 7. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.
- „ 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.
- „ 9. Rock off Pegu Coast.
- „ 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
- „ 11. "Intermediate" light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
- „ 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
- „ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons Bombay.
- „ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
- „ 15. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Kurrachee; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
- „ 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet.
- „ 17. Alteration in position of "intermediate" light-ship entrance to River Hooghly.
- „ 18. Destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house.
- „ 19. Correct position of Santipilly Light-house.
- „ 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.
- „ 21. Light-vessel near Krishna Shoal, Burma.
- „ 22. Additional information, Krishna Shoal Light-vessel and Light at Pooree.
- „ 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Lights.
- „ 24. Night signals shown by British Pilot Vessels in the English Channel.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each:—*

- No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
- „ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- „ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
- „ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- „ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
- „ 6. Alteration of Maewan Light.
- „ 7. Kanton Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
- „ 8. Beacon Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River, Burma.
- „ 9. Leading Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
- „ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- „ 11. Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
- „ 12. Corrected position of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hamash Islands, Red Sea.
- „ 13. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels, River Hooghly.
- „ 14. Exhibition of Light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- „ 15. Beacon on Chool Kadu Rock, Bombay.
- „ 16. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Taub), Persian Gulf.

No. 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.

- „ 17. Upper Casper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
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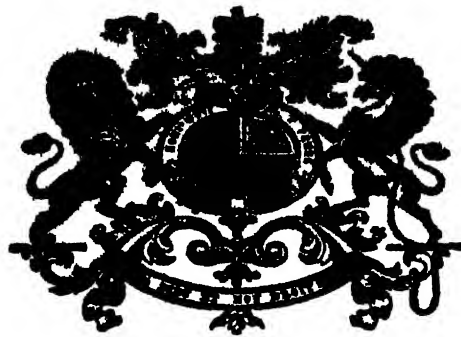
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

The lower half of Government of India Debenture for 15 years, No. 003488, at 5 per cent., dated 1st June 1867, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Munshi Purbhodial, the proprietor, by

whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

MUNSHI PURBHODIAL,
Tahsildar of Bahraich, Oudh.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(Second publication.)

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st December 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1878.

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section 4.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Preamble. Civil Procedure, section four ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. In the said section, for the words "local law" in each of the places where they occur, the words "any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor, or a Lieutenant-Governor, in Council" shall be substituted ; and for the words "landlord and tenant," the words "landholders and their tenants or agents" shall be substituted.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st December 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 11 of 1878.

THE RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL, 1878.

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A Bill to Appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the management of the affairs of the port of Rangoon, and for that purpose to appoint Commissioners: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879."
2. It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may notify in the *British Burma Gazette*, and it shall extend—
 - (a) to the Port of Rangoon as for the time being defined by the Local Government under the provisions of this or any other Act;

(b) to the approaches as for the time being defined as aforesaid to the said port;

(c) to such parts of the river and other places or things outside the said port and the approaches to the said port as in this Act provided.

But nothing in this Act contained shall affect—

- (a) any power or authority vested in the Chief Revenue Authority, or the Collector of Customs, under any law for the time being in force; or

(b) the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, section 28.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Port" means the port of Rangoon:

"The River" means any flowing water within a radius of eight statute miles from Soolay Pagoda wharf navigable by vessels, and includes the bank up to high-water mark:

"High-water mark" means a line drawn through the highest points reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year, or through any lower points which may be declared or described by the Local Government under section 4:

"Low-water mark" means the lowest point reached by ebb-spring tides at any season of the year:

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Land" includes the bed of the river below high-water mark, and also things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth; and the expression

"Commissioners" means the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time alter the limits within which this Act shall be in force, and declare or describe by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, or by means of maps, posts, or otherwise, the extent of such limits or any portion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONERS.

5. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, appoint persons either by name or by virtue of their office, to be Commissioners for the port of Rangoon.

Provided that—

(a) the number of such Commissioners holding office at one and the same time shall not be more than twelve or less than nine;

(b) the number of such Commissioners who are persons holding salaried offices under Government shall be—

(i) not less than four or more than six, when the total number of Commissioners is eleven or twelve.

(ii) not less than three or more than five, when the total number of Commissioners is nine or ten.

6. Commissioners appointed under section 5 shall hold office for two years, and may thereafter be re-appointed; but the Local Government may at any time accept the resignation of any such Commissioner.

7. Notwithstanding anything in sections 5 and 6, the Local Government may—
Removal of Commissioners.

(a) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council by written order direct that any Commissioner shall cease from a specified date to be a Commissioner;

(b) by written order direct that any Commissioner therein named who, without the written consent of the Local Government, absents himself from six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners, shall cease to be a Commissioner;

And the Commissioner so named shall cease to be a Commissioner accordingly.

8. The Local Government may from time to time appoint one of the Commissioners to be Chairman and another of the Commissioners to be Vice-Chairman, cancel such appointment, and fix the remuneration, if any, which the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall respectively receive.

9. Every appointment, cancellation of appointment, and removal from office made, and resignation accepted, under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, shall be notified in the *British Burma Gazette*.
Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
Appointments, &c., to be notified.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

10. Subject to the powers respectively conferred on, and reserved to, the Governor General in Council and the Local Government by this Act or by any general or local law, the execution and administration of the powers and trusts created and declared by this Act shall be vested in the Commissioners.
Administration vested in Commissioners.

11. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may acquire and hold movable or immovable property within or without the limits of the port, and with the same sanction may lease, mortgage, sell or exchange such property.
Power to hold property.

12. The property specified in schedule (A) hereto annexed, shall be vested in the Commissioners, provided that—
Transfer of Government property to Commissioners.

(a) no buildings or other permanent structures shall be erected thereon, except with the sanction of, and on plans to be previously approved of by, the Local Government;

(b) any portion of such property required by Government for a public purpose may be resumed by Government without claim to compensation on the part of the Commissioners except for buildings or other permanent structures erected thereon with the sanction of the Local Government subsequently to the passing of this Act.

(c) nothing in this section shall apply to, or affect the rights or interests of, private persons or of the Municipality of Rangoon in any such property or the land occupied as a Government timber dépôt or the land occupied to be occupied by Government for the defences of the port or for the Strand Bank Railway.

(d) out of the rents and income derived from the property aforesaid, the Local Government may assign annually to the municipality of Rangoon such sum, not exceeding the average of the sums so assigned during the five years last pre-

ceding the passing of this Act, as the Local Government thinks fit.

(e) if any question should arise between the Government and the Commissioners as to the boundaries of any portion of such land, the Local Government may define and demarcate such boundaries, and the decision of the Local Government in respect to such boundaries shall be final.

13. When any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the Commissioners.
Acquisition of land.

14. All port dues collected under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and all mooring rates, license-fees, fines, penalties, expenses, proceeds of sales, salvage, harbour-master's fees, fees for hauling and services rendered to vessels and other moneys realised under the said Act, shall, unless where the said Act otherwise provides, be paid to the Commissioners.
Port dues and other revenues.

15. All property vested in, or acquired or held by, and all moneys raised by, or paid, or payable to, the Commissioners shall be held and applied by them in trust for the purposes of this Act.
Property to be in trust.

16. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and under such rules and conditions as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe, the Commissioners may from time to time borrow money to cover the estimated cost of works duly sanctioned for the improvement of the port.
Power to borrow money.

A separate account shall be kept of all such money borrowed and of the expenditure thereof on such works, and also of the receipts and profits, if any, from such works; and the interest of the money borrowed shall be a first charge on any property vested in, and on any moneys paid by, or paid, or payable to, the Commissioners.

17. The works to be constructed and carried out by the Commissioners may include the following:
Works to be constructed.

(a) wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, and piers, with all necessary and convenient drains, arches, landing-places, stairs, fences, and approaches;

(b) tramways, warehouses, sheds, engines, and other appliances for conveying, receiving, and storing goods and merchandise landed or to be shipped;

(c) laying down moorings, and the erection of cranes, scales, and all other necessary appliances for loading and unloading vessels;

(d) reclaiming, enclosing, and raising any part of the river bank or the river bed within the limits of the port;

(e) the construction and application of dredges and other machines for cleaning, deepening, and improving the river bed within the limits of the port;

(f) procuring and employing steam vessels in towing vessels into, out of, in or upon the river, or in the port;

(g) the construction of such works without the limits of the port as shall be necessary for the protection of works executed under this Act;

(k) all such other works and appliances as may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

18. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and with the Indian Ports Act, 1875, for any of the following purposes, (that is to say):—

(a) for regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of the port;

(b) for regulating the berths, stations, and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in the port;

(c) for striking the yards and topmasts and for rigging in the booms and yards of vessels in the port, and for swinging and taking in davits, boats, and other things projecting from such vessels;

(d) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things in, or attached to, vessels in the port;

(e) for regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in the port, and the stations to be occupied by such vessels whilst so engaged;

(f) for regulating, declaring, and defining the wharfs, quays, jetties, stages, and piers on which goods shall be landed from vessels and shipped on board vessels;

(g) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within the port and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in, or adjoining to, the same, and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free;

(h) for the safe and convenient use of the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, warehouses, sheds, and other works in, and adjoining to, the same;

(i) for the removal of wrecks and keeping clean the river, the river bank, and the works of the Commissioners, and for preventing filth or rubbish being thrown therein or thereon;

(j) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in the port;

(k) for regulating the mooring and warping of all vessels within the port and the use of warps therein;

(l) for regulating the use of the mooring-buoys, chain, and other moorings in the port;

(m) for fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing;

(n) for licensing and regulating cargo, ferry, and other boats plying for hire in the port;

(o) for regulating the use of fires and lights within the port;

(p) for enforcing and regulating the use of signal lights by vessels at night in the port;

(q) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the port;

(r) for fixing the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board any quantity of gunpowder or other explosive substance in excess of such quantity as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf;

(s) for regulating the reception and removal of goods within and from the premises of the Commissioners, and for declaring the procedure to be followed in taking charge of goods which shall have been damaged before landing, or shall be alleged to be so damaged;

(t) for the mode of payment of tolls, charges, dues, and rates levied under this Act;

(u) for providing water for ships and for licensing and regulating water boats;

(v) for otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Such rules when sanctioned by the Local Government shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

19. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the Commissioners shall, within the limits of the port, regulate the conservancy of the port, direct and control the Conservator and his establishment, and enforce all rules for the safety of shipping and the preservation of the port; and the Conservator and his establishment shall, within the limits of the port, act under the Commissioners and obey their lawful orders.

20. Within the limits of the port, Pilots in charge of vessels shall obey all lawful orders issued to them by the Commissioners in respect to such vessels.

21. The Commissioners shall make a sufficient number of landing-places from and upon which the public shall be permitted to embark and land free of charge.

22. The Commissioners may occupy, or remove, or modify any bathing-place or landing-place, and prohibit the public from resorting to or using the same, provided that in case of such prohibition the Commissioners shall provide for the use of the public such other bathing-places or landing-places as the Local Government may direct.

23. For the expeditious and convenient shipment and landing and storing of goods in and from sea-going vessels, the Commissioners shall provide and maintain sufficient wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses, and sheds, and sufficient servants and appliances, and shall, by their servants land and ship all goods from and upon any such vessel coming to such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, except where there is a lawful excuse for refusing to land or ship such goods, or such vessel is by reason of the breach or non-observance of any law or regulation not entitled to have her cargo shipped or discharged: provided that—

(a) the Commissioners shall not be bound to land, ship, or move any single article or package exceeding ten tons of twenty hundredweight in weight, except at such special charge as may be agreed on in respect of such article or package;

(b) the Commissioners may by special agreement with the masters of vessels or the owners of goods permit goods to be landed and shipped by others than their own servants.

24. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier has been made and completed with sufficient warehouses, sheds and appliances for landing and shipping, or for landing or for shipping goods from and upon sea-going vessels, the Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Local Government, and by a notification published in three consecutive numbers of the *British Burma Gazette*, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier is ready for receiving.

landing and shipping, or landing, or shipping goods from and upon sea-going vessels.

From and after such publication, the Commissioners may require the Conservator of the port, or other person exercising the rights, powers and authorities of the Conservator of the port, from time to time, when there shall be room at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, to order to come alongside of such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, for the purpose of being laden or unladen, any sea-going vessel which has not commenced to discharge cargo, or which being about to take in cargo has not commenced to take in cargo.

25. When a sufficient number of wharfs, quays,

If accommodation sufficient, all sea-going vessels compelled to use wharfs, &c. stages, jetties, piers, warehouses, sheds and appliances have been provided as aforesaid, the Commissioners may with the sanction of the Local Government, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *British Burma Gazette*, direct that no goods shall be landed or shipped from or upon any sea-going vessels within the port, save at such wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, and piers, and may, in like manner, alter, vary or revoke any such order.

26. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or

Inland vessels compelled to use wharfs, &c. pier for receiving, landing, or shipping goods from vessels, not being sea-going vessels, has been made and completed with sufficient warehouses, sheds and appliances in that behalf, the Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Local Government, and by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *British Burma Gazette*, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from vessels, not being sea-going vessels, and that within certain prescribed limits to be therein specified in such order, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into any vessel, not being a sea-going vessel, of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, and may in like manner alter, vary or revoke any such order. From and after such publication, it shall not be lawful for any vessel of such class to land or ship any goods at any place within the limits so specified, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, nor for any such vessel while within such limits to anchor, fasten, or lay within fifty yards of low-water mark without the consent of the Commissioners.

If after such publication any such vessel, while within such limits, so anchors, fastens or lays, the Commissioners may cause the same to be removed out of the said limits.

27. The Commissioners may by notice in writing

Power to order removal of vessels from wharfs, &c. order the master, owner or agent of any vessel to remove such vessel from any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier,

belonging to the Commissioners; and unless such vessel shall be removed therefrom within thirty-six hours after service of such notice on the officer in charge of such vessel, or the master, owner, or agent thereof, the Commissioners may charge in respect of such vessel such sum not exceeding fifty rupees for each day of twenty-four hours or portion of such day after the expiry of such thirty-six hours during which such vessel remains at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier as the Commissioners think fit.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in Power to exempt from sections 24, 25 and 26, obligation to use wharfs, the Local Government may, by notification in the

British Burma Gazette, from time to time permit certain specified vessels or classes of vessels to discharge or ship cargo, or certain specified goods or cargoes or classes of goods or cargoes to be landed or shipped, elsewhere and at such part of the port and for such time and on such conditions as the Local Government may think fit, and otherwise grant exemption from the provisions of the sections aforesaid. The Local Government may also by like notification cancel or modify any such notice.

29. Whenever any goods are landed by

Discharge of liability on goods landed. the Commissioners from any vessel, the Commissioners shall if so required give to the person in charge of such vessel a receipt in the form or to the effect set forth in schedule (B) hereto annexed, and may in any such receipt include all goods landed from such vessel during one day; and no person to whom such receipt is so given, nor the master nor owner of the vessel from which the goods in respect of which such receipt is given may have been landed, shall be liable for any loss or damage to such goods which may occur after they have been so landed.

30. When the Local Government appoints,

Wharfs, &c., to be appointed under Customs Acts. under the provisions of any Act for the regulation of duties of customs, any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed provided under this Act for the use of sea-going vessels to be a wharf for the landing, or a warehouse for the storing, of goods within the meaning of such Act, the Commissioners shall set apart, maintain and secure on such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed such portion thereof, or place therein, or adjoining thereto, for the use of the officers of customs, as the Local Government approves of or appoints in that behalf.

31. Notwithstanding that any wharf, quay,

Dues at customs wharfs, &c. stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed, or portion thereof, has, under the provisions of the last section, been set apart for the use of the officers of customs, all dues, rates, tolls, charges and rents payable in respect thereof, or for the use thereof, or for the stowage of goods therein, shall be paid and be payable to the Commissioners or to such persons as they may appoint to receive the same.

32. It shall not be lawful for any person, save

Private wharfs, &c., prohibited. the Commissioners, to make, erect or fix below high-water mark within the port, any wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring.

Any matter or thing so made, erected or fixed may be removed by the Commissioners, and the person who has so made, erected or fixed any such matter or thing shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such matter or thing has been permitted to remain so made, erected or fixed, after notice to remove the same has been given to him, and shall also be liable to pay all expenses which may have been

incurred by the Commissioners in removing such matter or thing.

33. In case any wharf, dock, quay, jetty, stage, pier, erection or mooring is, without the consent in writing of the Local Government, made, erected or fixed below high-water mark without the limits for the time being of the port, and thereafter the limits of the port are extended so as to include the place in which such wharf, dock, quay, jetty, pier, erection or mooring has been made, erected or fixed, the Commissioners may remove, fill up or destroy such wharf, dock, quay, jetty, pier, erection or mooring without making any compensation therefor.

34. The Commissioners shall frame—

(a) a scale of tolls, dues, rates and charges for the landing and shipment of goods from and into sea-going vessels and vessels not being sea-going vessels respectively, at the wharfs, quays, stages, jetties and piers, and for the use thereof by such vessels, and for the storing and keeping of any goods stored in any premises belonging to the Commissioners, and for the removal of goods, and for the use of any mooring;

(b) a scale of tolls for the use of the said wharfs, quays, moorings, stages, jetties and piers by any such vessels, in case the Commissioners permit the goods to be landed or shipped by others than their own servants; and

(c) a scale of charges for any services to be performed by the Commissioners or their servants in respect of any vessels or goods, or for the use of any works or appliances to be provided by the Commissioners.

Such scales shall be submitted to the Local Government, and, after approval or modification by the Local Government, shall be published by the Commissioners in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Subject to the like approval or modification and publication, the Commissioners may, in like manner, from time to time alter the said scales.

Every such scale shall be printed in the English and Burmese languages and characters, and shall be hung up, and kept hung up, in some conspicuous place at the several wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses and sheds.

35. For the amount of all tolls, charges, dues and rates levied under this Act in respect of any goods, the Commissioners shall have a lien on such goods, and shall be entitled to seize and detain the same until such tolls, charges, dues and rates are fully paid.

Tolls, charges, dues and rates in respect of goods to be landed shall become payable immediately on the landing of the goods, and, in respect of goods to be removed from the premises of the Commissioners, or to be shipped for export, shall be payable before the goods are removed or shipped.

The lien for such tolls, charges, dues and rates shall have priority over all other liens and claims, except for general average, for the ship-owner's lien for freight upon the said goods where such lien exists and has been preserved in the manner hereinafter provided, for primage, and for money payable to Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council under any law for the time being in force.

36. If the master or owner of any vessel, or his agent, at or before the time of landing from such vessel any goods at any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, gives to the Commissioners notice in writing that such goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight or other charges payable to the ship-owner to an amount to be mentioned in such notice, such goods shall continue liable to the same lien, if any, for such charges as they were subject to before the landing thereof.

Such goods shall be retained either in the warehouses and sheds of the Commissioners, or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, in the public warehouses, at the risk and expense of the owners of the said goods, until the lien is discharged as hereinafter mentioned.

37. Upon the production to any officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf of a document purporting to be a receipt for, or a release from, the amount so mentioned, executed by the person by or on whose behalf such notice as aforesaid has been given, the Commissioners may permit such goods to be removed without regard to such lien as aforesaid, provided they shall have used reasonable care in respect to the authenticity of such document.

38. Whenever goods have, without any default on the part of the Commissioners, been left for two clear days on or in any wharf or shed belonging to the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such goods to be removed, either to any warehouse belonging to them, or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, to the public warehouses; and the removal to, and detention in, any such warehouse shall be at the risk and expense of the owners of the said goods.

Whenever any goods are so removed, the Commissioners shall give notice to the consignee or owner of such goods of such removal, if his address be known, by letter sent by post to such address or left thereat; and shall also publish in the *British Burma Gazette* and in two local newspapers notice of such removal, and shall specify therein the numbers, marks, and descriptions of such goods so far as the same appear, and the consignee or owner of such goods, in addition to the expenses of the removal of the same, shall be liable, in case the goods are removed to any warehouse of the Commissioners, to a charge for warehousing for the time during which the goods shall remain in the said warehouse.

If the said goods are removed to the public warehouses, the said consignee or owner shall be liable to the charges for warehousing goods in such public warehouses, and the said goods shall remain subject to all liens to which they would have been liable if they had remained in the possession of the Commissioners, and shall be subject to the power of sale hereinafter given.

39. If the tolls, charges, dues, and rates payable to the Commissioners in respect of any goods under this Act are not paid, or if the lien of the ship-owner for freight where such notice as aforesaid has been given is not discharged, the Commissioners may, and in the latter event, if required by or on behalf of the person claiming such lien for freight, shall, at

the expiration of four months from the time when the goods were placed in their custody, sell by public auction the said goods, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the amounts hereinafter directed to be paid out of the produce of such sale.

Before making such sale, ten days' notice of the same shall be given by publication thereof in the *British Burma Gazette* and in two local newspapers.

If the address of the owner of the goods has been stated on the manifest of the cargo, or in any of the documents which have come into the hands of the Commissioners, or is otherwise known, notice shall also be given to the owner of the goods by letter delivered at such address or sent by the post; but the title of a *bona fide* purchaser of such goods shall not be invalidated by reason of the omission to send such notice, nor shall any such purchaser be bound to enquire whether such notice has been sent:

Provided that if such goods are of so perishable a nature as, in the opinion of the officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf, to render early or immediate sale necessary or advisable, the Commissioners may, within such period not less than twenty-four hours after the landing of the goods as they think fit, sell by public auction the said goods or such portion of them as aforesaid, in which event such notice shall be given to the owner of the goods as the urgency of the case admits of.

Application of sale proceeds. 40. The proceeds of every such sale shall be applied as follows:—

(a). In payment of the expenses of the sale.

(b). In payment according to their respective priorities of the liens and claims excepted in section 35 from the priority of the lien of the Commissioners.

(c). In payment of the tolls, charges, and expenses of landing, removing, storing, or warehousing the same, and of all other charges due to the Commissioners in respect thereto.

(d). The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods, or to his agent, on his applying for the same, provided such application be made within one year from the sale, or reason be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners why such application was not so made; and in case such application shall not be so made, nor reason shown, such surplus shall be held by the Commissioners upon trust for the purposes of this Act.

41. If the master of any vessel in respect of which any tolls, dues, rates, penalties, or charges are payable under this Act, or any rules or orders made in pursuance thereof, refuse or neglect to pay the same or any part thereof on demand, the Commissioners may apply to the Collector of Customs of the port, and such Collector shall distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount so due to the Commissioners is paid;

and in case any part of the said tolls, dues, rates, penalties or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrestment, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrestment has been so made, the Collector of Customs may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be

sold, and, with the proceeds of such sale, shall satisfy such tolls, dues, rates, penalties or charges, and costs, including the costs of sale, remaining unpaid, rendering the surplus (if any) to the master of such vessel on demand.

42. If the Commissioners give to the officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant the port-clearance of any vessel, a notice stating that an amount therein specified is due in respect of tolls, dues, rates, charges, or penalties chargeable under this Act, or any rules or orders made in pursuance thereof, against such vessel, or the owner or master of such vessel, in respect thereof, or against or in respect of any goods on board such vessel, such officer shall not grant such port clearance until the amount so chargeable has been paid.

43. In case any damage or mischief is done to any wharfs, quays, jetties, piers or works constructed or acquired by the Commissioners under this Act, by any vessel, through the negligence of any person having the guidance or command thereof, or of any of the mariners or persons employed therein, any Magistrate of the town of Rangoon may, on the application of the Commissioners, and on declaration by them that payment for such damage or mischief has been refused or has not been made on demand, issue a summons to the master of, or agent for, such vessel, requiring him to attend on a day and at an hour named in the summons to answer touching such damage or mischief.

If at the time appointed in the summons, and whether the person summoned appears or not, it is proved that the alleged damage was done through such negligence as aforesaid, and that the pecuniary amount of the same does not exceed two hundred rupees, the Magistrate may issue his warrant of distress, under which a sufficient portion of the boats, masts, spars, ropes, cables, anchors or stores of the vessel may be seized and sold to cover the expenses of and attending the execution of the distress, and the pecuniary amount of damage as aforesaid, and such amount shall be paid to the Commissioners out of the proceeds of the distress: provided that if at the time of the damage or mischief the vessel was under the orders of a duly authorized officer belonging to the Pilot Service or the Harbour-Master's or Master-Attendant's Department, the case shall not be cognizable by the Magistrate under this section.

44. The Commissioners shall provide such sums as the Local Government may from time to time require for the establishment and maintenance of police, to be called "River Police," for the protection of the port, the approaches to the port, and the river. Such sums shall be a first charge on any property vested in and on any moneys raised by, or paid, or payable to the Commissioners under this Act.

The River Police shall be enrolled under Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*).

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE GENERAL CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

45. All acts and proceedings of the Commissioners shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government and the Local Government may cancel, suspend, or modify any

such acts or proceedings, and may grant exemption from the payment of any tolls, charges, dues, or rates leviable under this Act.

46. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the cost and class of works which the Commissioners may execute, and the objects to which the receipts of the Commissioners shall be applied.

47. The Local Government may at any time order a local survey and examination of any works of the Commissioners under this Act, or the site thereof, and the cost of such survey or examination shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

48. If the Commissioners allow any work acquired or constructed by them under this Act to fall into disrepair, or do not complete any work commenced by them, or duly estimated for and sanctioned, and do not, after notice given by the Local Government in writing, proceed effectually to repair or complete such work, the Local Government may cause such work to be restored, completed, or constructed, and the cost thereof shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

49. If at any time the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the purposes intended to be accomplished under this Act have not been, and are not likely to be, properly accomplished by the Commissioners, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to be republished in the *British Burma Gazette*, give notice that, unless within six months the Commissioners shall take measures to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council for properly accomplishing the said purposes, the powers by this Act conferred on the Commissioners will, at the end of such period, be withdrawn and revoked.

On the expiration of the period aforesaid, the Governor-General in Council may declare such powers to be withdrawn or revoked, and may direct the Local Government to assume such powers; and thereupon such powers shall be withdrawn and revoked accordingly, and all the powers, rights and authorities vested by this Act in the Commissioners shall thereupon vest in the Local Government.

50. The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate to the Commissioners all or any of the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma within the port under the Burmese Steamer Survey Act, 1871, and may at any time resume the same.

51. The Commissioners may issue licenses to properly qualified persons to survey ships within the port, and may cancel and revoke such licenses.

When there is in Rangoon a Surveyor licensed by the Commissioners, it shall not be lawful for any servant of Government to undertake the survey of private vessels.

Nothing in this section shall affect the powers vested in the Chief Commissioner of British Burma under the Burmese Steamer Survey Act, 1871,

except only and in so far as such powers have been delegated to the Commissioners under section 50.

CHAPTER V.

OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

52. The Commissioner shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman or of their Vice-Chairman.

53. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts made in manner hereinafter provided.

54. Every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, the neglect of his duty, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such court as the Local Government directs as for money due to Government.

55. No suits shall be brought against the Commissioners, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within six months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

56. The Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master-Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of the port, or of any Pilot, or of any deputy or assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned, or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such officer or assistant, done within the limits of the port; nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things within the said limits which may be used by such vessel.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Commissioners from a suit in respect of any act done by or under their express order or sanction.

CHAPTER VI.

OF MEETINGS, ESTABLISHMENT, CONTRACTS, AND THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

57. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, elect any one of their number to be Secretary to the Commissioners.

58. The Commissioners shall have a common seal inscribed "Port Commissioners, Rangoon," and an office where the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business.

59. The Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month; and for attendance at every such meeting, the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, receive such fees as the Local Government may from time to time direct: provided that such fees shall not be given for attendance at such meetings oftener than once a month.

60. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend all meetings of the Commissioners.

61. The Chairman, or, in the event of his illness or absence from Rangoon, the Vice-Chairman, may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than three Commissioners, convene a meeting of the Commissioners. Meetings so convened are special meetings: all other meetings are ordinary meetings.

62. At least three days' notice shall be given of every meeting of the Commissioners, and the notice shall state the nature of the business to be transacted.

63. At all meetings of the Commissioners, the business shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:—

(a) The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall be President; if both be absent, the Commissioners may elect one of their number to be President;

(b) The President may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time;

(c) At special meetings, no business shall be transacted other than the special business for the consideration of which the meeting was specially called; at ordinary meetings, any business may be transacted of which due notice has been given.

(d) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be such number, not less than five, as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe;

(e) All questions which may come before the Commissioners at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. Each Commissioner shall have one vote; and in case of equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote;

(f) Minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Commissioners shall be drawn up after each meeting and shall be signed by the President and at least one other member who was present at such meeting. A copy of all such minutes shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be transmitted to the Secretary to the Local Government.

64. The Commissioners may appoint one or more of their number to carry out their resolutions, and to enforce any of the rules made under the provisions of this Act, or they may appoint a special officer for such purpose.

Proceedings not invalidated by defect of form.

65. No proceedings of the Commissioners at any special or ordinary meeting shall be deemed invalid solely by reason of defect of notice or defect of form.

66. The Commissioners shall from time to time prepare and submit to the Local Government a schedule setting forth the number of officers and servants necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and of the salaries, fees, and allowances which it is proposed to assign to such officers and servants. The Local Government may sanction such schedule, or modify and sanction the same. Every such schedule so sanctioned shall remain in force till some other such schedule has been so prepared and sanctioned.

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to employ any officer or servant for any office or employment not sanctioned in such schedule, nor to pay or allow to any officer or servants any salaries, allowances or fees greater than, or beyond those, sanctioned therein.

Nothing in this section applies to artisans, porters or labourers.

67. The Commissioners may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act for regulating the time and place of their meetings, the conduct of their business, the division of the duties among themselves, the guidance of persons employed by them, the appointment, payment, leave, suspension, and removal of their officers and servants mentioned in the schedule last aforesaid, and for other similar matters.

68. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman, together with two other Commissioners, one of whom shall be an *ex officio* Commissioner, may for and on behalf of the Commissioners enter jointly into any contract or agreement whereof the value or amount shall not exceed two hundred rupees, in such manner and form as, according to the law for the time being administered in Rangoon, would bind them if such contract or agreement were on their own behalf; but every other contract or agreement by or on behalf of the Commissioners shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and by two other Commissioners, of whom one shall be an *ex officio* Commissioner, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners; and no contract or agreement, not executed as in this section is provided, shall be binding on the Commissioners: provided that—

(a) No contract under or by virtue of which a sum greater than ten thousand rupees may in any event be payable by the Commissioners, shall be valid without the assent in writing of the Local Government.

(b) No new work the estimated cost of which exceeds five hundred rupees shall be commenced by the Commissioners, nor shall any contract be entered into by the Commissioners in respect of any such work, until a plan and estimate thereof has been approved by the Commissioners at a meeting.

(c) In case the estimated cost of such new work shall exceed five thousand rupees, it shall not be commenced, nor shall any contract be entered into in respect of it, until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Local Government, and

sanctioned by the Local Government in an order published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

(d) And in case the estimated cost of any such work exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the Local Government shall not sanction the same until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Governor-General in Council and approved by him.

69. All moneys raised by, and paid to, the Commissioners under this Act, shall be kept in the Bank of Bengal in Rangoon, and no disbursement of such funds, or any part thereof, shall be made:—

(a) in excess of such sum as may in that behalf be from month to month appropriated by the Commissioners at a meeting, or

(b) except under the signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

70. The Commissioners shall annually, or oftener if directed by the Local Government so to do, submit in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct—

(a) statements of their receipts and disbursements under this Act;

(b) reports of all works executed, and proceedings taken by them under this Act;

(c) an estimate of their probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for the expenditure of the same.

71. The accounts of the Commissioners shall be examined and audited in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct; and subject to the provisions of this Act, the estimate of probable receipts, and the proposals for expenditure as aforesaid, may on submission be sanctioned by the Local Government, or may be modified or altered and sanctioned; and an abstract of such estimates and proposals shall, when sanctioned, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

72. Any Commissioner, or servant of the Commissioners, who directly or indirectly lends money to the Commissioners, or becomes interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participates, or agrees to participate, in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of the Commissioners, shall forfeit his office or employment, as the case may be, and shall be incapable afterwards of being a Commissioner or holding employment under the Commissioners, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

73. No Commissioner, or servant of the Commissioners, shall be deemed to be liable to a penalty under the preceding section solely by reason of his being a shareholder in any duly incorporated or registered company which may lend money to, or make contracts with, or do work for or on behalf of the Commissioners.

74. Whoever infringes any order issued under sections 24, 25 and 26 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; and if the infringement be continuing, to

a further fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day such order is infringed.

75. Whoever infringes any rule framed by the Commissioners under section 18 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees; and if the infringement be continuing, to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day after notice of such infringement has been given by the Commissioners to the person continuing such infringement.

76. Whenever an offender is sentenced to a fine under this Act, the convicting Court may direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer simple imprisonment for a term which shall not exceed the following scale:—

(a) Two months in the case of continuing infringement of section 32.

(b) One month in the case of continuing infringement of sections 24, 25, and 26.

(c) Fourteen days if the fine does not exceed fifty rupees.

(d) One month if the fine does not exceed one hundred rupees.

(e) Two months if the fine does exceed one hundred rupees.

Sections 68 and 69 of the Indian Penal Code apply to imprisonment in default of payment of fine under this Act.

77. Prosecutions under this Act may be instituted by the Commissioners, or any person authorised by them in this behalf.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

78. The Commissioners and the servants of the Commissioners, other than artisans, porters and labourers, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

79. All acts done and proceedings taken by the Strand Bank Committee, before this Act comes into force, and all orders, rules and regulations relating to the port, and to wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, piers, landing-places, toils, charges, rates and dues within the port made and issued before this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, made and issued under the provisions of this Act.

80. All fees and sums due on account of property for the time being vested in the Commissioners, and all arrears of tolls, charges, rates, and dues imposed under this Act, may be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 12.)

1. All the land belonging to Government between the river on the south and the Strand Road on the north, from East Street on the east to the canal on the west, except—

(a) the land occupied by the Municipality of Rangoon;

- (b) the land occupied by the military authorities to an extent of 100 feet on each side of Godwin's Wharf.

2. All other land belonging to Government within the limits of the present port of Rangoon, lying within a line drawn at fifty yards from high-water mark, except—

- (a) the land occupied by the Rangoon Jail Saw-Mill;
 (b) the land occupied as Government timber depôts at Ahlone and Monkey Point;
 (c) the land occupied by the military authorities for the defences at Monkey Point;
 (d) the land assigned for railway purposes;
 (e) the land occupied on the east side of East Street by the Department of Public Works;
 (f) the Dalla Dockyard and the lands attached thereto.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in sec. 29.)

RECEIPT FOR GOODS.

By the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

Landed during the _____ day of _____
 from the _____, by the Port
 Commissioners, Rangoon, the _____ noted
 in the margin, contents and state of the contents
 unknown.

NOTE.—If there be any apparent injury, this is to be stated.

For the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

The RANGOON, }
 day of _____ A. B.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE trade of the port of Rangoon has increased with extraordinary rapidity within the last fifteen years.

Its total value, which in 1861-62 was two and a half millions sterling, had risen in 1866-67 to four millions, and in 1871-72 to five and a half millions. In 1876-77 it amounted to eight and a half millions.

In the same period the shipping had increased from 867 vessels aggregating 295,000 tons, to 1,687 vessels aggregating nearly one million tons.

2. Much has already been done towards the improvement of the port. The approaches have been lighted and buoyed. Several wharves and boat-jetties have been constructed, and a steam-dredger and flats have been purchased for the improvement of the bed of the harbour; but the progress made in this respect has hardly kept pace with the rapid development of the trade. There is still a deficiency of wharf-accommodation. There are as yet no moorings in the river (fixed or floating), no floating-jetties, no cranes capable of lifting more than five tons weight. The system of river-police, too, is defective.

3. Moreover, the need of a properly constituted body, such as exists at Calcutta and Bombay, legally invested with all powers requisite to improve the port and conduct its administration, is much felt. Till the year 1874, the affairs of the port were to some extent at least supervised by the town magistracy; from that year to 1876 by the Municipal Commissioners: and they are at present under the control of the Conservator and a committee which has no legal status whatever. The Chief Commissioner considers this state of things objectionable; not only as it is likely to give rise to legal difficulties, but also because it leaves the management of the port entirely in official hands. It is "not right," in his opinion, "that in so large and important a harbour the mercantile community, whose commercial enterprise is the very life and soul of the place, should have no voice in the management of the affairs of the port," and that while their industry is taxed, they should have nothing to say to the expenditure of the money.

4. To meet the wants thus felt, the present Bill has been framed by the Chief Commissioner, and it is introduced as nearly as possible in the form in which it has been received from him.

5. It provides (in section 5) for the appointment by the Local Government of a body of Commissioners, not more than twelve or less than nine in number, of whom a certain proportion must be non-officials. Subject to the control of the Government (see in particular chapter IV and section 68), these Commissioners will conduct the entire administration of the port.

6. They are (section 17) to construct wharves, jetties, tramways, warehouses and other conveniences for the landing, storing and shipping of goods, to lay down moorings, to improve the port by reclaiming the banks and deepening the river-bed, and to provide tug-steamers. They are, with the previous sanction of the Government (section 18), to make the port-rules which the Local Government is empowered to make under the seventh section of the Indian Ports Act, and additional rules in regard to certain other matters. They are (section 19) to have the control of the Conservator appointed under the Indian Ports Act, and (section 20) of pilots while within port limits.

7. Their functions in regard to the landing and shipping of goods being of special importance, are provided for in considerable detail in sections 23 to 34 which are based on sections 56 to 65 of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Act. By these sections, when the Commissioners have provided sufficient wharf-accommodation, they are empowered, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to issue an order requiring that all goods shall

be shipped and landed at their wharves and through the agency of their servants, and to fix tolls and charges for the use of such wharves and for the services rendered. In order, however, to meet the case of ships engaged in the rice-trade, which, under the present system of conducting business, could not conveniently take in their cargoes from the Commissioners' wharves, a provision (28) has been inserted empowering the Local Government to exempt particular classes of ships from the obligation to use those wharves. By sections 32 and 33, corresponding to sections 56 and 57 of the Calcutta Act, the erection of wharves, &c., by private persons below high water-mark is prohibited.

8. To enable the Commissioners to discharge the duties imposed on them, all Government land required for port purposes is (by section 12) vested in them, and in addition to the tolls and charges above referred to, the port-dues and other revenues realised in the port under the Indian Ports Act are (section 14) made over to them.

They are, moreover, empowered by section 16 to borrow money with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council for carrying out works of improvement.

9. All property thus vested in the Commissioners and all moneys thus received or raised by them are (section 15) to be held by them in trust for the purposes of the Act, but subject to an obligation (section 11, clause (d)) to continue to the Rangoon municipality a certain annual allowance which it has hitherto been receiving from the income of the Port, and (section 44) to provide such sums as the Local Government may from time to time require for the establishment of river-police.

Calcutta,
24th December 1878. }

RIVERS THOMPSON.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th JANUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras remain unchanged; in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and Coimbatore districts the crops are reported to be withering from want of rain. The famine in Madras can now happily be said to be at an end, and all relief works were ordered to be closed on the 31st ultimo; on that date the total number on the works amounted to 9,615, and that in receipt of gratuitous relief to 824. In Mysore prices are falling, and the standing crops remain in good condition. There is nothing new to notice from the Bombay Presidency, where no rain has yet fallen; the weather continues generally cold. In the Central Provinces also there has been no rain, which here as in many other parts of India is needed for the *rabi*, but prospects are nevertheless on the whole fair; in the northern districts pulses have been injured by frost; prices remain high. In Berar and Central India there has been no alteration. The very general complaint of the absence of rain comes from parts of Rajasthan, and prices have begun to rise. In Bengal rain has fallen only in the Chittagong district, and the want of it continues to be much felt in most of the districts of the Patna division; general prospects are however still satisfactory, except as before in Sarun and Chumparun. Rain still holds off in Assam, a very slight shower only having fallen, but prospects remain favourable. In British Burma harvesting is far advanced with satisfactory results. Rain is urgently needed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but none has yet fallen; general prospects have not however changed, though the crops in places are said to be suffering. In the Punjab also rain is still much required for the *rabi* sowings, and some hopes of it may perhaps be entertained, as clouds are gathering; prices are fluctuating. The lateness of the winter rains, now anxiously looked for, in Upper India, is again the marked feature of the reports of the week.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Sanatd week preced- ing. | State of agricultural prospects |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Madras— | | |
| Ganjam (Jan. 4th) | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 11 16, raggi 19 42, cholam 12 74, cumboo 20 43 |
| Vizagapatam (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 9 8, cholam 16 8, raggi 18 0, cumboo 20 6. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | | Rainfall for week preced. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---|---|
| Madras—continued. | | | |
| Godávári | (Jan. 4th) | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 10·23, <i>cholum</i> 16·6, <i>raggi</i> 18·82, <i>cumboo</i> 19·6; harvest, wet paddy, <i>aruga</i> and <i>raggi</i> , outturn above average; <i>jonna</i> in ear; water in Godávári 6 feet 9 inches above lock sill. |
| Kistna | (" ") | ·04 in one station; <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 8·11, <i>cholum</i> 16·25, <i>raggi</i> 15·75, <i>cumboo</i> 15·32; Kistna 3·1 feet over anicut; later dry crops require rain; wet paddy being harvested, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Nellore | (" ") | ·4 (average of 8 stations); <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 8·61, <i>cholum</i> 18·91, <i>raggi</i> 17·96, <i>cumboo</i> 19·0. |
| Cuddapah | (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 10·93, <i>cholum</i> 18·87, <i>raggi</i> 20·20, <i>cumboo</i> 21·69; <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , paddy and <i>raggi</i> harvested, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Bellary | (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 11·65, <i>cholum</i> 17·53, <i>raggi</i> 20·44, <i>cumboo</i> 18·38; on works 648; camps 269; the harvest of <i>mungari</i> crop and the sowing of <i>hingari</i> crop completed; the harvest of first crop paddy and the cultivation of second crop paddy proceeding. |
| Kurnool | (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 9·41, <i>cholum</i> 15·99, <i>raggi</i> 20·0, <i>cumboo</i> 17·15; season favourable; second crop paddy being sown; cotton, white <i>cholum</i> , wheat, Bengal gram, and gram in fair condition. |
| North Arcot | (" ") | ·13 (average of 4 stations); <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 12·5, <i>cholum</i> 14·2, <i>raggi</i> 17·6, <i>cumboo</i> 17·8; camps and houses 305; crops generally good; harvest of paddy, <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> and indigo, outturn tolerable. |
| South Arcot | ... | ·44 (average of 1 stations); <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 11·25, <i>cholum</i> 18·14, <i>raggi</i> 20·60, <i>cumboo</i> 20·99; camps 7; paddy, <i>raggi</i> , <i>cholum</i> and <i>varagu</i> good; paddy, <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> and <i>cholum</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of full crops. |
| Tanjore | (Jan. 4th) | ·70 in 1 station; no report from one, <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 8·05, <i>cholum</i> 13·37, <i>raggi</i> 14·73, <i>cumboo</i> 13·96; Cauvery and its branches almost dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, in some parts they are withering; harvest of <i>kar</i> , <i>kattali</i> , <i>aravadam</i> , <i>samba</i> , &c., outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full. |
| Trichinopoly | (" ") | ·05 in one station; <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 9·0, <i>cholum</i> 11·90, <i>raggi</i> 16·38, <i>cumboo</i> 16·74; crops withering; rain much wanted; paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , <i>raggi</i> and <i>varagu</i> harvested in parts; yield between 4 and 9 annas. |
| Madura | (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 8·88, <i>cholum</i> 14·98, <i>raggi</i> 17·59, <i>cumboo</i> 18·14. |
| Tinnevely | (" ") | ·10 in one station; <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 8·64, <i>cholum</i> 13·44, <i>raggi</i> 20·16, <i>cumboo</i> 16·80; crops in many parts of the district—river valley excepted—reported to be withering for want of rain which is urgently required; crops in Sankaranalmarkoil, Tenkasi, Satur, Ambásamudram, Tinnevely and Ottaipidarum greatly damaged by grasshoppers and other insects; paddy harvested in parts of Srivilliputur, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$; harvest of <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> and <i>samai</i> in parts, outturn poor. |
| Coimbatore | (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 10·65, <i>cholum</i> 16·24, <i>raggi</i> 20·36, <i>cumboo</i> 21·42; standing crops generally good except damage to some crops which are withering from deficient rain, insects and disease in portions of 7 taluks; harvest of some dry crops—outturn 2 to 12 annas. |
| Nilgiris | (" ") | ·05 in one station; <i>nil</i> in 2; no report from others. | Rice 8·16, <i>cholum</i> 15·99, <i>raggi</i> 16·06; harvest of <i>korali</i> paddy and coffee—outturn of <i>korlai</i> $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Salem | (" ") | ·38 (average of 3 stations); no report from 2 stations; <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 10·84, <i>raggi</i> 17·69; <i>cumboo</i> 20·44, <i>cholum</i> 15·01; on works 1,490, camps 37. |
| South Canara | (" ") | ·52 (average of 3 stations). | Rice 10·79, <i>raggi</i> 14·73; second rice crop progressing. |
| Malabar | (" ") | ·02 in one station; <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 9·25, <i>raggi</i> 15·76; harvesting begun in most taluks. |
| Chingleput | (" ") | ·07 (average of 2 stations); <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 9·40, <i>raggi</i> 15·56, <i>cumboo</i> 16·79, <i>varags</i> 956, children 206; crops good where water is available, withered in Chingleput and Saidapet taluks, and withering elsewhere for want of rain; <i>kar</i> cultivation is going on under large tanks and river channels; harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; pasturage sufficient in all the taluks except Saidapet. |
| Madras | (" 7th) | ·12 | Rice 8·30, <i>raggi</i> 15·75, <i>cholum</i> 9·36. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects continue unchanged; all relief works ordered to be closed on 31st ultimo; total number on works on that date 9,615; total number gratuitously relieved 824. |
| Bombay—(Jan. 8th) | | | |
| <i>Sind—</i> | | | |
| Kurrachee | | | River on 6th very low; some damage by frost in <i>Dáder</i> and <i>Kacha</i> , but no considerable effect from it anticipated; fever prevalent. |
| Shikárpur | | | No report. |
| Hyderabad | | | No change. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | | | Weather cloudy and cold; <i>rabi</i> crops slightly damaged by frost; cattle disease in Thul and Kashmir taluks. |
| <i>Guzerat—</i> | | | |
| Ahmedabad | | | Locusts appeared in Viramgam last week causing much damage to crops. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|--|--|
| Bombay—continued. | | |
| Pānch Mahāls ... | | Weather slightly cloudy; gram progressing fairly. |
| Kaira ... | | <i>Rabi</i> crops doing well; cotton thriving. |
| Surat ... | | Standing crops doing well. |
| Broach ... | | Weather continues cold and clear; crops saved from locusts and <i>khapedi</i> are tolerably good; fever continues in Broach, Wagra and Ankleswar talukas. |
| Khandesh and Nāsik— | | |
| Khandesh ... | | No change. |
| Nāsik ... | | |
| Konkan— | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops promising; fever prevailing. |
| Colāba (Jan. 6th) ... | ... | Weather cold; public health good except in Pen taluka where fever continues; sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops vigorously progressing. |
| Ratnāgiri (Dec. 31st) ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops in a pretty good condition. |
| Deccan— | | |
| Poona (Jan. 5th) ... | ... | No change. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ... | Crops good but rain wanted at Kopergaon and also for crops in the poor soil elsewhere. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | General complaint of injury to <i>jowari</i> crops by rats; crops mid-dling. |
| Satara ... | ... | No change. |
| Southern Mahratta Country— | | |
| Kalādgi ... | ... | No change. |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Reaping of <i>kharif</i> completed; <i>rabi</i> thriving; rats damaging <i>rabi</i> in Athni and Gokāk. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | No report. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Harvesting of sugarcane crop above ghāt. |
| Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory— | | |
| Rājkot ... | ... | Weather not so cold as in last week; wheat and gram thriving. |
| Wadhvān ... | ... | Weather cold; locusts at Jhinjhuwara, Dasāra, and Limri; crops as before; fever abating. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Weather milder; fever abating. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather generally continues cold; standing crops in Guzerat doing well; no change in Deccan or Southern Mahratta Country districts. |
| Bengal— | | |
| Chittagong ... | 0.16 ; showers on the nights of the 31st ultimo and 1st instant. | Weather cloudy at the time of report; the harvesting of the late rice crop continues; the threatening wet weather may cause some damage; small-pox and cholera have broken out in the Cox's Bazar sub-division. |
| Noakholly ... | <i>Nil</i> | Mornings foggy, weather more or less cloudy and cold; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is nearly completed; the outturn is good. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... .. | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold throughout the week; cloudy on the morning of the 31st December; the mustard is in flower; tobacco is thriving well. |
| Hill Tipperah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather dry and cold; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report; public health is good. |
| Backergunge ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy and seasonably cold; the <i>amun</i> crop has been reaped on the higher lands; the harvest is still progressing in the south of the district; the outturn is very satisfactory; new rice is selling at Rs. 3-8 a maund; health is fair. |
| Furreedpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy at intervals; the state and prospects of the crops are good; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> paddy is finished in some and nearly finished in all the stations of the sudder sub-division; no news from Goalundo; in Madareepore some cases of small-pox are reported. |
| Dacca ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy and close towards the end of the week; the state and prospects of the crops are good; the ryots complain of some damage by insects which always accompany the cloudy weather, but it is slight; prices keep very high. |
| Mymensingh ... | <i>Nil</i> | Temperature high for the season; the cold-weather crops promise fairly. |
| Tipperah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair and cold during the first part of the week; warm and cloudy during the last part; very little of the <i>amun dhan</i> remains to be reaped. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; cholera and fever are abating. |
| Jessore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonably cold; the <i>amun</i> harvest is going on with fair outturn; the prospects of the winter crops are favourable; fever is very prevalent; sporadic cases of cholera are reported. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preced- | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Nuddea ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather much warmer than last week; the prospects of the winter crops are on the whole good; the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly completed; fever is still prevalent in many places, and cholera to a less degree, except in and about the town of Kishnaghur, where it is very bad. |
| Moorsshedabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | Clouds have been hanging about for the last few days, and the weather has been getting warmer; the <i>amun</i> harvest is finished; the yield is very good; a considerable quantity of the new rice is being exported by rail to Calcutta; the river is probably carrying still more; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well. |
| Pubna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine but cloudy; no change in the prospects of the crops; public health is generally good. |
| Rajshahye ... | <i>Nil</i> | The <i>dhan</i> and <i>teel</i> crops are still being harvested; the <i>rabi</i> crops are thriving, but some rain is required; fever is reported from all the police stations. |
| Bogra ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the reaping of <i>amun</i> is nearly finished; sporadic cases of cholera prevail in the district, and small-pox has appeared in Adamdighi station. |
| Dinagpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine generally, but cloudy for one or two days; the <i>rabi</i> sowings have been completed; the prospects of the winter crops remain good; <i>haimanta</i> rice is selling at 13 to 19 seers the rupee. |
| Ranapore ... | <i>Nil</i> | The weather was cloudy on the 2nd with a few drops of rain; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera is still prevalent in parts of the district. |
| Cooch Behar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting colder; a little rain is now needed, but not heavy; rice is getting dearer; the <i>haimanta</i> outturn is, however, very fair; the cold-weather crops are looking well. |
| Jalpaiguri ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather bright, with hot sun; the mornings and evenings are cool, the <i>haimanta dhan</i> is now nearly all gathered, as well as the early sugarcane; the transplanting of tobacco is nearly completed; <i>teel</i> and <i>kalai</i> have been gathered and the outturn has been very fair; mustard is in flower. |
| Darjeeling ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold; cloudy atmosphere, threatening rain or snow; nearly half of the <i>haimanta dhan</i> has been gathered in and the outturn is very good; the minor crops are progressing favourably. |
| Midnapore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather not so cold as in the previous week; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; public health is still bad, owing to the prevalence of malarious fever. |
| Howrah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather rather too warm for the season; the harvest is nearly complete; prices still keep up in spite of the good outturn; much fever prevails. |
| Hooghly ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear throughout the week, except on the 30th December, when it was cloudy; cold, the wind blowing from the north; the harvesting of <i>amun</i> paddy is in progress; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are generally good, fever has somewhat abated. |
| Burdwan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather chilly and fair, but sometimes cloudy; the <i>amun</i> crop is still being reaped; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable; fever and small-pox are prevalent in some parts of the Jehanabad sub-division. |
| Bankura ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear, but warmer; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. |
| Beerbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather somewhat warmer than last week; no change to report in the excellent prospects of the crops. |
| Southal Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine, but warmer; the state and prospects of the crops are very satisfactory; the reaping of the late rice is still going on; sugarcane is being cut. |
| Blárgulpur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold and seasonable; the rice crop is nearly harvested in the south; the harvest is in full swing in the north; the outturn is beyond the most sanguine expectations; exportation is going on largely and prices perhaps are falling a little; the <i>rabi</i> is in a very promising state. |
| Mouglher ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm for the time of year; the state and prospects of the crops are very good. |
| Purneah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy at times, but no rain; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are generally good; rain is wanted in places. |
| Maldah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy and foggy; the harvesting of the rice crop is not yet completed; the cold-weather crops are doing well; a few sporadic cases of cholera are reported; fever is still prevalent. |
| Durbhanga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather dry and becoming warmer; the rice harvest has been almost completed; the outturn on the whole good; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise well, but rain is everywhere wanted. |
| Mozufferpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold and clear; the state of the <i>rabi</i> crops continues favourable; large flights of locusts passed through the district in the early part of the week, but without doing much harm. |
| Satgaon ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonably cold; west wind is prevailing; the cold-weather crops are still doing well, but rain is urgently required to promote their growth; irrigation from wells is steadily going on where practicable; the poppy is everywhere backward; prices are stationary; the public health is good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Chumparun ... | Return not received. | Weather seasonable; the prospects of all crops north of Motihari are very promising; the <i>rabi</i> crops in the remaining portion of the district are very poor; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Motihari reports that 20,000 beegahs out of 75,000 are a failure. |
| Patna ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. |
| Gya ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 77°; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue to be favourable; the public health is good; the health of the plough-cattle is also good. |
| Shahabad ... | Nil | Weather rather warm for the season; no change since last week; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue good; public health is normal. |
| Hazáribágh ... | Nil | Weather fine and cold; the rice crop has been cut; the outturn is about 12 annas; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are satisfactory. |
| Lohardugga ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; no change to report; the cold-weather crops promise well. |
| Manbhoom ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; nothing new to report; if the weather keeps up, a good <i>mohwa</i> harvest may be expected a month hence. |
| Singhbhoom ... | Nil | Weather inclining to change and warmer than last week; the paddy is all harvested; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing fairly; prices are high owing to exportation; fever is prevalent in the interior. |
| Balasore ... | Nil | Weather cool and seasonable; the rice crop is now seen to be a decidedly fair one, but the late and untimely rains in November and December have prevented it from being a bumper harvest as was at one time expected. |
| Cuttack ... | Return not received. | Weather cold; the reaping of the rice and <i>rabi</i> crops is going on briskly; cholera and fever are prevalent. |
| Poores ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; the <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested; <i>dalua</i> rice is being sown; the winter crops are progressing tolerably well; common rice is selling at 15½ to 26½ seers for the rupee; one native coasting vessel is being loaded with rice for shipment, and two more are waiting for cargo; public health is good. |
| General Remarks. —Rain has fallen only in the Chittagong district; it is much wanted in most of the districts of the Patna division; the reaping of the late rice is being fast completed, and the outturn is on the whole satisfactory; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue generally favourable; in Sarun and Chumparun however the prospects of the season are not so good; the rice has been a poor harvest, and the poppy and <i>rabi</i> crops are also not promising well. | | |
| N. W. P. and Oudh— | | |
| (Jan. 8th) | | |
| Benares (Jan. 7th) ... | ... | No change; rain badly wanted. |
| Allahabad (" ") ... | ... | No change. |
| Jhānsi (" 8th) ... | ... | Crops on unirrigated lands are suffering from want of rain. |
| Agra (" 7th) ... | ... | Rain much wanted for <i>rabi</i> ; <i>arkar</i> injured in some places; sickness disappearing. |
| Meerut (" 8th) ... | ... | Prospects yet unchanged; rain wanted. |
| Bareilly (" ") ... | ... | No change. |
| Kumaun (" 4th) ... | ... | Very dry; rain urgently required. |
| Lucknow (" 8th) ... | ... | Rain wanted. |
| Sitapur (" ") ... | ... | Wind east; cloudy; rain much needed. |
| Fyzabad (" ") ... | Nil | Irrigation continues; sugarcane in harvest in excellent crop. |
| Partabgarh (" 6th) ... | ... | Prospects good, but rain much wanted. |
| General Remarks. —No change during week; rain urgently wanted. | | |
| Punjab—(Jan. 7th) | | |
| Delhi ... | Nil | Agricultural prospects fair; fever decreasing; rain wanted; prices of food grains rising. |
| Hissar ... | Nil | Crops thriving but rain wanted; slight variations in prices of food grains; health generally good. |
| Umballa ... | Nil | Crops now in need of rain; health good. |
| Jullundur ... | Nil | Health improving; rain wanted for the crops. |
| Amritsar ... | Nil | Health improving; <i>rabi</i> sowings require rain; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Lahore ... | Nil | Fever abating; state of crops good. |
| Ráwalpindi ... | Nil | Fever, small-pox and cattle disease still prevail; rain required for <i>rabi</i> crops. |
| Mooltan ... | Nil | Agricultural prospects and public health good; prices of food grains fluctuating slightly. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | Nil | Health improving; rain wanted. |
| Pesháwar ... | Nil | Harvest prospects good; prices of food grain have fallen slightly. |
| General Remarks. —Rain is now wanted for the <i>rabi</i> sowings and may be looked for, as weather is becoming cloudy. | | |
| Central Provinces— | | |
| (Jan. 9th) | | |
| Nimár ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects favourable; health good. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Cool; no improvements in crops. |
| Betúl (Jan. 6th) ... | ... | Cloudy; rain needed for <i>rabi</i> ; cattle disease slightly prevalent; prices of <i>kodo</i> and <i>kutki</i> fallen. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of Agricultural prospects. |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| C. Provinces—contd. | | |
| Wardha ... | ... | Cotton-picking nearly finished; <i>rabi</i> favourable; prices steady. |
| Nágpur (Jan. 8th) ... | ... | Clear; cold; prospects of <i>rabi</i> doubtful; health good; prices unchanged. |
| Chánda („ 5th) ... | ... | Clear; cold; prospects unchanged; health good; prices stationary. |
| Chhindwára („ 4th) ... | ... | Clear; pleasant; <i>kharif</i> harvest good; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; health good; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> injured by frost; prospects fair as yet; health good; prices high. |
| Bhandára (Jan. 7th) ... | ... | Clear; cold; rice threshing nearly completed; outturn very good; prices continue high. |
| Seoni ... | ... | <i>Tur</i> injured by frost; prospects of wheat bad. |
| Bálaghát ... | ... | Clear; cold; rice threshing continues; fever slightly prevalent; prices steady. |
| Mandla ... | ... | Rain wanted; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary. |
| Saugor ... | ... | Rain much wanted; wheat unfavourable; pulses injured by frost; prices unchanged. |
| Danoh ... | ... | Rain wanted; crops injured by frost; health good; prices falling. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Clear; cold; rain much wanted for <i>rabi</i> ; small-pox continues; prices risen. |
| Raipur (Jan. 4th) ... | ... | Cool; cloudy; <i>tur</i> injured by cloudy weather; prospects of other crops favourable; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Sambalpur („ 3rd) ... | ... | Prospects good; cholera ceased. |
| General Remarks. —Rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> ; pulses injured by frost in northern districts; prospects of <i>rabi</i> on the whole fair as yet; prices high and stationary. | | |
| British Burma— | | |
| (Jan. 8th) | | |
| Arakan Division ... | ... | Public health continues normal; fever prevalent; 7 deaths from cholera in town; in district reaping continues, outturn fair. |
| Pegu Division— | | |
| (Dec. 28th) | | |
| Rangoon ... | ... | Two deaths from cholera in Rangoon town; in Rangoon district; reaping rapidly progressing; an unusually full crop expected; slight fever prevalent, otherwise public health good. |
| Rangoon (Jan. 4th) ... | ... | Four fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; reaping rapidly progressing, an unusually full crop is expected; intermittent fever prevalent in Hmawbee. |
| Thonkwa ... | ... | Health generally good; reaping continues, outturn promises to be better than that of last year. |
| Thonkwa (Jan. 4th) ... | ... | Health generally good; slight cholera in Phayapoon township; reaping progressing rapidly; excellent outturn expected. |
| Tharrawaddy ... | ... | Public health fair; reaping continues; small-pox at Mengyee, otherwise public health good; paddy almost reaped and stacked. |
| Bassein ... | ... | Sixteen deaths from cholera in district from 13th to 26th December; reaping progressing. |
| Henzada ... | ... | Six deaths from cholera; otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease; reaping progressing. |
| Prone ... | ... | Seventeen cases of cholera in Shwedoung, 10 fatal; elsewhere public health good; harvest nearly over. |
| Thayetmyo ... | ... | General health normal; reaping going on. |
| Tenasserim Division— | | |
| Amherst ... | ... | Crops nearly all reaped; threshing commenced in some places; 4 cases of cholera reported from Gyeen and Salween; few deaths of cattle from sorethroat in one township. |
| Shwegyeen ... | ... | Fever prevalent; crops good. |
| Toungthoo ... | ... | Four cases of cholera; otherwise public health fair; agricultural prospects good. |
| Tavoy (Dec. 14th) ... | ... | Public health and prospects of crops good. |
| General Remarks. —Health good on the whole, but cases of cholera and a few of small-pox occurring; harvesting far advanced and outturn generally favourable. | | |
| Assam— | | |
| Gaubáti (Jan. 8th) ... | 00 | Weather seasonable; at present overcast and threatening; reaping of the <i>sali</i> nearly over. |
| Sylhet („ „) ... | Nil | Harvesting not finished; transplanting of <i>bura</i> going on; prices stationary. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | |
| (Jan. 8th) | | |
| ... | ... | Standing crops are in good condition; prices falling; for week ending 28th December gratuitously relieved in hospitals 800. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| Amráoti (Jan. 8th) ... | ... | Reaping nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> doing well. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week ending. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Central India— | | |
| Indore ... | Nil | No change since last report. |
| Morar ... | | |
| Sutna ... | | |
| Goonna ... | | |
| Rutlam ... | | |
| Neemuch ... | | |
| Agar ... | | |
| Sirdarpore ... | | |
| Nowgong ... | | |
| Bhopal ... | | |
| Mánpur ... | | |
| Rajputana— | | |
| Marwar (Dec. 28th) ... | ... | Health and crops good ; weather cold and seasonable ; prices steady. |
| Jhallawar (Jan. 2nd) ... | ... | Health good. |
| Ajmere („ 8th) ... | ... | Weather cloudy ; rain much wanted ; prospects favourable ; prices slightly risen ; health improving. |
| Jeypore ... | ... | Rain much needed ; prices rising ; health good. |
| Ulwur (Jan. 7th) ... | ... | Weather cloudy ; health improving. |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SERVICES OF MAJOR-GENERAL W. A. CROMMELIN, C.B., R.E.

No. 35 E. G., dated Fort William, 9th January 1879.

From—COLONEL J. CROFTON, R.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.,
To—Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E.

I am directed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to inform you that His Excellency in Council has been pleased to accept your resignation of the office of Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, which you have tendered on the occasion of your retirement from the Army.

2. It is not within the province of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, to comment on your distinguished military services in the Punjab, and subsequently in the Mutiny of 1857, but His Excellency in Council desires, in this place, to put on record his high sense of your valuable services in the Public Works Department, more especially as Chief Engineer in Oudh, and afterwards as Inspector General of Military Works, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Secretariat.

3. Your services in connection with the provision of accommodation for the European troops in India command the special acknowledgment of the Government. Your thorough acquaintance with the real wants of the soldier, in respect to barracks, enabled you to give the Government advice of the utmost value, and your notes and reports on this subject, as well as on the defences and fortresses of India, remain in the archives of the Public Works Department as a guide and text-book of information for your successors.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains through

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Holcus Borygam. | | | Bairash Millet (Boo, Bajra), Pennisetia Sp. | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. |
| Banjam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vizagapatam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Godavery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kistna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nellore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cuddapah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bellary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kurnool | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Arcot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Arcot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tanjore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichinopoly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madura | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnevelly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coimbatore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nilgiris | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Salem | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Canara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malabar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kaira | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Surat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Broach | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tanna (Salsette) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colaba (Alibag) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nasik | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmednagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poona | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sholapur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kaladgi (Dagalkot) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Satara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgaum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ratnagiri | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kanara (Karwar) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panch Mahals (Godhra) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aden | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Asirgarh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Baroda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dasa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nimach | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nasirabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajkot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upper Sind Frontier | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karachi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Haidarabad (Nakur) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shikarpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bancoorah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beerbhoom | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Midnapore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hooghly | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Howrah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24-Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nudda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jessore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moorshedabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 10 seers, rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and grain 0.5 to 10 seers.

MA.

CULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

for the 1st half of December 1878.

RS OF 80 TOLAHs.

[illegible]

the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 18-4 to 15-8 seers, best rice 5-12 to 8-6 seers common rice 8 to 10-2 seers and again 10 to 12-4 seers.

QUANTITIES PER H

| DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Hottens Soryum. | | | Bairush M (Cumbao, I) Pensollaria. | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. |
| <i>Central Districts contd.</i> | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. |
| Dumgapore | 10 13 | 10 13 | 12 14 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 11 6 | 10 13 | 20 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajshahi | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 22 0 | 48 12 | 9 12 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rungpore | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 12 6 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bogra | 10 14 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pubna | 13 8 | 12 12 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 12 12 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jalpaiguri | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 7 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Eastern Districts</i> | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. |
| Dacca | 11 4 | 11 1 | 2 1 | ... | ... | 32 0 | 8 12 | 8 14 | 14 1 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 17 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Furzedpore | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 1 0 | ... | 6 8 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Backergunge | 9 8 | 9 4 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mymensingh | 10 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tipperah | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 | 11 0 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittagong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nonkholy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hill Tipperah | 7 5 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Behar.</i> | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. |
| Patna | 14 12 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 19 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oya | 12 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 27 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 27 8 | 27 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Durbhunga | 15 0 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 28 8 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mozufferpore | 13 12 | 14 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 23 0 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 14 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sarun | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chumparun | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 20 8 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 30 4 | 32 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur | No return received | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purneah | 12 10 | 12 5 | 13 11 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 23 0 | 13 14 | 10 1 | 14 8 | 15 2 | 12 10 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldah | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Southal Pergunnahs | 12 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 35 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Orissa.</i> | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cuttack | 13 2 | 11 13 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 13 2 | 14 1 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pooree | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 17 1 | 11 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Balsore | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency</i> | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. |
| Hazaribagh | 10 8 | 10 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 17 4 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lohardugga | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singbhoon | 7 0 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manbhoon | 8 8 | 10 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 32 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sylhet | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cachar | 8 10 | 8 10 | 11 13 | 13 5 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 8 14 | 7 14 | 14 8 | 9 14 | 11 16 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Goalpara | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kamrup | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darrang | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sibsagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 9 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khasi & Jaintia Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Naga Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dehra Dun | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 16 0 | 0 15 | 0 12 | 0 15 | 0 15 | 0 15 | 0 15 |
| Shaharapur | 13 13 | 14 6 | 13 7 | 20 4 | 21 8 | 16 2 | 6 6 | 5 5 | 8 0 | 10 2 | 9 9 | 18 2 | 18 0 | 12 1 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| Muzaffargarh | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 19 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 6 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 8 13 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 14 | 17 10 | 16 8 | 15 6 | 15 14 | 15 15 | 15 15 |
| Meerut | 13 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 5 0 | 5 4 | 6 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 16 13 | 16 16 | 16 16 |
| Bulandshahr | 13 4 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 17 12 | 16 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 10 4 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 16 16 | 16 16 |
| Aligarh | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | 19 8 | 21 8 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 19 8 | 20 8 | ... | 18 8 | 18 18 | 18 18 | 18 18 |
| Kannur | 10 4 | 10 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 28-14 seers per rupee.

† In Balgunge the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 14 seers, and common rice 15 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 1-12 to 21 seers, best rice 5-10 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 16-6 seers, and gram 8-6 to 8 seers.

§ At Phanswadwah the prices are—Wheat 6 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 20 seers, and gram 10 seers.

|| In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 4 seers, best rice 8 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 8 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 13-5 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Contundo) 14 seers, barley (at Contundo) 15 seers, best rice 10 to 10-8 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, and gram 13 seers.

*** In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 13-12 seers, and gram 6 to 12 seers.

†† In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 12 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

‡‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 11 to 14 seers and common rice 13 to 16 seers.

§§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 15 seers and common rice 11 to 21 seers.

||| In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, and gram 8-8 to 10 seers.

for the 1st half of December 1878 — continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millet, Bagl. &c. ara, Versagu, Sawee, na, Corallo, Murn- Nugiee), Pannam Jomah, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | Grain. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. | REMARKS. |
|--|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------|------------|------------|----------|
| Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | | | | | | |
| S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | Central Districts—contd. | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 160 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Dinagpore | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Rajshahye | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 12 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Rangpore | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 67 | 8 | 6 | 0 | Bogra | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 0 | 67 | 8 | 67 | 8 | 67 | 8 | 8 | 4 | Pubna | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Darjeeling | | | | |
| 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Jalpaiguri | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 61 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 6 | 4 | Eastern Districts. | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 106 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Dacca | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Furzedpore | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Backergunge | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Mymensingh | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | Tippurah | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Chittagong | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Nonkholly | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 320 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Chittagong Hill Tracts | | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Behar. | | | | |
| 30 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Patna | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Gya | | | | |
| ... | ... | 11 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 5 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Shahabad | | | | |
| 27 | 8 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 151 | 0 | 143 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 8 | 12 | Darbhanga | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 140 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Mozafferpore | | | | |
| 28 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 8 | Sarun | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 17 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Champuram | | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 21 | 7 | 126 | 4 | 139 | 0 | 165 | 3 | 8 | 13 | No return received | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Monagayr | | | | |
| ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Bhagalpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 8 | 8 | Purneah | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Maldah | | | | |
| 10 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Sonthal Pergunnahs | | | | |
| ... | ... | 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 10 | 8 | O'issel. | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 80 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 7 | 0 | Cuttack | | | | |
| 27 | 8 | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Pooree | | | |
| 32 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Balasore | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Chota Naspore—South- | | | | |
| 64 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 7 | 8 | Western Frontier Agency. | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 108 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Haziribagh | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 8 | 6 | Lohardugga | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Singbhoon | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 5 | 5 | Mambhoon | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 5 | 5 | Sylhet | | | | |
| ... | ... | 5 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Cachar | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Goalpara | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Garo Hills | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Kamrup | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Darrang | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Nowgong | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Sibsagar | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Lakhimpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 5 | 5 | Khasi & Jaintia Hills | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Naga Hills | | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Dehra Dun | | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 2 | 107 | 8 | 129 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 9 | 9 | Saharanpur | | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 154 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 176 | 0 | ... | ... | Muzaffarnagar | | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 9 | 4 | Meerut | | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Bulandshahr | | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | ... | ... | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 10 | 4 | Aligarh | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Kanun | | | | |

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 17 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, maize Indian-corn 35 to 50 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 8 to 14 seers, barley 13 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 23-12 seers, lesser millets 34 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 35 to 45 seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, lesser millets 20 to 35 seers, maize Indian-corn (at Banka) 25 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13-12 seers, barley 12 to 25 seers, best rice 12-8 to 22 seers, common rice 19 to 25-1 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 3 seers, and gram 10 to 12-4 seers.
f In Khorda the prices are—Best rice 14-7 seers, common rice 17-1 seers, and gram 14-7 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, barley (at Chuttra) 10 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 36 seers, and gram 11 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-12 to 13 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 8-44 seers, best rice 15-75 to 22 seers, common rice 18-88 to 29 seers, muhwa Daltongunge) 14-8 seers, lesser millets 28-70 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 7-30 to 13 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Burrabazar) 60 seers, and gram 8-4

Prices Current of Food-grains through

| DISTRICTS. | | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| | | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicua Sorghum. | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra, Pennisetia Spica) | | | | | | | | |
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | | | | | | |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | |
| Chwal | | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| nor | | 12 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| radabad | | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 14 | 19 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| laun | | 15 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 23 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| reilly | | 14 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 21 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 13 |
| ihjahanpur | | 16 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 23 | 8 | 23 | 2 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| ai Pergumaha | | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| attra | | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| ra | | 13 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| ukhabad | | 16 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 2 | |
| upuri | | 16 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 25 | 8 | 25 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 12 |
| wah | | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ah | | 16 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 12 |
| nun | | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| nsi | | 16 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 24 | 0 | 23 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| itpur | | 15 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| upore | | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| ehpur | | 12 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 20 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 0 |
| nda | | 14 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| ahabad | | 12 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 0 |
| mirpur | | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| mpur | | 13 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 20 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 11 |
| rakhpur | | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 13 | 15 | 10 | 8 | |
| sti | | 13 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| amgarh | | 13 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 1 | |
| rzapur | | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| nares | | 14 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 11 | |
| azipur | | 13 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 9 | |
| lhi | | 13 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 8 | 16 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| rgson | | 14 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 7 | |
| rnal | | 15 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 28 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| sar | | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 18 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| htak | | 14 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| sa | | 15 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 21 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| balla | | 17 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 25 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| dhianna | | 16 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 20 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| ala | | 11 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| lundur | | 14 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 27 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 34 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| shiarpur | | 15 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 12 |
| ngra | | 13 | 8 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ritaur | | 14 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 12 |
| lkot | | 12 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 8 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| rdaspur | | 14 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 13 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| bore | | 13 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| rozepore | | 15 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 26 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| jránwala | | 13 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 19 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| walpindi | | 16 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 12 | 27 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 21 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| elum | | 16 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 18 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| grát | | 15 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 26 | 8 | 16 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| ahpár | | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| soltan | | 9 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 24 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| aig | | 11 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 26 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| outgomery | | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 26 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| uzaffargah | | 10 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 26 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| ra Ismail Khán | | 15 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 12 | 22 | 8 | 26 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 9 |
| ra Ghazi Khán | | 10 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 18 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| anu | | 17 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 25 | 0 | 23 | 2 | 24 | 6 | 30 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| sháwar | | 12 | 0 | 13 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 21 | 0 | 37 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| shát | | 15 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 22 | 15 | 25 | 8 | 25 | 8 | 35 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 9 |
| izára | | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 36 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| eknow | | 14 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 21 | 4 | 21 | 10 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

for the 1st half of December 1878—continued.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Milleta, Ragl. Kavara, Veragu, Channa, Corallo, wa, Nugaloo, Puni- filaceum, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. | REMARKS. |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------|--|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | N. W. PROVINCES—contd. | PUNJAB. | Description of Less r |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 15 | 12 6 | 14 10 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 7 9 | 7 13 | 6 4 | Garhwāl | N. W. PROVINCES—contd. | PUNJAB. | [a] Barley rising. [b] Firewood rising. |
| ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 14 1 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bijnor | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 6 | 18 9 | 13 3 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 | ... | Moradabad | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 10 | 16 4 | 13 12 | 168 0 | 144 0 | 192 0 | 9 0 | 9 14 | 8 13 | Budann | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 4 | 17 8 | 13 8 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 150 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 6 | Bareilly | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 157 0 | 180 0 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Shahjahanpur | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Tarai Pergunnahs | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | Muttra | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 110 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 9 0 | Agra | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 7 | 16 10 | 13 14 | 140 0 | 165 0 | 180 0 | 10 6 | 10 12 | 8 14 | Farrukhabad | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 12 | 17 0 | 13 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 4 | 9 12 | 8 6 | Mainpuri | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Etawah | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 8 | 12 12 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Etah | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | ... | Jalaun | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 15 3 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 12 | Jhansi | | | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 210 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Lalitpur | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 11 0 | 15 8 | 130 0 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Cawnpore | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 4 | 15 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | Fatehpur | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | ... | ... | ... | Banda | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 1 | 13 0 | 16 10 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 8 10 | 8 2 | 8 0 | Allahabad | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 5 | 15 6 | 16 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | Hamirpur | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 13 | 14 13 | 15 8 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 8 15 | 8 6 | 8 6 | Jaunpur | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Gorakhpur | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | Pasti | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 7 4 | Azamgarh | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Mizapur | | | |
| ... | ... | 11 15 | 11 15 | 16 5 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 12 | 8 10 | ... | Benares | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 14 | 17 6 | 206 0 | 231 12 | 180 0 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 6 | Ghazipur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 12 | Delhi | PUNJAB. | PUNJAB. | [a] Barley rising. [b] Firewood rising. |
| ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | Gurgaon | | | |
| ... | ... | 18 12 | 18 8 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Karnal | | | |
| ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Hissar | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 200 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 8 | Rohitak | | | |
| ... | ... | 24 0 | 27 0 | 20 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 210 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 12 0 | Sirsa | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 6 | Umballa | | | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 9 4 | 9 8 | 9 12 | Ludhiana [a] | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Siala | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 40 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 9 12 | Jullundur | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 8 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 9 4 | 9 12 | 9 12 | Hoshiarpur | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Kangra | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 4 | 19 8 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 110 0 | 9 11 | 10 3 | 10 3 | Amritsar [b] | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 4 | Sialkot | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 8 | Gurdaspur | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 75 0 | 80 0 | 105 0 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 10 0 | Lahore | | | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 90 0 | 75 0 | 110 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 9 12 | Ferozepore | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | Gujranwala | | | |
| ... | ... | 11 0 | 9 12 | 16 8 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | Rawalpindi | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Jhelum | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 12 | 17 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 10 | Gujrat | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | Shahpur | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 70 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | Mooltan | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 28 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 10 8 | Jhang | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Montgomery | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Muzaffargarh | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 2 | 16 4 | 22 8 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 125 0 | 50 0 | 52 8 | 65 0 | Dera Ismail Khan | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 0 | 16 4 | 125 0 | 100 0 | 150 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 33 12 | Dera Ghazi Khan | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 4 | 15 0 | 21 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | Bannu | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 14 | 9 6 | 12 14 | 85 0 | 61 0 | 69 0 | 43 14 | 45 0 | 44 0 | Peshawar | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 16 9 | 102 0 | 92 14 | 102 0 | 76 8 | 76 8 | 102 0 | Kohat | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Hazara | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| 23 5 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 13 | 4 | 120 0 | 125 0 | 130 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Lucknow | ODH. | ODH. | Description of Less r |
| 24 0 | 35 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 30 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | Unao | | | |
| 35 0 | 18 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Bara Banki | | | |
| 35 8 | ... | 19 10 | 17 6 | 12 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | Sitapur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Hardoi | | | |
| 40 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 12 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Kheri | | | |
| 25 0 | ... | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 8 12 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Fyzabad | | | |
| 40 0 | 28 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 8 | Bharnach | | | |
| 31 15 | 16 14 | 15 14 | 15 12 | 14 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Gonda | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 3 | 13 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Kai Bareli | | | |
| 40 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Sultanpur | | | |
| 18 10 | 16 6 | 13 2 | 13 4 | 15 2 | 193 5 | 193 5 | 170 0 | 8 2 | 8 3 | 8 0 | Partabgarh | | | |

Description of Less r
 * Juar, large.
 † Sawan and marua.
 ‡ Kodo.
 § Kodo, makai.
 ¶ Kodo.
 * Marua.
 ** Kodo.
 †† Lahurra, kodo, and sa
 ‡ Koli, sawan.
 ‡§ Arhar, masha, and peas

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

| DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> . | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) <i>Pennisetum Spontaneum</i> . | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------------------|---|------|----------------------------------|---|-------|----------------------------------|
| | Present fortnight. | | | Present fortnight. | | | Present fortnight. | | | Present fortnight. | | | Present fortnight. | | | Present fortnight. | | |
| | S. | Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. | Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. | Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. | Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. | Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. | Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. |
| gpur | 8 | 0 | 8 14 | 18 | 8 | ... | 7 | 12 | 7 8 | 10 | 0 | 12 0 | 11 | 12 | 11 8 | 14 | 0 14 | 0 22 8 |
| andara | 11 | 1 | 11 0 | 12 | 0 | ... | 7 | 8 | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 12 | 11 | 8 | 15 0 | 13 | 0 14 | 0 22 0 |
| anda | 11 | 2 | 12 1 | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | 12 1 | 10 | 5 | 23 0 | 23 | 0 23 | 3 19 6 |
| ardim | 10 | 12 | 10 10 | 17 | 0 | ... | 6 | 4 | 6 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 8 | 9 | 7 | 9 8 | 19 | 4 19 | 0 19 0 |
| laghat | 9 | 0 | 9 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | 11 | 0 | 11 0 | 13 | 0 | 15 0 | 15 | 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| bbulpore | 11 | 8 | 11 4 | 17 | 8 | 16 0 | 17 | 8 | 15 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 0 | 8 | 8 | 11 0 | 10 | 0 10 | 0 11 0 |
| ngor | 12 | 0 | 11 8 | 17 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 6 8 | 7 | 8 | 20 0 | 20 | 0 20 | 0 21 0 |
| moh | 13 | 12 | 13 12 | 18 | 12 | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 0 | 18 | 0 | 22 0 |
| ni | 11 | 0 | 10 0 | 22 | 8 | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 4 | 12 | 0 | 15 8 | 14 | 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| mdla | 11 | 0 | 11 0 | 21 | 0 | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 0 | 12 | 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| lul | 9 | 8 | 10 0 | 15 | 0 | ... | 9 | 0 | 10 0 | 8 | 8 | 10 0 | 11 | 0 | 9 0 | 15 | 0 14 | 0 21 0 |
| hindwara | 8 | 8 | 9 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 0 | 10 | 0 | 12 0 | 15 | 0 15 | 0 25 0 |
| shangabad | 9 | 0 | 9 10 | 14 | 6 | ... | 6 | 12 | 7 11 | 4 | 8 | 7 14 | 9 | 0 | 5 10 | 15 | 0 16 | 0 16 8 13 |
| rsinghpur | 9 | 8 | 10 8 | 18 | 0 | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 0 | 13 | 0 | 8 0 | 8 | 0 | 15 0 | 14 | 0 16 | 0 15 0 |
| mar | 10 | 8 | 10 8 | 13 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 4 | 9 0 | 9 | 2 | 16 0 | 15 | 7 16 | 0 12 7 13 |
| ipur | 18 | 0 | 19 0 | 30 | 0 | ... | 13 | 8 | 13 8 | 18 | 0 | 20 0 | 21 | 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| mbalpur | 15 | 0 | 11 0 | 18 | 0 | ... | 12 | 1 | 15 8 | 13 | 8 | 15 12 | 20 | 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| laspur | 16 | 0 | 16 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | 16 | 0 | 12 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 0 | 19 | 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| per Godavari | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ennderabad | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| slarum | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| uddergat | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| aranti | 8 | 5 | 8 5 | 12 | 0 | 8 2 | 8 | 5 | 8 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 0 | 6 | 5 | 7 0 | 7 | 0 7 | 0 8 0 |
| zola | 8 | 0 | 8 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | 6 | 0 | 6 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 0 | 15 | 0 16 | 0 16 0 |
| lichpur | 7 | 0 | 7 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 0 | 16 | 0 16 | 0 15 0 |
| aldana | 8 | 0 | 8 0 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 8 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 0 | 16 | 0 16 | 0 18 0 |
| in | 9 | 0 | 8 0 | 11 | 0 | ... | 5 | 0 | 5 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 0 | 18 | 0 18 | 0 21 0 |
| isim | 7 | 2 | 7 2 | 13 | 0 | ... | 1 | 7 | 1 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 7 | 5 | 7 | 8 5 | 11 | 5 14 | 5 22 5 |
| ingalore | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| olar | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| inkur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ysore | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| assan | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| simoga | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| adur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| italdroog | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| org | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ypore | 11 | 0 | 11 0 | 11 | 3 | 15 1 | 15 | 8 | 13 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 11 | 5 11 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 13 | 15 | 8 15 |
| shengurh | 11 | 0 | 11 0 | 13 | 8 | 16 8 | 17 | 0 | ... | 6 | 8 | 7 8 | ... | 7 8 | 8 8 | 17 | 0 15 | 8 14 |
| wur | 12 | 11 | 12 6 | 12 | 0 | 18 12 | 18 | 2 | 13 1 | 8 | 13 | 7 6 | 8 0 | 10 4 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 19 | 1 20 |
| urtipore (City) | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| rowlee (City) | 12 | 8 | 11 14 | 10 | 8 | 21 1 | 21 | 6 | 12 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 2 | 7 3 | 12 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | 21 | 1 19 |
| mere | 9 | 12 | 10 9 | 11 | 8 | 15 0 | 15 | 0 | 11 8 | 5 | 0 | 5 0 | 1 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 | 8 15 |
| oli Cantonment | 12 | 11 | 13 3 | 13 | 8 | 17 2 | 17 | 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 1 | 7 4 | 6 6 | 16 | 12 17 |
| inpara | 8 | 4 | 8 4 | 12 | 4 | 12 0 | 12 | 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 16 | 0 9 |
| rohee | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ou | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ndra | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| illy Tracts of Meywar | 7 | 0 | 6 4 | 9 | 0 | 8 8 | 8 | 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| eywar (Odeypore) | 9 | 6 | 9 12 | 10 | 8 | 12 8 | 12 | 8 | 14 7 | 1 | 5 | 4 5 | 5 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| inawara (Meywar Agency) | 9 | 1 | 9 6 | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 5 10 | 3 12 | 10 0 | 9 6 | 5 12 | ... | ... |
| urtabgarh (") | 11 | 11 | 12 8 | 12 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 6 4 | 4 6 | 6 4 | 8 6 | 5 0 | ... | ... |
| arwar | 7 | 8 | 7 8 | 12 | 4 | 11 4 | 11 | 14 | 17 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 8 | 6 4 | 6 10 | 5 0 | 6 6 | 11 | 4 11 |
| ickaneer | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| oondee | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| otah | 15 | 8 | 11 8 | 15 | 0 | ... | 16 | 4 | 6 10 | 7 | 12 | 8 6 | 7 12 | 8 4 | 9 7 | 23 | 4 20 | 0 18 |
| onk | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| anllawar | 14 | 4 | 14 9 | 15 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 7 10 | ... | 20 | 12 19 | 1 |
| hahpoora | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| holpur | 12 | 12 | 13 1 | 11 | 4 | 18 9 | 22 | 4 | 12 6 | 7 | 14 | 7 14 | 6 12 | 11 4 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 20 | 0 22 |
| idore | 10 | 0 | 10 0 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 10 | 7 8 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 16 | 0 15 |
| wahior | 11 | 2 | 13 12 | 19 | 7 | 17 5 | 16 | 1 | 10 1 | 4 | 15 | 5 1 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 14 | 18 | 0 17 |
| oona | 17 | 0 | 18 8 | 17 | 2 | 12 0 | 11 | 0 | 16 0 | 6 | 8 | 6 12 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 8 0 | 35 | 0 35 |
| utlam | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| aghelkhand (Sumo) | 13 | 0 | 13 0 | 18 | 0 | 19 0 | 18 | 0 | 21 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 21 | 0 24 |

RS OF 80 TOLAHs.

A. O. HUME,
to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

MENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1864 AND 1865-
OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH DECEMBER 1878.

| QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|---------------------|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|--------|--|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------|----------|--|-------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|--|-----|
| RICE. | | | | | | | | | | Barley. | | | Wheat. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | |
| Best sort. | | Common. | | Great Millet (Cichum, Jowar), Holeus Sorghum. | | Balrush Millet (Cumbho, Bajra), Panicillaria Spicata. | | Lesser Millet's, Ragri, &c. (Kavaru, Verna- gon, Savar, Chenna, Corabai, Muthwa, Nurba, &c.) Penn- sion Mitaceam, Firemane, Corarana, &c. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | |
| ... | 6 0 6 0 7 7 | ... | 6 8 6 7 8 9 1 8 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Canara | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue and the Customs Revenue realised on Trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1878-79 and of the four preceding years.

| Presidencies and Provinces. | FOR THE MONTHS APRIL TO DECEMBER | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | 1874-75. | | | 1875-76. | | | 1876-77. | | | 1877-78. | | |
| | Imports. | Exports. | TOTAL. | Imports. | Exports. | TOTAL. | Imports. | Exports. | TOTAL. | Imports. | Exports. | TOTAL. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | <i>See Customs Revenue.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BENGAL { Gross ... | 67,82,193 | 11,51,118 | 79,33,311 | 67,10,748 | 11,39,079 | 78,49,827 | 59,55,698 | 11,13,928 | 70,69,626 | 70,71,150 | 13,00,698 | 83,71,848 |
| { Net ... | ... | ... | 78,67,232 | 66,82,553 | 11,65,119 | 78,47,672 | 58,13,628 | 10,93,566 | 69,54,138 | 70,17,655 | 13,03,582 | 83,57,717 |
| BOOMBAY { Gross ... | 12,19,429 | 3,65,360 | 15,84,789 | 38,22,504 | 3,57,067 | 41,79,571 | 30,71,500 | 6,09,067 | 46,80,567 | 46,81,155 | 71,158 | 47,51,723 |
| { Net ... | ... | ... | 12,51,435 | 35,31,185 | 3,50,221 | 38,81,406 | 27,22,504 | 5,90,633 | 44,72,039 | 46,81,155 | 71,158 | 47,51,723 |
| SINDH { Gross ... | 1,51,698 | 3,10,361 | 4,62,059 | 1,82,638 | 1,05,016 | 2,87,654 | 1,71,835 | 2,03,570 | 3,85,404 | 2,20,070 | 31,981 | 4,17,385 |
| { Net ... | ... | ... | 2,39,123 | 1,70,221 | 1,04,365 | 2,74,586 | 1,71,228 | 2,03,570 | 3,85,404 | 2,20,070 | 31,981 | 4,17,385 |
| MADRAS { Gross ... | 12,75,816 | 8,26,137 | 21,01,953 | 13,17,888 | 7,05,034 | 20,22,922 | 12,87,170 | 4,59,171 | 17,46,341 | 10,87,227 | 1,35,162 | 18,82,399 |
| { Net ... | ... | ... | 20,76,251 | 13,01,313 | 6,97,859 | 19,99,172 | 12,65,218 | 4,58,193 | 17,21,711 | 10,79,031 | 1,34,702 | 18,56,413 |
| B. BURMA { Gross ... | 8,13,666 | 12,95,850 | 21,09,516 | 6,90,035 | 2,000,880 | 23,60,915 | 6,97,180 | 13,80,588 | 20,81,768 | 8,23,336 | 10,46,989 | 18,70,325 |
| { Net ... | ... | ... | 1,02,150 | 6,55,516 | 19,36,371 | 25,88,220 | 6,94,011 | 13,58,065 | 20,52,066 | 8,21,013 | 10,17,533 | 18,38,546 |
| TOTAL { Gross ... | 1,32,72,102 | 30,32,201 | 1,63,04,303 | 1,29,34,613 | 19,07,719 | 1,48,42,332 | 1,29,06,122 | 10,60,747 | 1,39,67,069 | 1,30,50,478 | 26,87,288 | 1,57,37,766 |
| { NET ... | ... | ... | 1,52,50,500 | 1,23,11,618 | 12,50,229 | 1,35,61,847 | 1,17,70,796 | 10,00,067 | 1,25,70,796 | 1,22,84,106 | 25,61,178 | 1,48,35,984 |

Land Customs Revenue.

No information available.

A. B.—1. The net collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, returns on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 and 1878-79 include collections at Tacey and Mergui for April to November only.

3. It is in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hissar territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

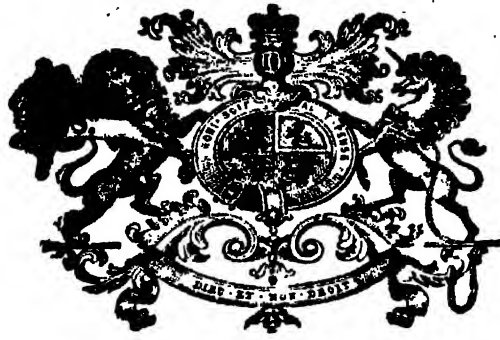
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH,

Calcutta, 11th January 1879.

A. O. HUME,

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT at the Office of the STATE GOVERNMENT, HALL, 100, N. 10th St.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 3.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 13th January 1879.

No. 26.—The services of Mr. R. Phayre, B.C.S., Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 31.—Mr. P. Gray, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on the 30th ultimo.

The 11th January 1879.

No. 33.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. R. B. McCabe, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in Assam, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 10th July 1878, or until further orders.

No. 35.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major H. R. Spearman, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 31st August 1878, *vice* Mr. J. K. Macrae, promoted in Home Department Notification No. 1123, dated the 8th November last.

Captain J. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Major Spearman.

Captain C. A. Cresswell, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Captain Butler.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Cresswell.

No. 37.—Sir W. J. Herschel, *Bar.*, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 7th October 1878.

The 15th January 1879.

No. 45.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the resignation of His Excellency General Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, Madras, and no provisional Member of Council being on the spot, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 27, to appoint Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S., to be a temporary Member of Council with effect from this day and to act as such during the remaining period of the leave of ab-

sence granted to General Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., and the said General Strachey has this forenoon assumed charge of his Office under the usual salute.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 50.—The Honorable Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his return to India on the forenoon of the 10th instant from the leave of absence granted to him on the 8th July last.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 15th January 1879.

No. 20.—Mr. H. Savage, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

MEDICAL.

The 13th January 1879.

No. 45.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. B. Beatson, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Nagpur in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 51.—Surgeon T. Hume, M.D., Medical Officer, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Akola, *vice* Surgeon Little, appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or until further orders.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 62.—The under-mentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the grades, and with effect from the dates, specified opposite their names:—

| Names. | To what grade promoted. | Date of promotion. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Babu Judoo Nauth Ghose | 1st grade | 1st Nov. 1878. |
| „ Neelmony Chowdhry | 2nd „ | „ Ditto. |
| „ Premabher Nauth Mitter | 2nd „ | „ Ditto. |
| „ Bhangwan Dass | 2nd „ | 1st Aug. 1878. |
| „ Khurgeshur Bose | 2nd „ | 1st Nov. 1878. |
| „ Peary Lal Sen | 2nd „ | „ Ditto. |
| „ Devendra Nath Roy | 2nd „ | 10th May 1878. |

PATENTS.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 30.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 48 of 1878.—Mr. G. Dubern, Telegraph Engineer, of No. 32, Goristan Lane, Calcutta, for a "punkah-pulling regulator."

No. 59 of 1878.—Messrs. Richard Clere Parsons, of Connaught Place, and Edward Palliser, of Charleville Road, Kensington, both in the County of Middlesex, England, gentlemen, for "improvements in apparatus for working punkahs by fluid pressure."

No. 64 of 1878.—Mr. Gavin Sibbald Jones, of Cawnpore, in the North-Western Provinces of British India, holding the office of Managing Director of the Muir Mills Company, Limited, of Cawnpore, for cotton, flax, or woollen bolting for driving machinery.

No. 66 of 1878.—Mr. Samuel Milligan, of West Melbourne, near the city of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, Engineer, for improvements in railway breaks and in the method of operating such breaks.

No. 85 of 1878.—Mr. William Farini, of Westminster in the County of Middlesex, and Kingdom of England, for an improved apparatus to be employed in theatrical and gymnastic performances.

No. 86 of 1878.—Mr. Francis Gould Morony Stoney, of Westminster, England, for "improvements in sluices or water gates."

No. 87 of 1878.—Mr. John Taylor, of Birchington, in the County of Kent, England, for improvements in the construction of household furniture.

No. 91 of 1878.—Mr. David Gairdner, of Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, and Kingdom of Great Britain, for improved means and apparatus for the production of clear or transparent block ice.

No. 92 of 1878.—Mr. Pavel Pavlovitch Timofeeff, of St. Petersburg, Russia, Second Lieutenant of Engineers, for improvements in the method of manufacturing a new illuminating gas and in apparatus employed therefor.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 15th January 1879.

No. 13C.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten, B.C.S., a Member of the Famine Commission, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, under Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th instant.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1879.

No. 32F.—The following Officers of the Forest Department will revert to their substantive appointments, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. P. J. Carter, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, and officiating as a Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, to Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, but to continue to officiate in the 1st Grade, with effect from the 28th November 1878.

Mr. A. Smythies, B.A., Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in the North-Western Provinces, to Assistant Conservator of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 28th November 1878.

Mr. E. Fernandez, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, to Assistant Conservator of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 5th December 1878.

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, attached to the Forest Survey Branch, to Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 5th December 1878.

The 16th January 1879.

No. 43^F.—Lieutenant C. T. Bingham, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in British Burma, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 20th December 1878.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The 15th January 1879.

No. 4.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to commute to furlough the special leave for five months and twenty-two days granted to Mr. F. Fedden, F.G.S., Assistant of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, in Notification No. 17, dated the 6th May 1878.

SURVEYS.

The 13th January 1879.

No. 20.—Mr. J. P. Barker, Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade, with effect from the 5th December 1878.

The 15th January 1879.

No. 30.—The following promotions are made in the Survey Department, with effect from the 22nd ultimo, consequent on the death of Captain E. W. Samuells, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade:—

Mr. H. B. Talbot, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade

Captain R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

No. 31.—Major-General D. C. Vanrenen, R.A., Deputy Surveyor General and Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, retired from the Survey Department on the 31st ultimo.

No. 32.—The following promotions are made in the Survey Department, with effect from the 1st instant, consequent on the appointment of Major J. Seonce, S.C., Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Surveyor General:—

Major W. M. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to be a Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Captain J. E. Sandeman, S.C., Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to be a Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Captain A. W. Baird, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Lieutenant E. P. Leach, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

No. 33.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Survey Department, *vice* absentees on furlough:—

With effect from the 22nd December 1878.

Captain H. Lees Smith, S.C., Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Captain R. Beavan, S.C., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.

With effect from the 1st January 1879.

Major W. Barron, S.C., Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. Horst, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Captain R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.

MARINE SURVEYS.—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1879.

No. 3 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—GODAVERY DISTRICT—COCANADA.

Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

With reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 27 of 5th December 1878, on the intended exhibition of a revolving light at Vakalapudi, telegraphic information has this day been received that the light was exhibited on the 15th instant, and that on the same night the small light, formerly shewn on the north side of the entrance to Cocanada river, was discontinued.

The light is a revolving *white* light of the fourth order, flashing at intervals of 20 seconds, elevated 80 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles, in every direction seaward.

The light tower—a white column 76 feet high from base to vane—is situated to seaward of the coconut trees, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cables from the shore, and 1.6 nautic miles N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. from the old light-house at Cocanada.

The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric, or by reflectors and lenses of the fourth order.

[Position: Latitude $17^{\circ} 0' 40''$ N., longitude $82^{\circ} 16' 30''$ E.]

This light is intended to lead vessels clear of the shoals to the north of Point Godavari (Gordaware), when coming into the Cocanada anchorage from the southward and eastward.

In rounding the point, vessels should not come under 10 fathoms till the Vakalapudi light bears to the westward of W. N. W., and the fixed light on Hope Island bears S. by W., when the anchor-

age, which is in 5 fathoms, may be safely approached.

[The bearings are Magnetic: Variation $2^{\circ} 0'$ Easterly in 1879.]

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
16th January 1879.

By Order, &c.,
A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Indian Marine Survey Charts, Coringa or Cocanada bay, No. 113; Narsapur point to Palmyras point, No. 1172; Cape Comorin to Cocanada, No. 156; and Admiralty Charts of Coringa or Cocanada bay, No. 81; Coromandel Coast, No. 71a; Cape Comorin to Cocanada, No. 828; Cocanada to Bassein, No. 829; Bay of Bengal, western part, No. 70a; Indian Ocean, northern portion, No. 748b; also Indian Marine Survey and Admiralty Light Lists; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 464.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

No. 4 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.

Intended alteration in False Point light.

Notice is hereby given that it is intended shortly to substitute for the present very inefficient light at False Point, a 1st order Dioptric fixed light, which will illuminate 200° of arc, and be visible at a distance of about 20 miles.

The present light will be shown until the new light is exhibited, due notice and details of which will be given.

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1879.

By Order, &c.,
A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the Indian Marine Survey Charts:—False Point anchorage, No. 1165; False Point to Mutlah River, No. 115; Narsapur Point to Palmyras Point, No. 1172; and Bay of Bengal (western portion), No. 163a; also the Admiralty Charts of False Point anchorage, No. 755; the Sandheads, No. 811; Palmyras Point to Chittagong, No. 1681; Cocanada to Bassein River, No. 829; Bay of Bengal (western portion), No. 70a; and Indian Ocean (northern portion), No. 748b; the Admiralty and Marine Survey

Department Light Lists for 1879; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 469.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 5 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—MALABAR COAST.

Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.

(1) Honore (Honawa), North Canara.

Notice is hereby given that the entrance to Honore (Honawa) has, since the last survey, shifted half a nautic mile to the northward. Vessels should now anchor in 5 or 6 fathoms, mud, with the monument in line with the river mouth bearing about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

(2) Mangalore, South Canara.

Also that the entrance to the Mangalore river has shifted nearly one nautic mile to the northward. Vessels should now anchor in 5 or 6 fathoms, mud, with the light-house bearing E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

[The bearings are Magnetic: Variation $0^{\circ} 45'$ Easterly in 1879.]

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT;
CALCUTTA,
17th January 1879.

By Order, &c.,
A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—

(1). Ramas Cape to Alvagudda, No. 744; Viziadrug to Cochin, No. 2737; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; Vingorla to Cape Comorin, No. 827; also Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 15 and 15a; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 399.

(2). Molky to Mount Dilly, No. 746; Viziadrug to Cochin, No. 2737; Vingorla to Cape Comorin, No. 827; also Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 15a; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 401.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

No. 6 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
INDIA—WEST COAST—GULF OF CUTCH.

Fixed light at Roji (Nowa-nugga).

Official information has been received in this Department that a light is now—and has been since the year 1867—exhibited on Roji island, south shore of the Gulf of Cutch.

The light is a fixed *white* light, elevated 42 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles, through an arc of 120°, or between the bearings of S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., round by the south to S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

The light tower is round and white-washed, is 50 feet high from base to vane, and is situated near the west corner of Roji mata (temple), which lies on the north-east point of Roji island, at the entrance to Nowa-nugga creek.

The illuminating apparatus consists of a lantern with three burners and reflectors.

Position (Admiralty Chart): Latitude 22° 32' 50" N., longitude 70° 1' 30" E.

(The bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward: Variation 1 0' Easterly in 1879.)

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
17th January 1879.

By Order, &c.,
A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of Cutch, No. 43; Sindh and Cutch Coasts, No. 42; Gulf of Cutch to Viziadiug, No. 2736; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; and Indian Ocean, No. 7486; also Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 315.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 17th January 1879.

No. 219P.—APPOINTMENTS.—The following Officers have been placed on special political duty under the Foreign Department, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waterfield,—23rd November 1878.

Mr. A. Christie, C.S.,—11th October 1878.

Mahomed Hyat Khan,—8th December 1878.

Shahzada Sultan Jan,—20th November 1878.

Major P. L. N. Cavagnari, C.S.I.,—12th August 1878.

Mr. W. Jenkyns, C.S.,—23rd December 1878.

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.S.,—18th November 1878.

Captain L. H. E. Tucker,—19th November 1878.

Major R. G. Sandeman, C.S.I. (in addition to his other duties),—21st November 1878.

Major O. B. C. St. John,—25th September 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Browne,—21st November 1878.

Mr. M. L. Dames, C.S.,—6th January 1878.

GENERAL.

The 16th January 1879.

No. 157G.—Lieutenant E. S. Masters, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Ransford, on furlough.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 169G.—Munshi Ajoodia Prasad, Tehsildar of Beawar, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Pundit Bhag Ram.

No. 173 G.—Surgeon A. J. Wall, Residency Surgeon, Nipal, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 175 G.—Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., Press Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted furlough to Europe for one year from the 10th February 1879, under Section 12, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave for three days.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 17th January 1879.

No. 298.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to empower Mr. F. C. Barnes, Assistant to the Comptroller General, to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 271.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of the Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1878, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

| CIRCLES OF ISSUE. | Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation. | RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION. | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Coin. | Bullion. | TOTAL. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Calcutta | 6,12,58,020 | 61,55,152 | 25,86,172 | 87,41,324 |
| Madras | 1,11,31,800 | 1,13,90,355 | 6,91,000 | 1,20,21,355 |
| Bombay | 3,32,50,275 | 1,76,28,976 | 29,21,281 | 2,05,50,260 |
| Allahabad | 49,10,500 | 32,13,115 | .. | 32,13,115 |
| Lahore | 15,00,000 | 12,87,125 | .. | 12,87,125 |
| Canton | 18,18,100 | 25,71,355 | 20,000 | 25,54,585 |
| Cochin | 28,26,000 | 31,21,675 | 75,000 | 32,09,675 |
| Nagpore | 17,34,000 | 27,39,170 | .. | 27,39,170 |
| Kurrachee | 30,61,250 | 21,31,000 | 60,550 | 21,92,375 |
| Akola | 22,58,000 | 29,50,050 | .. | 29,50,050 |
| TOTAL | 12,68,61,370 | 6,05,26,678 | 63,57,306 | 6,68,83,984 |
| Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act | | | | 5,99,77,406 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 12,68,61,370 |

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—DEPUTATION ALLOWANCES.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 260.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that each Local Government and each Department of the Government of India is competent to sanction the grant, to an officer deputed to serve on a commission of special enquiry, assembled at a distance from his Head quarters, of a deputation allowance equal to one-fifth of his salary up to a maximum of Rs. 10 a day, for the entire period of his absence from his Head quarters on such duty, in addition to actual travelling expenses.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—POST OFFICE.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 289.—Mr. T. W. Gribble, B.C.S., received charge of the Office of Post Master General, Bengal, after noon, on the 31st December 1878.

R. B. CHAPMAN.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th January 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 38.—STAFF CORPS.—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain *Sir Benjamin Parnell* } 18th January
Bromhead, *Bart.* } 1879.

No. 39.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Adolbert Cecil Talbot, Bengal Staff Corps. } 15th January
 } 1879.

Lieutenant Alexander John Forsyth Reid, Bengal Staff Corps. } 15th January
 } 1879.

No. 40.—BREVET.—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel George William Hanson, Bombay Staff Corps. } 3rd January
 } 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Chase Barton, Bombay Staff Corps. } 8th January
 } 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Shaw, Madras Staff Corps. } 11th January
 } 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Kemp Bourne, Madras Staff Corps. } 11th January
 } 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Morgan, Madras Staff Corps. } 11th January
 } 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Tulloch, Bengal Staff Corps. } 11th January
 } 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Reay, Bengal Staff Corps. } 11th January
 } 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Sutton Burge, Madras Staff Corps. } 11th January
 } 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Thomas Baldwin, Madras Staff Corps. 24th January 1879.

No. 41.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1100, dated 9th November 1878, Major P. FitzG. Gallwey, Royal Artillery, is appointed a temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, and posted to the charge of the Ordnance Field Park, Peshawar Force.

Temporary.

No. 42.—Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to be temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, from date of joining the Mooltan Ordnance Depot.

Captain F. Galloway, Royal Artillery, to be temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, from date of assuming charge of Ordnance Depot, Agra.

No. 43.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain L. H. S. James, Royal Artillery, to be temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, from date of joining the Kohat Ordnance Field Park.

Captain E. Duncombe Shafto, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, to be Additional Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, from date of joining.

Lieutenant W. D. B. Fenton, Royal Artillery, to be Additional Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, from date of joining.

Lieutenant T. T. Vaughan, Royal Artillery, to be Additional Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, from date of joining.

Lieutenant B. Duff, Royal Artillery, to be Additional Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, from date of joining.

Lieutenant W. A. Urquhart, Royal Artillery, to be Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Factories, *vice* Lieutenant Willoughby, from date of joining.

| RANK AND NAMES. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In succession to |
|---|--|--------------------|--|
| TEMPORARY. | | | |
| Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant David Johnston. | Officiating Assistant Commissary. | 20th April 1878. | Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain R. Kelly, on leave. |
| Conductor and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick Carr | Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary. | | |
| Sub-Conductor John Vaidally | Officiating Conductor. | | |
| Sergeant Henry George Martin | Officiating Sub-Conductor. | | |
| PERMANENT. | | | |
| Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain Phillip Rubie, who has the rank of Deputy Commissary under special sanction, is brought on the regular establishment. | | 21st October 1878. | Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain R. Kelly pensioned. |
| Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant David Johnston. | Assistant Commissary. | | |
| Conductor and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Gill. | Deputy Assistant Commissary. | | |
| Sub-Conductor and Officiating Conductor William Mathews Sergeant and Officiating Sub-Conductor Andrew Little. | Conductor Sub-Conductor | | |

No. 44.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J. K. Couper, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, is confirmed in the appointment of Director of Army Remount Operations, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 45.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Surgeon George Frederick Nicholson, M.D. | } Arrived at Bombay 25th October 1878 |
| Surgeons Eugene Cretin, Andrew Duncan, M.D., Arthur Hemsted, George Augustus Cones, Samuel Ferguson Bigger, George Scott Robertson, John Seton Bialé, and John Edward Walsh, M.D. | |
| | Arrived at Bombay 7th November 1878. |

Surgeon George Michael Nixon. } Arrived at Bombay 11th November 1878.

No. 46.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant A. A. Barrett, 44th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 47.—After that portion of G. G. O. No. 495 of 1878, appointing Captain F. E. Hastings to officiate as Wing Commander, 2nd Sikh Infantry, insert the words *in addition to his other duties.*

No. 48.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Cavalry.

Captain R. A. Gilchrist, Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain J. T. Cummins, on special service, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hill.

No. 52.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 55 of 1878, the following additions are made to the Equipment Table of a Heavy Field Battery:—

PAGE 34.—HEADING ORDNANCE.

Enter after "*Pins, iron*"—

Planks, wood, moving guns,
whole 12' x 9" x 3"—1 } 1 On the spare gun
per Battery. } carriage.

Enter after "*Rollers, wood, shifting gun, 40-pr*"—
Roller, ground, wood—1 } 1 In the store cart.
per Battery. }

PAGE 25.

Enter after "*Straps, leather*"—

Tackles, buff, tarred, 2½" rope,
10 fathoms, with one double } Set 1 In the
and one single 8" Admiralty } store cart.
blocks—Set 1 per Battery. }

FUNDS.

No. 53.—The increase of five per cent. notified in G. G. O. No. 1001, dated the 6th October 1875, is to be paid on donations as well as subscriptions of Native subscribers to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund.

No. 54.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major G. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry), for two years,—one year on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. M. Trotter, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General,—medical certificate, for one year, under Rule XIV, clause 1, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain L. B. Irwin, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for three months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant G. Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class,—medical certificate for fourteen months, under Rule IX, note (1) of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. Kelly, M.D., Medical Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years,—ten days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major A. J. Covie, Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon E. Sanders, Medical Officer, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 55.—Captain (Brevet Major) A. W. Roberts, General List, Cavalry, Political Agent, 3rd Class, Central India, is allowed furlough in and out of India on medical certificate for two years, under Rule XIV, clause one of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 11th May 1878, the date of his quitting his station.

No. 56.—The furlough granted to Captain A. C. G. Lydell, Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. No. 1219 of 1878, will be held to have effect from the 1st August 1878, the date of his quitting Port Said instead of that previously announced.

No. 47, dated 22nd Nov. 1878.

No. 57.—The following extracts from the lists marginally noted, received from the India Office, are published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Captain W. B. Aislabie, General List, Infantry.
Conductor W. Jack, Ordnance Department.
Captain D. M. Strong, General List, Infantry.
Captain W. P. Harrison, General List, Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Seagrim, Staff Corps.
Major C. A. Baylay, Staff Corps.
Surgeon-Major A. Taylor.
Major D. J. Welsh, Royal Artillery.
Surgeon-Major J. J. Durant.
Major L. Blathwayt, Staff Corps.
Surgeon J. Duke.
Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Little, Staff Corps.
Major A. N. Phillips, Infantry.
Lieutenant J. E. Broadbent, Royal Engineers.
Captain J. G. Hall, Royal Engineers.
Major R. T. Hare, Staff Corps.
Colonel C. T. Stewart, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant G. Gaisford, Staff Corps.
Major G. C. Udny, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Staff Corps.

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel F. S. Taylor, Royal Engineers, six months, medical certificate.
Major R. G. Birch, Cavalry,—six months, medical certificate.
*Lieutenant-Colonel A. Seagrim, Staff Corps, one month, private affairs.
Major R. H. Hudleston, Staff Corps,—six months, medical certificate.
Lieutenant H. M. Temple, Staff Corps,—six months, medical certificate.
Surgeon-Major T. T. Sherlock,—six months, medical certificate.
Captain W. J. W. Muir, Staff Corps,—six months, medical certificate.
Captain T. Howard, Royal Engineers,—1 year, private affairs.
Surgeon W. Harvey,—three months, medical certificate.

Retirement.

Surgeon-Major J. C. Corbyn,—1st January 1879.

* The permission to return to duty granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Seagrim in G. G. O. No. 1156 of 1878 is cancelled.

No. 58.—ARRIVALS—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. Carnell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, Political Superintendent of Sirohce, Rajputana Agency,—Bombay, 4th December 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Central Provinces,—Bombay, 1st January 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Inglis, Bengal Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 6th

Regiment of Native Infantry, Light Infantry,—Bombay, 27th December 1878.

Surgeon-Major A. Eteson, in medical charge Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners,—Fort William, 28th December 1878.

Surgeon-Major W. W. Galloway, M.B., Medical Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 1st January 1879.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. Little, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 1st January 1879.

Major J. Bartleman, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 1st January 1879.

Major A. England, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 10th Bengal (the Duke of Cambridge's own) Lancers,—Bombay, 27th December 1878.

Major H. C. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Central Provinces,—Bombay, 19th December 1878.

Major A. Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—Bombay, 19th December 1878.

Major H. W. Webster, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 19th December 1878.

Major D. J. Welsh, Royal Artillery, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines,—Bombay, 27th December 1878.

Captain G. F. Churchill, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—Bombay, 27th December 1878.

Captain D. H. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers,—Bombay, 1st January 1879.

Captain R. J. Waller, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 1st January 1879.

Captain W. P. Harrison, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—Bombay, 1st January 1879.

Captain W. J. Heaviside, Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—Bombay, 28th November 1878. (Date of commencement of the furlough, 16th November 1877.)

Captain R. A. Price, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 19th December 1878.

Lieutenant E. E. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 11th (Prince of Wales' own) Bengal Lancers,—Bombay, 27th December 1878.

Lieutenant A. R. Porter, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 27th December 1878.

Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 18th December 1878.

Conductor R. Lyons, Ordnance Department,—Bombay, 7th December 1878.

PENSIONS.

No. 59.—Conductor Edmund Gorman, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in India.

No. 60.—Sergeant Wheeler, James Prouett, late 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension in India, viz., one shilling and eight pence per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

REWARDS.

No. 61.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 286 of 1877, it is notified that ribbon for the order of British India may be obtained on payment from the Army Clothing Department, Alipore, on half-yearly incidents to be submitted by Commanding Officers on 1st April and 1st October.

The ribbon to be worn by Members of the 1st Class is 2 inches broad, and that for the 2nd Class 1½ inches, and the length of the ribbon to be used for this decoration has been fixed at 28 inches. The price of the ribbon is 12 annas and 3 pies per yard for the 2-inch ribbon, and 9 annas and 6 pies per yard for the 1½-inch ribbon.

SPECIAL.

No. 62.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1100 of 1878, the following appointments are made in the Field Force under the command of Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, C.B.:—

Colonel A. H. Dawson, Royal Artillery, to command the Heavy Batteries.

Colonel A. C. Johnson, Royal Horse Artillery, to command the Field Artillery.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 63.—The services of Captain W. A. J. Wallace, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 64.—The services of Surgeon J. S. Bialé are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.

No. 65.—The services of Lieutenant G. C. P. Onslow, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 66.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps to be designated the "Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifles," and to be attached to the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes, the following appointments are notified:—

To be Lieutenant.

Mr. Walter Mowbray Johnston.

To be 2nd Lieutenant.

Mr. James Douglas.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 17th January 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 3rd to 17th January 1879 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decese. | Place of Decese. | Testate of Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Royal Artillery | Captain J. A. Kelso | 2nd December 1878 | Pelwar Kotai. | | |
| Bengal Staff Corps | Captain F. T. Goad | 14th Ditto | Sapari Pass. | | |
| Ditto | Captain C. F. Powell | 18th Ditto | Mungai Pass. | | |
| Ditto | Captain E. W. Samuels | 21st Ditto | Peshawar. | | |
| General List, Infantry | Captain F. B. Morris | 29th Ditto | Nagpur. | | |

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 28th December 1878 to 17th January 1879 :—

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decese. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. | | | | | | |
| David Frank Webster (a). | Captain | 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment. | 20th October 1878 | Intestate | 3,940 11 0 | 17th March 1879. |

(a) Mother—Mrs. Webster, Edinburgh.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th January 1879.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 2.—The services of Mr. H. Moore, 3rd Grade Officer of the I. G. S. *Czarewitch*, being no longer required, are dispensed with.

The 11th January 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 3.—Mr. W. Guthrie, Commander, I. G. S. *Enterprize*, and Officiating Dock-Master, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 28th September 1878.

Mr. A. Campbell to be Commander, I. G. S. *Enterprize*, vice Mr. Guthrie.

Mr. W. M. Edwards, 1st Grade Officer, I. G. S. *Quangtung*, and Officiating Commander, I. G. S. *Enterprize*, to be Officiating Commander, I. G. S. *Koladyne*, vice Mr. Bean, on deputation.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 13th January 1879.

No. 25.—ADDENDUM.—To Public Works Department Notification No. 5, dated the 3rd January 1879, appointing Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, add, after the words *Railway Branch*, "with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade."

The 14th January 1879.

No. 26.—Mr. V. E. deBroë, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western System of State Railways, having passed the prescribed Examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 9th September 1878.

No. 27.—Major L. Conway Gordon, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from 4th January 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant F. Beaucherk, R.E., Deputy Examiner, will take charge of the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Major L. Conway Gordon, or until further orders.

No. 28.—The following is republished for information in the Public Works Department :—

Financial Department Notification, Pay and Allowances, No. 2772 of 13th December 1878.

In supersession of existing orders, the President in Council is pleased to rule that when a public Officer in Civil employ, who is provided with or reimbursed the cost of a second class passage by sea or in a river steamer, makes his own arrangements for messing, he is entitled to Table Money at the rate of three-tenths of his salary within a maximum of Rs. (3) three and a minimum of (4) four annas for every day on which he dines on board.

This Notification does not apply to any Officer in the Military Department who is entitled to travelling allowance under Military rules.

No. 29.—Mr. P. Phillips, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, was, on return to duty of Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, in September last, transferred to Hyderabad.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, Examiner of Accounts (temporary rank) Hyderabad, was, on relief by Mr. Phillips, transferred to the Central Provinces, as Deputy Examiner of State Railway Accounts.

The 15th January 1879.

No. 30.—Mr. R. E. Wright, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 31.—Mr. G. R. Smith, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Dhond and Mamad State Railway.

No. 32.—The services of the following Officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department:—

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., R.E.

Lieutenant-General R. MacLagan, R.E.

Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E.

Major-General J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E.

The services of Colonel F. T. Haig, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

The services of Colonel A. Davidson, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay in the Military Department.

No. 33.—Mr. St. J. Buchan, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate with effect from 1st October 1878.

Mr. H. E. FitzSimon, temporary Accountant, 3rd Grade, at present employed on the Madras Famine Relief Accounts, is attached to the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Buchan, or until further orders, with the temporary rank of Accountant, 2nd Grade, while so employed.

The 16th January 1879.

No. 34.—Corporal M. Mearns, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is resumed to Military duty.

No. 35.—The services of Lieutenant W. Penelope, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for employment on field service.

No. 36.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1123-28 E. R., dated 15th November 1878, which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 16th November 1878, the arrangement under which the Central System of State Railways was to be divided into the East and West Central Systems is held in abeyance. Mr. A. Grant is appointed to officiate as Director of the Central System as a temporary arrangement.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 37.—Mr. J. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. A. Passanah, Overseer, 1st Grade, are re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch.

No. 38.—The following temporary promotions and reversions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Military Works Branch are ordered:—

From 9th November 1878.

Mr. M. Buchmann, Supervisor, 1st Grade, to Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Sub-Conductor A. Algar, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to Supervisor, 1st Grade.

Muthra Dass, Overseer, 1st Grade, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

From 9th December 1878.

Muthra Dass, Supervisor, 2nd Grade (temporary), to Overseer, 1st Grade, on return from furlough of Mr. Cooke.

No. 39.—Babu Labdha Rama Sahni, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 40.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

Colonel A. Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer, Class II, and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Agent, Governor General, Central India, to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, *vice* Major-General J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to be Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, but to remain Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Civil and Military Works Branch, to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, *vice* Lieutenant-General R. MacLagan, R.E., retired.

Colonel H. W. Gulliver, R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class of Chief Engineers, *vice* Colonel F. T. Haig, R.E., retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Mayne, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Officiating Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, is confirmed in the latter appointment as a Chief Engineer, Class III.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, now on furlough, is promoted to Chief Engineer, Class III, and posted to British Burmah.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to Chief Engineer, Class III, and posted to Central India.

Mr. H. C. Levinge, B.A., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is promoted to Class III Chief Engineer, and appointed Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, at present Officiating Director of State Railways, and *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, Class III. Until the return of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow from privilege leave, Mr. Furnivall will officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department.

No. 41.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A. Fraser,

C.B., R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., retired.

Colonel Fraser assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 10th January 1879.

No. 42.—Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from Famine Relief Works in Madras, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 43.—Mr. G. A. James, Accountant, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 44.—The services of Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

A. FRASER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 2nd November 1878.

From the 23rd November till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 16th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1879.

No. 2198.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 7½d. per rupee. Schedule 20 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 27th and Tuesday, the 28th instant, on account of the Hindu festival "Sreepunchomey."

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 10th January 1879.

No. 27.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 536, dated 6th January 1879, Surgeon-Major T. Beaumont, M.D., resumed charge of the duties of Residency Surgeon, Indore, from Surgeon-Major R. W. Forsayeth, on the afternoon of the 27th December 1878.

F. H. MAITLAND,

1st Asstt. to the Agent, Govr. Genl.,

for Central India,

In charge of the Residency.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 11th January 1879.

No. 1.—Baboo Munnoolall, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Northern Road Division, has been granted two months' leave on medical certificate, in addition to the one month's leave granted in Notification No. 111, dated 2nd November 1878.

No. 2.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary), transferred to Northern Road Division, *vide* Notification No. 114, dated 9th November last, joined that division on 21st idem.

No. 3.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, who returned from furlough granted in Notification No. 50, dated 16th December 1876, on the 19th December 1878, was allowed twenty days' subsidiary leave and joined Mhow Division on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

No. 4.—Ganesh Moreshwur Vadthekar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave from the forenoon of the 13th December last.

No. 5.—Major E. Swetenham, Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, received charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, in addition to his own duties.

No. 6.—Mr. J. Munro, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was granted twenty days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo, and returned on the 7th instant.

By Order,

E. SWETENHAM, Major, S.C.,

*In charge of the Office of Secy. to Agent,
Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th January 1879.

No. 7.—Captain A. E. Ward, Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Chakrata Division, Military Works, from 5th to 19th November 1878.

The 13th January 1879.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 582, dated 30th December 1878, Mr. J. Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

No. 9.—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from Famine Works, is posted to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

No. 10.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 582, dated 30th December 1878, Dowlat Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 11.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 2, dated 2nd January 1879, Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 9th January 1879.

No. 3.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 145 of 11th December 1878, Lieutenant J. T. Rice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, was relieved of the charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, by Mr. A. Penny, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 15th November 1878.

G. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 14th January 1879.

No. 3.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 133, dated 25th November 1878, Conductor N. Hutchinson, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, availed himself of the subsidiary leave on the afternoon of the 31st December 1878.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 153, dated 31st December 1878, Sergeant V. H. Swan, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 2nd instant, and has been posted to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 4th idem.

No. 5.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 1 of 1879, for "Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade," read "Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade."

J. J. HUME, Colonel,
*Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Military Works.*

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1879.

No. 3.—First Grade Overseer Baboo Gooroodass Chatterjee joined the Fort William Division on the forenoon of 10th instant.

W. R. TUCKER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Presidency Command,
Military Works.*

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 1st January 1879.

No. 14.—Barrack Sergeant Hackett, Sialkot Division, Military Works, was relieved of his duties on the 12th ultimo.

D. LIMOND, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.*

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 9th January 1879.

No. 1.—Honorary Captain H. Smith, Barrack Master, is transferred from the Jullunder to the Umballa Division, Military Works.

L. RUSSELL, Col., R.E.,
*Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command,
Military Works.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Sen, Mohinimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | { Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | { Sunder, Charles E. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| 4 | Ghosh, Isanchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 5 | Mitra, Baradacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 6 | De, Jaygopal | ... | General Assembly Institution. |
| 7 | { Basu, Srischandra | ... | Lahore College. |
| | { Das, Haripada | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 9 | Bhattacharyya, Haridas | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| 10 | { Ghosh, Kantibhushan | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | { Moreswar Kelker Binayek | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| 12 | Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 13 | Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 14 | Chandra, Agornath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 15 | Basu, Kalipada | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| 16 | Sinha, Manindrachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Fakir Chand | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 17 | { Lahiri, Harihar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Mitra, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | { Basu, Atulchandra | ... | Doveton College. |
| 20 | { Guha, Prasannakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | { Mandal, Judunath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Chattopadhyay, Narayandas | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| 23 | { Kedarnath | ... | Lahore College. |
| | { Shaikh Qurban Ahmed | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 26 | Amjad Ali | ... | Patna College. |
| 27 | Kelly, W. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| 28 | Ghosh, Jogendrachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 29 | Jagneswar Bapuji Bodhenkar | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | { Ahmad Ali | ... | Hugli College. |
| 30 | { Ghosh, Mahendrakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Nandalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| 33 | { Ghosh, Saradacharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Krishnakali | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | { Bhatt, Krishnaram | ... | Benares College. |
| 35 | { Bhattacharyya, Trailokyanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Brajalal | ... | Cuttack College. |
| 38 | Bandyopadhyay, Bausidhar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Basu, Upendranath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| 39 | { Mitra, Upendrachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Pandit, Budh Sen | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | { Younan, A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| 43 | { Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | { Mitra, Lalbihari | ... | Hugli College. |
| | { Chattopadhyay, Ratinath | ... | Ditto. |
| 45 | { Sen, Rajmohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Uhdadar, Narendranath | ... | Benares College. |
| 48 | { Majumdar, Nilmadhab | ... | Hugli College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | { Basu, Annadaprasad | ... | Hugli College. |
| | { Das, Bhawani | ... | Lahore College. |
| 50 | { Jha, Ramanath | ... | Benares College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Bhabacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Jagannath Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | { Basu, Matilal | ... | Hugli College. |
| 55 | { Lahiri, Lalitmohan | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | { Misra, Lajjaram | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 58 | Dás, Damodar | ... | Benares College. |
| | { Abdus Salam | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| 59 | { Ray, Guruprasanna | ... | Hugli College. |
| 61 | Bandyopadhyay, Syamacharan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | | |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| | Adhya, Bipinbihari | ... President College. |
| | Badrinath | ... Lahore College. |
| | Bagley, A. H. | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh | ... Cuttack College. |
| | " Asutosh | ... Calcutta Free Church Institution. |
| | " Harilal | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Srischandra | ... Hugli College. |
| | Barman, Bipinbihari | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| 10 | Basak, Kalikrishna | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Basu, Basantakrishna | ... Presidency College. |
| | " Brajasyam | ... Ditto. |
| | " Haridas (Junior) | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Kailaschandra | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Manindranath | ... Presidency College. |
| | " Nakurchandra | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| | " Rajaninath | ... Cuttack College. |
| | " Saradaacharn | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra | ... Do. Do. |
| 20 | " Bemolaprasad | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | " Rajanikanta | ... Ditto. |
| | " Rajendranath | ... Ditto. |
| | Biswas, Jogneswar | ... Presidency College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Asutosh | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | " Gangacharan | ... Bankeah High School. |
| | " Kunjabihari | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Mohinimohan | ... Presidency College. |
| | " Nisakanta | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Purnachandra | ... Ex-Student, Midnapore High School. |
| 30 | " Rameswar | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| | " Srischandra | ... Dacca College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Aghornath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Upendrachandra | ... Ditto. |
| | Chaudhuri, Asutosh | ... Presidency College. |
| | " Jogendralal | ... Hugli College. |
| | Damodarlal | ... Lahore College. |
| | Das, Gangadhar | ... Presidency College. |
| | Datta, Amritlal | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| | " Kedarnath | ... Presidency College. |
| 40 | " Piyarilal | ... High School, Jabalpur. |
| | De, Ramimohan | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | " Upendralal | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Haridas | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ghosh, Anandachandra | ... Dacca College. |
| | " Annadaprasad | ... Hugli College. |
| | " Bipinbihari | ... Presidency College. |
| | " Girishchandra (Senior) | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Janakiballabh | ... Cuttack College. |
| | " Sitalprasad | ... Hugli College. |
| 50 | Gupta, Bamacharan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Kunjabihari | ... Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | " Kunjulal | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... Presidency College. |
| | Heard, Herbert H. | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| | Hushmat Ullah | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | Harilakshman Indurkar | ... High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Jaykrishna Babaji | ... Ditto. |
| | Jamait Ali | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | Khalilur Rehman | ... Hugli College. |
| 60 | Maitra, Chandranath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Sureschandra | ... Ditto. |
| | Majumdar, Ambikacharan | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | " Jadunath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Krishnasundar | ... Dacca College. |
| | Manikchand | ... Benares College. |
| | Misra, Brahmāsankar | ... Ditto. |
| | " Isanachandra | ... Hugli College. |
| | " Sukhmangal | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Mitra, Asutosh | ... General Assembly's Institution. |

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|-----|-----------------------|-----|---|
| 70 | Mitra, Ganeschandra | ... | Patna College. |
| | " Haridas | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Shorasicharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Canning Collge, Lucknow. |
| | " Binodbihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Gobindachandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | " Harischandra | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | " Nityalal | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | " Satischandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Munshi, Ramchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 80 | Mukund Rao Nafre | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Nag, Akshaykumar | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | Nandi, Purnachandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Niogi, Surendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Pul, Bhutnath | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Satkari | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Piyari Lal | ... | Agra College. |
| | Pramanik, Krishadayal | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | Priestley, N. G. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Raba, Gobindachandra | ... | Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution. |
| 90 | Rama Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | Ramchand | ... | Lahore College. |
| | Ramkumar | ... | Moharaja's College, Jeypur. |
| | Ram Nath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Ray, Gopalnarayan | ... | Ex-Student, L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | " Ramsankar | ... | Cuttack College. |
| | " Surendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Upendranarayan | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Reazuddin | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| 100 | Saha, Ramlal | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | Sahay, Ganga | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | " Jagannath, Junior | ... | Patna College. |
| | " Nilkanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Sheonath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | Sanyal, Ramchandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | Sarkar, Chauuchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Srischandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Sarma, Chandulal | ... | Ajmere College. |
| | Sen, Annadakumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| 110 | Sen, Ramlal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Satischandra | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | " Taraprasanna | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Seth, Sudarsan Sing | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | Sibanarayanlal | ... | Benares College. |
| | Sibdayal | ... | Lahore College. |
| | Sil, Basantakumar | ... | Calcutta Free Church Institution. |
| | Singh, Daniel | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Sinha, Jyotiprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Radhikaprasad | ... | Hugli College. |
| 120 | Sri Ram | ... | Lahore College. |
| | Suri, Sundar Das | ... | Ditto. |
| | Syed Muzaffer Husain | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 123 | Tarachand | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| Bagchi, Umaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| Baldeo Lal | ... | Patna College. |
| Baldeo, Raghunath Ramchandra | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Adharchandra | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| " Beninath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Dinabandhu | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Golaknath | ... | Hugli College. |
| " Haridhan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bharali, Isananda | ... | Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College. |
| 10 Bhattacharyya, Harigopal | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| " Sasadhur | ... | Benares College. |
| Biswas, Banawarilal | ... | Hugli College. |
| " Shastibar | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| Chakrabarti, Lalitmohun | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Purnachandra | ... | Krishnaghur College. |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| | Chandra, Akshaykumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar | .. | Presidency College. |
| | " Baradakanta | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| | " Girindranarayan | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| 20 | " Haranachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Haripada | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Sankhyabihari | ... | Ditto. |
| | Chaudhuri, Harasankar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Prasannanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | Das, Bhagwan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Datta, Durlabhechandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| | " Kedareshwar | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | " Mahendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Purnachandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| 30 | " Sasibhushan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | De, Matilal | .. | Ditto. |
| | Deb, Shibchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Dhar, Batabihari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | Ghosh, Annadaprasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Madannohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Taraknath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | Guha, Janakinath | ... | Dacca College. |
| 40 | Gupta, Panchanan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Upendrakrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Haldar, Satkari | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Jansz, Cyril C. A. | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Jaychand | ... | Lahore College. |
| | Maitra, Krishnanath | .. | Krishnaghur College. |
| | Majumdar, Ambikacharan | ... | Benares College. |
| | Majumdar, Murarilal | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | Mallik, Srinarayan | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | Misra, Harinarayan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 50 | Mitra, Bipinbihari | ... | Hugli College. |
| | " Haranachandra | ... | Patna College. |
| | " Nimaicharan | .. | Cuttack College. |
| | " Sureschandra No. 1 | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Upendragopal | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | " Jayhari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Jogeschandra | ... | Cuttack College. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Srischandra | .. | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 60 | Masud Ali | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Nandi, Asuto-h | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Niogi, Kailaschandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Pal, Debendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Palit, Debendranath | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Patnaik, Krishnamohan | ... | Cuttack College. |
| | Rama Prasad | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | Ray, Kisorilal | ... | Hugli College. |
| | " Ishanachandra | ... | Bankee High School. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Patna College. |
| 70 | " Sureschandra | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | " Umapada | ... | Ex-Student Hugli College. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | Rockwell, J. W. | .. | Teacher. |
| | Samanta, Kalitaran | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Sarkar, Annada Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | " Paresnath | .. | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | Sri Ram Bhaskar Sarvate | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Sayyid Abul Bazi | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Sen, Chandrakanta | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| 80 | " Pranhari | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Suryya Narayan | ... | Benares College. |
| 82 | Syed Yebyah Husain | ... | Patna College. |

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| Abdul Hakim | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Aich, Lakshmikanta | ... | Hare School. |

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------|--|
| | Aratoon, A. T. | ... Armenian Philanthropic Academy. |
| | Azimuddin, M. | ... High School, Allahabad. |
| | Babson, J. | ... La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| | Baburam | ... Barcilly Collegiate School. |
| | Badri, Prasad | ... Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| | Balkrishna | ... St. Peter's College, Allahabad. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Haridhan | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 10 | " Lalitmohan | ... Hare School. |
| | " Pareschandra | ... Ditto. |
| | " Ramechandra | ... Ooterparah School. |
| | " Sureschandra | ... Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| | " Syamacharan | ... Hare School. |
| | " Trailokyanath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Umacharan | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Banaek Prasad | ... Sarun Zila School |
| | Barik, Nilmadhab | ... Bankura Zila School. |
| | Basu, Amulyacharan | ... Hare School. |
| 20 | " Jagatchandra | ... Maharani Sarnomoye's School, Ulipur. |
| | " Makhanlal | ... Hindu School. |
| | " Nrityagopal | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Saradaprasad | ... Useful Arts School. |
| | " Sasikumar | ... Mymensing Zila School. |
| | " Upendranath | ... Benares College. |
| | Beechey, H. | ... St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| | Beechy, P. | ... Ditto. |
| | Bhaduri, Atalbihari | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath | ... Sanskrit College. |
| 30 | Biswas, Sureschandra | ... Hindu School. |
| | Bobade, Ramdhan Raghunath | ... Free Church Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor | ... Mymensing Zila School. |
| | " Dabendranath | ... Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | " Dabendranath | ... Hare School. |
| | " Maheswar | ... Mymensing Zila School. |
| | " Manmohan | ... Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | Chandra, Kalipada | ... Hugli Branch School. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Ambikacharan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Satyahari | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| 40 | Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan | ... Bauleah High School. |
| | Corbett, T. B. | ... Mussoorie School. |
| | Dales, J. B. | ... Ludiana Mission School. |
| | Datta, Bhairabchandra | ... Howrah School. |
| | " Girischandra | ... Sylhet Zila School. |
| | " Jogenchandra | ... Hare School. |
| | " Sureschandra | ... Hindu School. |
| | De, Biharilal | ... Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | " Dinanath | ... Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Lalbihari | ... Chinsurah F. C. Institution. |
| 50 | Deodhar, Bishnu G. | ... High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Dhar, Kedarnath | ... Hare School. |
| | Diksit, Hari Sitaram | ... Nagpur City School. |
| | Dube, Kalidatta | ... Cawnpore Zila School. |
| | " Mahananda | ... Hurdai High School. |
| | Dwarka Prasad | ... Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| | Dyabhadrao, Sadasiba Jairam | ... Free Church Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Edwardes, W. C. | ... Teacher. |
| | Ewing, A. | ... La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| | Fazlul Haq | ... Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| 60 | Ghosh, Asutosh | ... Metropolitan Institution |
| | " Kalipada | ... Pandra, H. C. E. School. |
| | " Nanilal | ... Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | " Priyanath | ... Hindu School. |
| | Goswami, Akshaykumar | ... Hare School. |
| | Guha, Asminikumar | ... Jagganath School, Dacca. |
| | Gupta, Bipinbihari | ... Hindu School. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Hall, F. W. G. | ... Mussoorie School. |
| | Holder, E. | ... La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| 70 | Hukhu, Mohanlal | ... Banda Zila School. |
| | Ishwari Prasad | ... Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Jaya Ram | ... District School, Delhi. |
| | Johnson, E. | ... Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Jugal Kisor | ... Ludiana Mission School. |

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| | Kasinath Sridhar Khair | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Kishen Lal | ... | Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| | Lahiri, Mohinimohan | ... | Beaulah High School. |
| | Lakshmi Narayan | ... | Moharaja's College, Jeypur. |
| | Leslie, K. M. | ... | Doveon College. |
| 80 | Macleod, H. W. G. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Madak, Priyanath | ... | Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| | Madhu Prasad | ... | Ajmere Government College. |
| | Maitra, Akshaykumar | ... | Beaulah High School. |
| | Majumdar, Hariprasanna | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | Malik, Hemchandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Mihin Lal | ... | Agra College. |
| | Mirza Muhammad Abbas | ... | Mozafferpore Zila School. |
| | Miran Baksh | ... | District School, Umritsur. |
| | Misra, Gauriprasad | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| 90 | Mitra, Akshaykumar (1st) | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Amritlal | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Narendrakrishna | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Surendralal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Mohib Ali Khan | ... | Barari H. C. E. School, Bhagalpur. |
| | Monies, T. | ... | Mussoorie School. |
| | Muhammad Ibrahim | ... | Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar | ... | Harinavi A. S. School. |
| 100 | " Chintamani | ... | Benares College. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Nand Kumar | ... | Muttra Zila School. |
| | O'Grady, George, A. | ... | St. Francis DeSale's School, Nagpur. |
| | Pal, Haridas | ... | Serampore College. |
| | " Kedarnath | ... | Konnagor E. School. |
| | Pande, Chunilal | ... | Gonda High School. |
| | Price, E. T. | ... | Mussoorie School. |
| | " W. L. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Rabi Chandra | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 110 | Ramabalamba | ... | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| | Ray, Asutosh | ... | Jaynarayan's College, Benares. |
| | " Bamacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Bhabanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Hemendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Mahendranath | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Prafullachandra | ... | Albert School. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ray Chaudhuri, Sibkrishna | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | Rehholm, W. C. | ... | Doveon College. |
| 120 | Sahab Lal | ... | High School, Allahabad. |
| | Sahay, Baladeb | ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| | Samaddar, Nabakumar | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | Sandford, C. | ... | LaMarquiere College, Calcutta. |
| | Sarkar, Haridaynath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Purnachandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | " Rajanikanta | ... | Rungpur High School. |
| | " Saradaprasad | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampokur Branch. |
| | Sen, Anathnath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Chandrabhushan | ... | Beerboom Zila School. |
| 130 | " Haridas | ... | Serampore College. |
| | " Nalininath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Nandalal | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Narendranath | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Nityadacharan | ... | Hare School. |
| | Set, Gobindlal | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Sil, Bhagabatieharan | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | " Brajendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Singh, Aman | ... | Agra College. |
| | " Sibakani | ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| 140 | Sinha, Debendranath | ... | Beaulah High School. |
| | " Madhusudan | ... | Maldah Zila School. |
| | Sohani, Damodar Balkrishna | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Sohan Lal | ... | District School, Lahore. |
| | Som, Upendranath | ... | Konnagor E. School. |
| | Srikhandi, Gopal Lakshman | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Srimani, Jogendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Stewart, T. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Stuart, H. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Surajnarayan Pandit | ... | Residency College, Indore. |

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| 150 | Syed Ahm.d Hosain | ... | Mozafferpore Zila School. |
| | Syed Husain | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Tapaswari Prasad | ... | arun Zila School. |
| | Thakur, Madhub Singh | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Tomkyns, G. | ... | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| | Van-Rooyen, T. C. | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| | Wilkinson, F. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| 157 | " H. | ... | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| | Abdul Latif | ... | Shajehanpore Zila School. |
| | Abdul Wali | ... | Calcutta Mdrasha. |
| | Abdur Rahman | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | Abdurrahman | ... | Amritsar District School. |
| | Abdur Rashid Khan | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Abdus Samed | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Acharyya, Kaliprasanna | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Nilkanta | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | Adharyya, Kasinath | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| 10 | Adhicari, Gopinikanta | ... | Pakur School. |
| | Adhya, Kandarpanohan | ... | Hare School. |
| | Ahmad Baksh | ... | District School, Husharpur. |
| | Ahmad Jan | ... | District School, Amritsar. |
| | Ajodhya Prasad | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Ajudhya Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Amia Prasad | ... | Farakhabad Zila School. |
| | Anant Lal | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Antonini, J. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Ashgur Ali Khan | ... | Palamow Government School. |
| 20 | Bagh, Dwarakanath | ... | Maldah Zila School. |
| | Baharuddin Ahmed | ... | Bogra Zila School. |
| | Baika, Martand Bapaji | ... | Nagpur City School. |
| | Bajal, Ramsahay | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Bajpai, Jugalkisor | ... | Benares College. |
| | " Narayanprasad | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Baksi, Makhandal | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School |
| | Balak Ram | ... | Agra College. |
| | Baldeo Sahay | ... | Patiala College. |
| | Balin Ram | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| 30 | Bandyopadhyay, Adharnrisinha | ... | Chinsurah Grammar School. |
| | " Baradakanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | " Basantakumar | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| | " Dayanath | ... | Ranchi Government School. |
| | " Girishchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Harachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Haridas, 1st | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Haridas, 2nd | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Herambacharan | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| 40 | " Kalipada | ... | Deoghur Zila School. |
| | " Kalisahay | ... | Barisa School. |
| | " Kedarnath | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | " Kiranchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " King, Bihari | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| | " Narayandas | ... | Balesore Zila School. |
| | " Narendranath | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | " Nibranachandra | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | " Pannalal | ... | Barisa School. |
| | " Piyaalal | ... | Purulia Government School. |
| 50 | " Priyanath | ... | Govt. High School, Allahabad. |
| | " Priyogopal | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | " Rajendranath | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | " Ramanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Konnagur English School. |
| | " Sasadhur | ... | Govt. High School, Allahabad. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... | Pogose School. |
| | " Sitalchandra | ... | Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | " Srikrishna | ... | Goburdangah Aided School. |
| | " Surendranath | ... | Doveton College. |
| 60 | " Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Baral, Bholanath | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | Barlow, G. | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |

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| | Barton, R. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Basak, Brajendrakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Jnanachandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Basu, Atulchandra | ... | Jagannath School. |
| | „ Atulyacharan | ... | Hindu School. |
| | „ Biswanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | „ Gopanchandra | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| 70 | „ Gurudas | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Haridas | ... | Konnogur English School. |
| | „ Harinath | ... | Noral H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Jagadischandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | „ Jagadischandra | ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| | „ Jogindranath | ... | Shambazar H. G. E. School. |
| | „ Kadambini | ... | Bethune Female School. |
| | „ Kalihar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Kshetramohan | ... | Barrackpore School. |
| | „ Ramnarain | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| 80 | „ Ratneswar | ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| | „ Saradaprasad | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| | „ Saratkumar | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Sripati | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Upendrachandra | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| | Batak, Kesabprabhakar | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Bedford, N. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Beliram | ... | District School, Amritsar. |
| | Beni Lal | ... | Benares College. |
| 90 | Bhaduri, Bhutnath | ... | Kasipore Kasinath School. |
| | „ Radhikanath | ... | Christian Mission School, Monghyr. |
| | Bhagirath Prasad | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Bhagoleram | ... | Sultanpore Zila School. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Amarnath | ... | Nabadwipa Hindu School. |
| | „ Bamachara | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Banikanta | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Bishnuacharan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| | „ Durgacharan | ... | Mohamad Mission School. |
| 100 | „ Janakinath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | „ Kedarnath | ... | Behala Mission School. |
| | „ Krishnanath | ... | Rungpur High School. |
| | „ Nityaprasad | ... | Moharaja's School, Burdwan. |
| | „ Pradkrishna | ... | Kasipore Kasinath School. |
| | „ Ramgopal | ... | Muragacha School. |
| | „ Tarasankar | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | Bhoomik, Hridaynath | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | Bhundu, Samuel | ... | Christian Mission School, Monghyr. |
| | Bhauri Lal | ... | Barilly Collegiate School. |
| | Bhayaak Ganesh | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| 110 | Bindaprasad, L. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Bishun Narayan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Biswambhar Nath | ... | Ditto. |
| | Biswambhar Nath | ... | Moradabad Zila School. |
| | Biwas, Jagabandhu | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | „ Jogendranath | ... | Unao High School. |
| | „ Trailokyanath | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | Brindaban | ... | Christ Church School, Calcutta. |
| | Browne, C. E. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Bryan, W. | ... | Ditto. |
| 120 | Buzhur Rahman | ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Chakrabarti, Abhaypada | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | „ Binodbihari | ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| | „ Bipinbihari | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Durgacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Jnanadagovinda | ... | Faridpore Zila School. |
| | „ Lachtkumar | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | „ Nabinchandra | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | „ Nanigopal | ... | Calcutta Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Ramlal | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| 130 | „ Rasikchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | „ Umeshchandra | ... | Rungpur High School. |
| | Chand, Chhabool | ... | C. M. High School, Gorakhpore. |
| | „ Kalikrishna | ... | Nabadwipa Hindu School. |
| | „ Sathucharan | ... | Puri Zila School. |
| | Chapman, A. E. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |

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| | Chattopadhyay, Anukulechandra | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | " Bhutnath | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | " Biharilal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampukur Branch. |
| 140 | " Fakirchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Harakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Hemchandra | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | " Hrisikes | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | " Kalipada | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | " Kantichandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| | " Kedarnath | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Kesabchandra | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| 150 | " Madhabchandra | ... | Dinagepur Zila School. |
| | " Nandalal | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Nanilal | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | " Nrityagopal | ... | Ranchi Government School. |
| | " Pasupati | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | " Purnachandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Rajanikanta | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Ramlal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampukur Branch. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| 160 | " Satyacharan | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | " Srinath | ... | Jagannath School. |
| | " Tituram | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampukur Branch. |
| | " Trailokyanath | ... | Albert School. |
| | " Umapati | ... | Baraset Government School. |
| | " Umeschandra | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Chaube, Ganputtal | ... | High School, Jalalpur. |
| | Chaudhuri, Bhabendranarayan | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | " Chhediprasad | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| 170 | " Gokulananda | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | " Janakinohan | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | " Jaynath | ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Nawab's School, Dacca. |
| | " Ramchandra | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Chitnis, Sankar Madho | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Chhote, E. | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Curtis, C. C. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Dakshi, Brajanath | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | Dam, Chandrakanta | ... | Jagannath School. |
| 180 | Das, Abinashchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Akshaykumar | ... | Chatra H. C. E. School. |
| | " Ambikacharan | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Annadacharan | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Basantakumar | ... | Ruplal Baghunath School. |
| | " Bholanath | ... | Nowgong Zila School. |
| | " Binodhar | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | " Brahmananda | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Gopalballabh | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Harisaran | ... | Agra College. |
| 190 | " Jaminimohan | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Kaliprasanna | ... | Bagirhat H. C. E. School. |
| | " Madhusudan | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | " Mathuranath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | " Narayan | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| | " Parmeswari | ... | C. M. School, Lucknow. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Datta, Aghornath | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Akshaykumar | ... | Purulia Government School. |
| 200 | " Aniba | ... | Barilly Collegiate School. |
| | " Apurbakrishna | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Ganga | ... | Moradabad Zila School. |
| | " Girischandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| | " Jaykali | ... | Moharaja Narendrakrishna H. C. E. School, Hatu-gunge. |
| | " Kaminikumar | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Lambodar | ... | Sibsagar Zila School. |
| | " Nubagopal | ... | Silchar Government School. |

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| | Datta, Pareschandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| | „ Ramanath | ... | Krishnagur A. V. School. |
| 210 | „ Rasbihari | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | „ Satischandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Dayal, Parameswar | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | „ Raghubar | ... | Tikari H. C. E. School. |
| | De, Asminikumar | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | „ Baradakanta | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Bireswar | ... | Barraekpore School. |
| | „ Kanailal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Madhusudan | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| 220 | „ Mathuranath | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| | „ Purnachandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Sárnath | ... | Hare School. |
| | Deb, Nandalal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Deba, Sadasib Purusottam | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Deli Prasad | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Deghoria, Kedarnath | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | Dennis, C. J. H. H. | ... | Doveton College. |
| | Deo, Jadab Ramchandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| 230 | DeRosaire, C. H. | ... | Teacher. |
| | Dhar, Raimohann | ... | Sarajunge H. C. E. School. |
| | DeSilva Serasingha | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| | Dhrit Ram | ... | District School, Lahore. |
| | Dias, J. D. | ... | Galle High School. |
| | Dissanayaka B. W. | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Dube, Sasidhar Prasad | ... | Gazipur Mission High School. |
| | Durga Prasad | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Dwarka Prasad | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Fozlol Koreem | ... | Noakhally Zila School. |
| 240 | Futteh Chand | ... | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| | Galstaun, E. | ... | Armenian Philanthropic Academy. |
| | „ P. N. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Ganga Bishnu | ... | Sitapore High School. |
| | Ganga Prasad | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Ganga Prasad | ... | C. M. School, Azimgurh. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Gopikrishna | ... | Chinsurah Grammar School. |
| | „ Kalidas | ... | L. M. School, Baduria. |
| | „ Satyacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampukur Branch. |
| | Gargari, Ramdas | ... | Konnogur E. School. |
| 250 | Gauri Sankar | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | George, Cecil | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Ghatak, Girischandra | ... | Rungpore Collegiate School. |
| | Ghosh, Akshaykumar | ... | Katak Collegiate School. |
| | „ Asutosh | ... | Shambazar H. G. E. School. |
| | „ Binodbihari | ... | Albert School. |
| | „ Bisweswar | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Debendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| | „ Girischandra | ... | L. M. School, Baduria. |
| | „ Girischandra | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| 260 | „ Haranachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Harischandra | ... | Puri School. |
| | „ Jadunath | ... | Hare School. |
| | „ Jagannuohan | ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| | „ Kisorilal | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | „ Krishnachandra | ... | Pandra H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Krishnadhan | ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| | „ Prabhachandra | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| | „ Prantishna | ... | Hare School. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | ... | Kuchlakole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| 270 | „ Srinarayan | ... | Kandi School. |
| | „ Surendranath | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Suryyanarayan | ... | Kandi School. |
| | „ Umeshchandra | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | „ Umeshchandra | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Ghoshal, Akshaychandra | ... | Banawaribad H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Jaykrishna | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | „ Saratkumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | Gokhale, Balwant Gopal | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Gopal Brahmia | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| 280 | Gopinath, 1st | ... | Ajmere Government School. |
| | Gopinath, 2nd | ... | Ditto. |
| | Goray, Sridhar Rao | ... | Zila School, Banda. |

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| | Goswami, Satischandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | ... | Kandi School. |
| | Greenwood, E. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Gregory, Thomas | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Guha, Annadacharan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Baradakanta | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Harondranarayan | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| 290 | „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Burisal Zila School. |
| | „ Nabakumar | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Rajanikanta | ... | Burisal Zila School. |
| | Gupta, Becharam | ... | Jeypur Moharaja's College. |
| | „ Chandreswar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Gopalchandra | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| | „ Hrishikes | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | „ Mathuranath | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Narayandas | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| | „ Sridhardas | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| 300 | „ Umacharan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| | „ Upendrakrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Hait Lal | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Haldar, Mahendra Nath | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| | Hammill, A. H. | ... | St. Francis DeSole's School, Nagpur. |
| | Hannay, W. G. | ... | La Martiniere College. |
| | Harkness, B. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Hickie, C. | ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| | Htoon Nyain | ... | Government High School, Rangoon. |
| | Humza Ali | ... | Moradabad Zila School. |
| 310 | Hur Bux | ... | Jeypur Moharaja's College. |
| | Imtiaz Ali | ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| | Inait Husain | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Jagmohan Ram | ... | Sultanpore Zila School. |
| | Jagamath | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Janaki Prasad | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Jawala Prasad | ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| | Jawar Hosain Khan | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | Jivan Mul | ... | Amritsar District School. |
| | Jogaleker, Marotee Ganes | ... | Teacher. |
| 320 | Jwad Hosain | ... | Agra College. |
| | Jwala Das | ... | Lahore District School. |
| | Kalka Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Kandhai Prasad | ... | Banda Zila School. |
| | Kanhaiya Lal | ... | Ajmere College. |
| | Kanta Prasad | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Karta Krishna | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Kayasth, Gayaprasad | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Kebal Krishna | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Khawalkar, Ganpat Rao | ... | Cawnpore Zila School. |
| 330 | Khayali Ram | ... | Private Student. |
| | Kishan Lal | ... | Delhi District School. |
| | Kisho Das | ... | Lahore District School. |
| | Kripa Sankar | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Kuar, Kaliprasanna | ... | Hare School. |
| | Kundu, Bhagabaticharan | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| | „ Nityananda | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | Kurrar Hyder | ... | Agra College. |
| | Laba, Nagendranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | Lahiri, Saradacharan | ... | Serajunge H. C. E. School. |
| 340 | „ Srischandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Lal, Bankabihari | ... | Benares College. |
| | „ Bankabihari | ... | Unao High School. |
| | „ Bankabihari | ... | Sitapur High School. |
| | „ Dasrath | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | „ Raghunandan | ... | Uwar High School. |
| | „ Sibasankar | ... | Banda Zila School. |
| | „ Sibcharan | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | „ Sibcharan | ... | Furakhabad Zila School. |
| | Lalta Prasad | ... | Hardui High School. |
| 350 | Lamb, G. J. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Lawrence, A. | ... | Ditto, College, Calcutta. |
| | Lett, W. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Lukman Uddin Khan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Lutfar Rahman | ... | Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | Lynch, J. O. | ... | St. Francis DeSole's School, Nagpur. |

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| | Madan Mohan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Mahabir Prasad | ... | Purneah School. |
| | Maharaj Prasad | ... | District School, Delhi. |
| | Mahdi Hosain | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| 360 | Maitra, Kumardnath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhôwanipore. |
| | Majumdar, Jadunath | ... | Private Student. |
| | " Pramathanath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | " Upendrakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Makode, Sibnarayan | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| | Mallik, Batakrishna | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Kesablal | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | Mangli, Prasad | ... | C. M. School, Lucknow. |
| | Manley, H. F. | ... | Free School. |
| | Marshall, W. | ... | LaMartiniere College. |
| 370 | Maraful Haq | ... | Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | Mathra Prasad | ... | Mission School, Peshawar. |
| | Mathuraprasad (2nd) | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Mirza Sujait Ali | ... | Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| | Misra, Bhugwandas | ... | Hurdui High School. |
| | " Radhikrishna | ... | Benares College. |
| | Mitra, Achintanath | ... | Beerbhoom, Zila School. |
| | " Akshaykumar (2nd) | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Akshaykumar | ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| 380 | " Anadikrishna | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| | " Asutosh | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | " " | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Baradakanta | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Brajalal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | " Brajanath | ... | Chundernagur School. |
| | " Dhanadacharan | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Gopalchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Gostabihari | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Jotendranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| 390 | " Kshetramohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Nibaranchandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhôwanipore. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... | Albert School. |
| | " Udayendralal | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | Residency College, Indore. |
| | Mohabirprasad | ... | Purneah School. |
| | Mohan Lal | ... | Thakur School, Ulwar. |
| | Moore, W. T. | ... | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| | Morrison, C. S. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Moung Thah Din | ... | Government High School, Rangoon. |
| 400 | Mubinul Haq M. | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | Muhammad, Akbar Hosain | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | " Golan Mujtaba | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | " Hadi | ... | Sultanpore Zila School. |
| | " Khaja Banksh Khan | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Walabuddin | ... | Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | " Yawar Hosen | ... | Mission Normal High School. |
| | " Yousuf Ali | ... | Monghyr Zila School. |
| | Zahir | ... | Behar English School. |
| | Mul Chand | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| 410 | Munnasvami Krishnappa Naidu | ... | Mhey Zoroastrian School. |
| | Munni Lal | ... | C. M. High School, Gorakpur. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Biprubihari | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | " Bishnucharan | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | " Bisweswar | ... | Hazaribagh Zila School. |
| | " Girischandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Girischandra | ... | Behala Mission School. |
| | " Gopalchandra | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Haridas | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 420 | " Hemchandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Sibpore H. C. E. School. |
| | " Kailaschandra | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Khagendranath | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | " Krishimohan | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhôwanipore. |
| | " Lal Mohan | ... | Jagunnath School, Dacca. |
| | " Mahendrachandra | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Mahimachandra | ... | Canning Colleges, Lucknow. |
| | " Manmathanath | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Manmohan | ... | Monghyr Zila School. |
| | " Mohanlal | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. } |

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| 430 | Mokhopadhyay, Natabar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Nilmadhab | ... Behala Mission School. |
| | „ Panchanan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Prasannakur | ... Higli Collegiate School. |
| | „ Sasankamoh | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | ... Bauleah High School. |
| | „ Satkari | ... Hindu School. |
| | „ Satyaprasad | ... Barisa School. |
| | „ Sripati | ... Burdwan English School. |
| | „ Tariniprasad | ... Kandi School. |
| 440 | „ Upendrachandra | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | Mukundbihari | ... Agra College. |
| | Murli Mohan | ... District School Delhi. |
| | Naish Uddeen | ... Jalpaiguri Zillah School. |
| | Nandi Abinashchandra | ... Joynarain's College, Benares. |
| | „ Balaichandra | ... Useful Arts School. |
| | Nand Lal | ... Jeypur Moharajah's College. |
| | Nath, Gaurhari | ... South Subarban School, Kalighat. |
| | „ Nandalal | ... Barasat School. |
| | Nathuram, P. | ... High School, Jubbulpore. |
| 450 | Niaz Ali | ... District School Umritsar. |
| | Nazir Ali | ... Agra College. |
| | Niogi, Brajagopal | ... Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | ... Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | Pal, Baikunthanath | ... Balasore Zila School. |
| | „ Bhubanmohan | ... Private Student. |
| | „ Gostabihari | ... Hindu School. |
| | „ Harikisor | ... Dacca Coll. School. |
| | „ Mathuranath | ... Albert School. |
| | „ Nirodbaran | ... Hindu School. |
| 160 | „ Sasibhushan | ... Barrackpore School. |
| | Palit, Baikunthanath | ... Silchar Government School. |
| | Panday Kuleschandra | ... Pakur School. |
| | Pati Radhanath | ... Midnapore High School. |
| | Palmer, A. | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| | Parduman Krishna | ... Private Student. |
| | Pathak, Ajodhyaprasad | ... High School Jabulpore. |
| | Pereira G. | ... Wesley College, Colombo. |
| | Poddar, Gaganechandra | ... Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| | Prag Das | ... Government High School, Allahabad. |
| 170 | Pramanik, Harinath | ... Joynagar Institution. |
| | Pratab Narayan | ... Una High School. |
| | Prince, W. J. | ... LaMartiniere College Lucknow. |
| | Purihal, Saratchandra | ... Pogose School. |
| | Purrit Lal | ... Gya Zila School. |
| | Radharam | ... Church Mission School, Amritsar. |
| | Raghunath Prasad | ... Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Rahmat Ali | ... Zila School, Mutra. |
| | Ram Adhar | ... Unao High School. |
| | Ramdin | ... Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| 180 | Ramnarayan | ... Delhi District School. |
| | Ram Persad | ... Ditto. |
| | Ramsarup | ... Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Ramasraylal | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Rampratab (2) | ... Jaipur Moharaja's College. |
| | Ramratan | ... Ludiana Mission School. |
| | Ray, Basantakumar | ... Jagunnath School. |
| | „ Dwijendralal | ... Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Gaurinath | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | „ Harimohan | ... High School, Jabalpur. |
| 190 | „ Harendralal | ... Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Kaliprasanna | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Kesabchandra | ... Kalua Free Church Mission Branch School. |
| | „ Kuladananda | ... Sarada Prosad Institution, Chuckdighce. |
| | „ Kunjakumar | ... Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Mannohan | ... Jagannath School. |
| | „ Nalinikanta | ... Hare School. |
| | „ Nripendranath | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | „ Panchkari | ... Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | „ Rajendranath | ... Behala Mission School. |
| 500 | „ Ramanihar | ... Benares College. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Sonnath | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| | „ Syam Bahadur | ... Private Student. |
| | „ Tinkari | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | „ Umeshchandra | ... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |

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| | Ray Chaudhuri, Nilratan | ... | Barisa School. |
| | " Srishandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| | Rebati Prasad | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligurh. |
| | Roosmabecg, H. S. | ... | Galle High School. |
| 510 | Rowbury, G. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Rudra, Bhupaticharan | ... | Janai Training School. |
| | Rufus, W. H. | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Sá, Nitaisundar | ... | Metropolitan Institution S. Branch. |
| | Sadasheo Muraribhat | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Saba, Bholanath | ... | St. Mary's Institution, Chundernagur. |
| | " Rajanikanta | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Sahay, Maharaj | ... | Shajehanpur Zila School. |
| | " Munaswar | ... | Sarun Zila School. |
| | " Raghubansa | ... | Mozufferpore Zila School. |
| 520 | " Raghunath | ... | Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| | " Suryya | ... | Gonda High School. |
| | Saheb Lal | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | Sajidullah | ... | Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | Saligram | ... | Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| | Samanta, Kisorimohan | ... | Pachamba English School. |
| | Sankar Lal | ... | Hardui High School. |
| | Sanyal, Durgananda | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | " Gurudas | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Taraknath | ... | Benares College. |
| 530 | Sarma, Parvaticharan | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | Sarkar, Amritalal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Girjakanta | ... | Bhaugulpore H. C. E. School. |
| | " Jugalkrishna | ... | Pakur School. |
| | " Jogendrachandra | ... | High Collegiate School. |
| | " Kailaschandra | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | " Kalipada | ... | Pachamba English School. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution S. Branch. |
| | " Parbaticharan | ... | Hamilton's English School, Tamlook. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 540 | Sawant Iswaridayal | ... | Govt. High School, Allahabad. |
| | Sayad Hosain | ... | Mutra Zila School. |
| | Sekhar Chand | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | Sen Ambikacharan | ... | Noakhally Zila School. |
| | " Baikunthanath | ... | Private Student. |
| | " Dinabandhu | ... | Burisal Zila School. |
| | " Gobindachandra | ... | Faridpore Zila School. |
| | " Hemendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Jaladhar | ... | Kumarkhally School. |
| | " Jaminikanta | ... | Krishnaghur Col. School. |
| 550 | " Kaliprasanna | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Kamakshyacharan | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Kshetramohan | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Saktiprasanna | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Umacharan | ... | Burisal Zila School. |
| | Sen, Gupta, Taranath | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | Set, Haridas | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| | Shaikh Abdul Jubbar | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | " Hosain Ali | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | " Kabir Ali | ... | Teacher. |
| 560 | " Muhammad Ashaf | ... | District School, Delhi. |
| | Siebel, C. O. | ... | St. Thomas College, Colombo. |
| | Singh, Lalbiharilal | ... | Behar English School. |
| | " Kanbai | ... | Mission Normal High School. |
| | " Karm | ... | District School Amritsar. |
| | " Khazan | ... | Moradabad Zila School. |
| | " Mahendra | ... | Agra College. |
| | " Parduman | ... | Mission School, Jalandar. |
| | " Sant | ... | Mission School, Rawalpindi. |
| | " Sohail | ... | Mission School, Lahore. |
| 570 | " Sundar | ... | District School, Amritsar. |
| | " Uttam | ... | Mission School, Jalandar. |
| | Sinha, Bipinbehari | ... | Hamilton's Eng. School, Tumlook. |
| | " Brajakisor | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | " Dwarkanath | ... | Christ Church School, Cawnpur. |
| | " Prabhachandra | ... | Bhastara School. |
| | " Surathnath | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | Sil, Gakulnath | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Makhanlal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Sitla Buksh | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 580 | Sookh Raj | ... | Mission School, Rawalpindi. |

Sri Ram
 Surita, F. R.
 Syam Saradacharan
 Syam Dutt
 Syed Muhammad Hosain
 „ Hasan Raza
 „ Muhammad Nabib Ullah
 Syeed Wajahat Hussein
 Tajuddin
 590 Talukdar Sasibhushan
 Tamhan Kesab Gopal
 Tara Chand
 Tarafdar Adyanath
 Tewari Jagannath
 „ Raghunandanprasad
 Thengadi Hari Ganwant
 Tribedi Kanhiyalal
 Tulsiram Sarma
 Ulfat Ray
 600 Uma Sankar
 Watson, A. G.
 Wijegakoon, W.
 Wontersz, G. J.
 Woodward, Charles
 Yakooob Shal Khan
 606 Zinat Ray

... Patiala College.
 ... St. Joseph's School.
 ... Sylhet Zila School.
 ... Victoria School Gazipur.
 ... Unao High School.
 ... Hardui High School.
 ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
 ... Christ Church School, Lucknow.
 ... Sitapur High School.
 ... Serajgunge School.
 ... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
 ... District School, Amritsar.
 ... Barari H. C. E. School.
 ... High School, Jabalpur.
 ... Gazipur Mission High School.
 ... City School Nagpur.
 ... Hardui High School.
 ... Gaubati Zila School.
 ... Bareilly Collegiate School.
 ... Mutra Zila School.
 ... Doveton College.
 ... Wesley College, Colombo.
 ... Ditto.
 ... St. Xavier's College.
 ... M. A. O. College Aligarh.
 ... Shajehanpore Zila School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Adharyya, Haranath
 Adhikari, Kedarnath
 Adhya, Bankabihari
 Aich, Kanailal
 „ Purnachandra
 Ajmal Ali
 Ajodhya Prasad
 Baksi, Bidhubhushan
 Balkrishna Gangadhar C.
 10 Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar
 „ Baidyanath
 „ Brajanath
 „ Brajanath
 „ Bipinbihari
 „ Debendranath
 „ Gopalchandra
 „ Gopalchandra
 „ Haridas
 „ Haripada
 20 „ Hariprasanna
 „ Kaliprasanna
 „ Kamakshyanath
 „ Kshetramohan
 „ Nityanilal
 „ Prakashchandra
 „ Radhikamohan
 „ Rakhaldas
 „ Saratchandra
 „ Satishchandra
 30 Barat, Surendranath
 Basak, Basinath
 „ Dwarkanath
 „ Kunjalal
 „ Radhikamohan
 „ Tulsidas
 Basu, Ashminikumar
 „ Bhupatinath
 „ Bipinbihari
 „ Chandrakumar
 40 „ Girishchandra
 „ Harakumar
 „ Herambanath
 „ Jadunath
 „ Kalikumar
 „ Kalipath

... Bankura Zila School.
 ... Putia School.
 ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 ... Midnapore High School.
 ... Ditto.
 ... Sylhet Zila School.
 ... Hume's High School, Etawah.
 ... Narai H. C. E. School.
 ... High School, Jabalpur.
 ... Hindu School.
 ... Sanskrit College.
 ... Hare School.
 ... Useful Arts School.
 ... Hindu School.
 ... Moharaja's School, Burdwan.
 ... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
 ... Pubna Zila School.
 ... Barahanagar Hindu School.
 ... Ditto.
 ... Hugli Branch School.
 ... Ootterparah School.
 ... Hare School.
 ... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
 ... Hindu School.
 ... Calcutta Training Academy.
 ... Jagannath School, Dacca.
 ... Hugli Collegiate School.
 ... Monghyr Zila School.
 ... Moharaja's School, Kalna.
 ... Patna Collegiate School.
 ... Nawab's School, Dacca.
 ... Ruplal Raghunath School, Dacca.
 ... Pubna Zila School.
 ... Jagannath School.
 ... Oriental Seminary.
 ... Barisal Zila School.
 ... Cuttack Collegiate School.
 ... Kuchlakol Radhaballabh Institution.
 ... Sanskrit College.
 ... Jagannath School, Dacca.
 ... Ditto.
 ... Moharaja's School, Burdwan.
 ... Calcutta Institution.
 ... Ootterparah School.
 ... Dacca Collegiate School.

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|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| | Basu, Kasinath | ... | Barisa School. |
| | " Krishnamohan | ... | Matihari Government Zila School. |
| | " Radhakisor | ... | Commilla Zila School. |
| | " Ramtaran | ... | Jaynagar Institution. |
| 50 | " Sitalkumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution S. Branch. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| | Bhaduri, Aghorechandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Jagachchandra | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | Bhar, Hemchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Girischandra | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | " Nabakumar | ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| | " Narayanchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Tinkari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 60 | " Trilochan | ... | Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | Bhawanidin | ... | Unao High School. |
| | Biharilal | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | Binaek Prasad | ... | Sultaupore Zila School. |
| | Binayak Prasad | ... | Benares College. |
| | Biswas, Jadunath | ... | Khulna H. C. E. School. |
| | " Kulendraprasad | ... | Santosh Janhabhi School. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Khulna H. C. E. School. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Lakshmipasa H. C. E. School. |
| | " Rajkrishna | ... | Baraset School. |
| 70 | " Rakhalidas | ... | Amta School. |
| | Black, O. E. | ... | St. James School. |
| | Chakrabarti, Basantakumar | ... | Jaganath School, Dacca. |
| | " Chandranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Jaykali | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Lalmoan | ... | Pogose School. |
| | " Raghunath | ... | Campbell Medical School. |
| | " Saradaprasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Surendranath | ... | Banwaribad H. C. E. School. |
| | " Taraprasanna | ... | Pogose School. |
| 80 | Chandra, Bipinbihari | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Sibpore H. H. E. School. |
| | " Bhushanchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Binaycharan | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Harendranath | ... | Monghyr Zila School. |
| | " Kalidas | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Kunjabihari | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | " Nibaranchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Ramcharan | ... | Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | " Ramchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| 90 | " Satinath | ... | Mudrissa-i-Unwariah. |
| | " Tarakanath | ... | Jaynagar School. |
| | " Umeschandra | ... | Moharajah School, Burdwan. |
| | Chaturvedi, Jayantiprasad | ... | Agra College. |
| | Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Karunakanta | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | " Mahadeoprasad | ... | Gonda High School. |
| | " Rajendranath | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | " Saradaprasad | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| | " Tinkari | ... | Bagnan H. C. E. |
| 100 | Chimman Lal | ... | Delhi District School. |
| | Coriah, T. | ... | Free School. |
| | Coorey, J. | ... | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| | Daji Harbaji Gadakri | ... | City School, Naghur. |
| | Dan, Abinashchandra | ... | F. C. Institution Calcutta. |
| | Das, Abanimohan | ... | Commilla Zila School. |
| | " Abinashchandra | ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| | " Amritlal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Bhagwan | ... | Mission School, Lahore. |
| | " Bharatchandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| 110 | Das, Durgakanta | ... | Rungpur High School. |
| | " Gangaprasad | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | " Haranam | ... | Victoria College Agra. |
| | " Jagabandhu | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | " Mahendralal | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | " Pradyumnacharan | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | " Premlal | ... | Barari H. C. E. School. |

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| | Das, Saradaprasad | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | „ Sibendrachandra | ... | Sridharpore School. |
| | Das Gupta, Syamnirod | ... | Kuchiakole Radhabullobh Institution. |
| 120 | Datta, Bholanath | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Damodar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Gangacharan | ... | Daulalpur School. |
| | „ Haricharan | ... | Jagannath School Dacca. |
| | „ Jagatchandra | ... | Silchar Government School. |
| | „ Mrigendrakumar | ... | Howrah School. |
| | „ Nagendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Patiram | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Rajendranath | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | „ Trailokyanath | ... | L. M., School Midnapore. |
| 130 | Daulat Ram | ... | District School, Hushiarpur. |
| | De, Abinaschandra | ... | Seal's Free, College. |
| | „ Basantakumar | ... | Jagannath School Dacca. |
| | „ Brajugobinda | ... | Rungpur High School. |
| | „ Haricharan | ... | Jagannath School Dacca. |
| | „ Mahadeb | ... | Pogose School Dacca. |
| | „ Nareschandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | „ Radhaballabh | ... | Coomercolly School. |
| | „ Srinibas | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Deb, Sureschandra | ... | Hare School. |
| 140 | Dhamankar Sridhar Binayak | ... | Indore Mudressa. |
| | Dhar, Maniklal | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | Dhunna Lal | ... | Ajmere Government College. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Jogendrachandra | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate Schol. |
| | „ Prasannakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Rajaninath | ... | Mymensing School. |
| | „ Sarachchandra | ... | Baraset Government School. |
| | Gobinda Prasad | ... | Sultanpore Zila School. |
| | Ghosh, Baradakanta | ... | Santosh Janhavi School. |
| 150 | „ Brajendrakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Girindranath | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | „ Hemchandra | ... | Mission School, Peshawar. |
| | „ Janakinath | ... | Private Student. |
| | „ Kaliranjan | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | „ Kedarnath | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Kunjabihari | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| | „ Paresnath | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Pramathanath | ... | Hughli Branch School. |
| | „ Purnachandra | ... | Purulia Government School. |
| | „ Rajendranath | ... | Shambazar H. G. E. School. |
| 160 | „ Sureschandra | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| | Ghoshal, Lalitlal | ... | Purulia Government School. |
| | „ Taraprasanna | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Golam Rahman | ... | Noakhally Zila School. |
| | Goswami, Harischandra | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | „ Nibaranchandra | ... | Behar English School. |
| | „ Syamechand | ... | Badla A. V. School. |
| | Guha, Bharatchandra | ... | Seals Free College. |
| | „ Bidyadhar | ... | Toghoria School. |
| | „ Gurucharan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| 170 | „ Prasannachandri | ... | Jagannath School Dacca. |
| | Gupta, Baralagobinda | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Pogose School. |
| | „ Sasankamohan | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Tarinicharan | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Udhachandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Hajra, Ramtaran | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | Hanuman Prasad | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| | Harmohan Lal | ... | C. M. School Lucknow. |
| | Hui, Bamacharan | ... | Hughli Branch School. |
| 180 | Jagannath Prasad | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Jha, Ramlal | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Jas, Jogneswar | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | Jaydatt | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Kar, Haricharan | ... | Jagannath School Dacca. |
| | Karta Kishen | ... | District School, Lahore. |
| | Nabadwipchandra | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| | Khan, Ramchandra | ... | Baripore H. C. E. School. |
| | Konor, Bhairabnarayan | ... | Nowgong Zila School. |
| | Kripa Sankar | ... | St. Peter's College, Agra. |

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| 190 | Kuar Luchman Narayan | ... | Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Kundu Banawarilal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | Lackersteen, A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Lahiri, Saratkumar | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | Lakshan Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Lala Sirdar Mull | ... | Durbar School Jodhpur. |
| | Lila Dhar | ... | Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Mahabir Prasad | ... | Pachamba English School. |
| | Maitra, Akshaykumar | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Harimohan | ... | Santosh Janhavi School. |
| 200 | " Kedarnath | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | " Rajanikanta | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Rasbihari | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | Majumdar, Aghornath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Baradaprasad | ... | Barisa School. |
| | " Banikanta | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Biharilal | ... | Deogurh Zila School. |
| | " Debendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution S. Branch. |
| | " Gopinath | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | L. M. School Khagra. |
| 210 | " Jogendranath | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| | " Kalipada | ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| | " Kedarnath | ... | Chinsurah Hindu School. |
| | " Nagendrachandra | ... | C. M. School, Calcutta. |
| | " Rajkumar | ... | St. Chrysostom's School. |
| | Mallik, Harinath | ... | South Suburban School Kalighat. |
| | " Khagendranath | ... | Albert School. |
| | " Rajendrakumar | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| | Mandal, Jogendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Sriramechandra | ... | Pandra H. C. E. School. |
| 220 | Marshall, E. A. | ... | St. James' School. |
| | Mendis, A. | ... | Wesley College Colombo |
| | Misra, Kalicharan | ... | Canning College Lucknow. |
| | " Murlidhar | ... | Hardui High School. |
| | " Shewraj | ... | Bahraich Zila School. |
| | Mitra, Asutosh | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | " Gaganchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Kalipada | ... | Faridpore Zila School. |
| | " Raj Jagadishwar | ... | South Suburban School Kalighat. |
| | Mohanlal, Sukla | ... | Benares College. |
| 230 | Morobeshownath, Bhide | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Mufizuddin | ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Md. Abdul Gafur | ... | C. M. S. High School, Gorakpur. |
| | Muhammad Ainul Haq | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Abinashchandra | ... | Teacher. |
| | " Basantakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampukur Branch. |
| | " Dinabandhu | ... | Balagar H. C. E. School. |
| | " Gopalchandra | ... | Ranaghat School. |
| | " Harischandra | ... | Silpore H. C. E. School. |
| 240 | " Kaminikumar | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Manmohan | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | South Suburban School Kalighat. |
| | " Paresnath | ... | Pachamba English School. |
| | " Rajendranath | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Rakhalidas | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Konnagur English School. |
| | " Umacharan | ... | Ootterpara School. |
| | Murlidhar, Joshi | ... | Almora Mission School. |
| | Murphy, C. | ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| 250 | Nag Haridas | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Kasiswar | ... | Pogose School. |
| | Nand Lal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Narhar Ganesh, Dikshit | ... | Private Student. |
| | Nayak, Salomon | ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| | Niyazdeen Khan | ... | Mission School, Jalaudar. |
| | Niogi, Durganath | ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| | O'Brien, J. | ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| | Pál, Girischandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| | " Gopalprasanna | ... | Jessore, Zila School. |
| 260 | " Sasikumar | ... | Jaggannath School, Dacca. |
| | Palmer, W. | ... | La Martiniere College Lucknow. |
| | Pandit, Gobinda Sahay | ... | Private Student. |
| | Pati, Bholanath | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | Patnaik, Lingaraj | ... | Puri Zila School. |

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| | Rada Kishan | ... District School, Amritsar. |
| | Raha, Gopalchandra | ... Faridpore Zila School. |
| | Raibahadur | ... Benares College. |
| | Rakshit, Chunilal | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ram Lal | ... District School, Lahore. |
| 270 | Ram Prasad | ... Ranchi Government Zila School. |
| | Ramsaran, P. | ... Teacher. |
| | Ray, Adharchandra | ... Hugli Branch School. |
| | „ Bhabanicharan | ... Sumbhunath School, Chatmohur. |
| | „ Brajendranarayan | ... Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Iswarchandra | ... Burisal Zila School. |
| | „ Lalbihari | ... Annada School, Brahmanbaria. |
| | „ Lal Mohun | ... Nizamat School, Moorsheadabad. |
| | „ Nalinimohan | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| 280 | „ Narayanchandra | ... Hare School. |
| | „ Rampada | ... Hazaribag Zila School. |
| | „ Ratikanta | ... Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | „ Suryyakumar | ... Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | „ Chaudhuri, Nibaranchandra | ... Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ „ Ramkrishna | ... Searsole H. C. E. School. |
| | Rutledge, A. N. | ... St. James' School. |
| | Sada Ram | ... Mission School, Jalandar. |
| | Saint, R. R. | ... St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| | Sakharam Dhoondiraj Mahajan | ... Free Church Institution, Nagpur. |
| 290 | Sanyal, Dasarath | ... Barahanagar Hindu School. |
| | Shew Sankar | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Saran, Abodbihari | ... Shajehanpore Zila School. |
| | Sarkar, Banwarilal | ... Nabadwipa Hindu School. |
| | „ Harinarayan | ... Khagol H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Karalicharan | ... Saradiprasad Institution, Chackdigi. |
| | „ Maheschandra | ... Mymensing Zila School. |
| | „ Pramathanath | ... Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Ramkumar | ... Purulia Government School. |
| | Sen, Bireswar | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| 300 | „ Dakshinaranjan | ... Faridpur Zila School. |
| | „ Muthuranath | ... Narail H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Nandalal | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Prasannachandra | ... Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | „ Ramdas | ... Pogose School. |
| | „ Ramtarak | ... Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... Noakhally Zila School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... Howrah School. |
| | „ Syamlal | ... Hare School. |
| | „ Umacharan | ... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| 310 | Set, Hemchandra | ... Hare School. |
| | Sheikh Faredudeen Ahmed | ... Joynarayan's College, Benares. |
| | Sheobihari Lal | ... C. M. School, Lucknow. |
| | Shib Ram | ... Gujrat Government School. |
| | Sibaprasad Dube | ... C. M. School, Jounpur. |
| | Sikdar, Bhubanmohan | ... Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | Shaha, Jogueswar | ... Teacher. |
| | Siuba, Basantalal | ... Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | „ Bhabani | ... Benares College. |
| | „ Daulet | ... Cawnpore Zila School. |
| 320 | „ Fakirchandra | ... Maldah Zila School. |
| | „ Mahadeb | ... Benares College. |
| | „ Priyanath (Junior) | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Shamsherbahadar | ... Benares College. |
| | „ Umeschandra | ... Joynagar Institution. |
| | Sohan Lal | ... Christ Church School, Cawnpore. |
| | Soin, Suryyakumar | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Sonar, Ramcharan | ... Joynarayan's College. |
| | Sukul, Nilkanta | ... L. M. School, Midnapore. |
| | Syud Abdul Ghaffer | ... Teacher. |
| 330 | Talukdar, Baradachandra | ... Bogra Zila School. |
| | Tewari, Gaurisankar | ... Bengalitola Preparatory School. |
| | Tribedi, Nrisinhaprasad | ... Kandi School. |
| | Tulsiram | ... Gazipur Mission High School. |
| | Weerasooriya W. | ... St. Thomas College, Colombo. |
| 335 | Weekramanayaka | ... Ditto. |

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 14th January 1879. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1879.

Captain R. A. Sargeant, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, returned from privilege leave and joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 13th January 1879.

The 14th January 1879.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 18, dated 9th January 1879, Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1th Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 25th December 1878.

C. H. LUARD, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Consgr. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAY STORES.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1879.

No. 2.—Baboo Nundoo Lall Nundy, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Port Store Office, Karachi, is granted six months' leave in India on private affairs, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th December 1878.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Major, R.E.,
Director of State Railway Stores.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 31st December 1878.

No. 117.—Mr. J. R. Barton and Mr. A. Cameron, Covenanted Artizans, Neemuch State Railway, are appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as temporary Sub-Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 30th February 1878.

No. 118.—Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sindia to the Rajputana State Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALI,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1879.

No. 1.—Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is placed in charge of the Office of the Superintendent of Works, Northern Bengal State Railway, during the time that Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, holds charge of the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, or until further orders.

No. 2.—Referring to Notification No. 1 of the 5th instant, Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), made over, and Mr. T. W. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed, charge of the Mahanaddi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, on the afternoon of the 4th December 1878. Mr. Grant will, in addition to the present charge, continue to hold

charge of the Open Line from mile 112 to Julpigori.

J. G. LINDSAY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawalpindi, the 6th January 1879.

No. 2.—Messrs. E. F. Jacob and P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineers, 2nd and 1st Grades, respectively, of the Indus Valley State Railway, have been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to return to India within the period of their leave. This is in continuation of Director's Notification No. 76, dated 21st October 1878.

The 7th January 1879.

No. 3.—Mr. A. Brereton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on the 13th November 1878.

No. 4.—That portion of this Office Notification No. 80, dated 24th October 1878, posting Mr. G. E. Thomas, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class III, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is cancelled, and he is now posted to the Indus Valley State Railway, which line he joined on the forenoon of the 13th November 1878.

The 8th January 1879.

No. 5.—Sergeant H. Macartney, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been granted by the Government of India, Military Department, furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, from the 14th June 1878.

The 9th January 1879.

No. 6.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, permitted to return to duty within the period of the leave notified in this Office Notification No. 65, dated 14th September 1878.

No. 7.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 546, dated 13th December 1878, Dr. H. S. F. Warrth, Collector of Inland Customs, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 11th January 1879.

No. 8.—Kotri should be added to the list of stations on the Indus Valley State Railway, notified in Director's Notification No. 67, dated 17th September 1878, as being prepared to receive public telegraph messages.

W. PEILE, Col., R.E.,
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Western System, Notification No. 93 of 21st December 1878, Mr. R. Wiunder, Executive Engineer, 1th Grade, reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Khanpur Division.

No. 2.—The following transfers have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Southern District:—

Gobind Krishna Vuzcy, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from the Kotri to Larkana Division.

Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Larkana to Western Extension Surveys.

Shunker Ram Chunder Agasty, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Larkana to Western Extension Surveys.

The 6th January 1879.

No. 4.—With reference to Engineer-in-Chief's Notifications Nos. 196 and 207 of 1st and 31st October 1878, respectively, Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, took over charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Southern District, from Mr. H. C. Graham on the afternoon of 3rd January 1879.

No. 5.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 315, dated 25th July 1878, Mr. J. Conder, Traffic Superintendent, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 18th May 1878.

The 9th January 1879.

No. 6.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 94 of 21st December 1878, Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 7.—Baboo Tej Rai, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Khanpur Division to the Southern District.

M. RAYNE,

Engineer-in-Chief.

The 7th January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to Manager's Notification No. 12, dated 12th December 1878, Mr. T. G. Pulan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on probation, on the Indus Valley State Railway, availed himself of the privilege leave from the forenoon of 18th December 1878 to the forenoon of 1st January 1879.

The 11th January 1879.

No. 2.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 315, dated 25th July 1878, Mr. J. Conder, Traffic Superintendent, Class II, joined the Indus Valley State Railway on the forenoon of the 18th May 1878, and Mr. G. Winnill, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class IV, joined the Locomotive Department of the Open Line on the forenoon of the 1st July 1878.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.*

Manager.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 9th January 1879.

No. 1.—Mr. Jehangeerjee Nusserwanjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Central Office of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to the Neemuch Division, relieved Pundit Girdhore Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, of his duties in that division on the 3rd January 1879.

HORACE BELL,

Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp viâ Nasirabad, the 6th January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 104, dated 7th December 1878, Captain F. W. Joseph, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Nasirabad on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1878.

No. 2.—The under-mentioned Officers transferred to the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway Surveys by the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notifications Nos. 92, 100, 103, and 107, dated, respectively, the 9th November, 14th, 7th, and 11th December 1878, reported their arrival on the dates specified opposite to their names:—

Mr. J. R. Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank),—on the afternoon of 22nd November 1878.

Mr. W. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 15th November 1878.

Mr. G. P. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 22nd November 1878.

Mr. W. Home, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 28th November 1878.

Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 28th November 1878.

Mr. A. S. Trevor, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 24th December 1878.

No. 3.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 95, dated 29th November 1878, Mr. H. C. Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Nasirabad on the forenoon of 3rd instant.

The 10th January 1879.

No. 4.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 112, dated 19th December 1878, the under-mentioned Officers reported their arrival in Bombay, on return from furlough, on the dates specified below:—

Mr. H. F. Storey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,—17th September 1878;

Mr. W. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank),—30th October 1878;

and joined the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway Surveys on the following dates:—

Mr. H. F. Storey,—26th September 1878, forenoon.

Mr. W. B. Taylor,—7th November 1878, forenoon.

The 11th January 1879.

No. 5.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 105, dated 11th December 1878, Mr. J. R. Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure to join the Western Rajputana State Railway on the forenoon of 8th January 1879.

A. C. CREGEEN,

Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 11th January 1879.

No. 3.—Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Sohan to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 23rd December 1878, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 26th idem. This cancels this Office Notification No. 1, dated 4th instant.

No. 4.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Sohan Division, is transferred to the Jhelum Division, with effect from 28th October to 25th December 1878, inclusive.

No. 5.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Jhelum to the Salt Branch Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th December 1878.

J. BONUS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th January 1879.

No. 3.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Ajmere Division of this Railway, reported his return, on the forenoon of the 30th December 1878, from the six weeks' privilege leave granted him under Manager's Notification No. 87, dated the 7th October 1878.

T. F. DOWDEN, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 6th January 1879.

No. 60.—Babu Shyamlal Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return from the twelve months' leave without allowances, granted him in this Office Notification No. 2737, dated 31st July 1878, on the forenoon of the 1st January 1879. Unexpired portion is cancelled.

The 11th January 1879.

No. 129A.—With reference to Notification No. 105 of Director of State Railways, Central System, dated 11th December 1878, Mr. J. R. Scott, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 10th January 1879, and is posted to the Sendra Division.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 16th Jan. 1879 ... Rs. 46,67,253-0-4

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th Jan. 1879.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1879. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Jan. 6 | ... | ... | 1,403 | 239 | 63,54,352 | 25,98,706 |
| " 7 | 3,754 | ... | ... | 3,908 | 63,54,352 | 25,98,706 |
| " 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3,908 | 63,54,352 | 25,98,706 |
| " 9 | 8,82,569 | ... | ... | 8,86,539 | 63,54,352 | 25,98,706 |
| " 10 | ... | ... | 29 | 8,86,539 | 63,54,352 | 25,98,706 |
| " 11 | ... | ... | ... | 8,86,539 | 63,54,352 | 25,98,706 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th Jan. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 2-22nd Regiment of Foot, dated at Allahabad, this 11th day of January 1879.

| | |
|--|--|
| Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 645, Private James McVeigh. | At what Place Enlisted,— Liverpool. |
| Age.—41 years. | Parish and County in which Born,—Holycross, Longford. |
| Size.—5 feet 6 inches. | Marks.—None. |
| Color of— Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue. | Trade.—Laborer. |
| Date of Desertion,—3rd January 1879. | Coat or Jacket,—None. |
| Place of Desertion,—Fort Allahabad. | Waistcoat.—None. |
| Date of Enlistment,—1st January 1858. | Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimentals, except trowsers, found on banks of river Jamna. |
| | REMARKS.—None. |

H. E. GLASS, Lieut.-Col.,
Comdg. 2-22nd Regt.

Descriptive Roll of a Deserter from the Commissariat Department, dated at Sialkot, this 6th day of January 1879.

| | |
|--|---|
| Regimental No.—1636. | Town.—Retford. |
| Name.—Frederick J. B. Plant. | County.—Notts. |
| Rank.—Sergeant. | Country.—England. |
| Corps or Department.—H. M.'s 17th Regiment or Commissariat Department. | When and where first enlisted.—Westminster, London, on 9th June 1870. |
| Age.—21 years. | Corps, or in the Rolls of which borne.—H. M.'s 1-17th Regiment. |
| Height.—5 feet 7½ inches. | REMARKS.—Attached to the Sialkot Executive and absent without leave. |
| Complexion, fresh. | |
| Color of eyes.—Brown. | |
| Color of hair.—Dark brown. | |
| Occupation.—Clerk. | |

W. S. YOUNG, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Comst. Officer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|--------------|----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 222 | ... D 18—09381 | ... 100 | ... Teeka Ram Sah, Naini Tal. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 349 | ... D 11—20381 | ... 10 | ... Barrack Sergeant William Greaves, Bareilly. |
| 350 | ... D 11—75387 | ... 10 | ... The Soolia of Towargarh S. S., Gwalior Territory. |
| 351 | ... D 18—33792 | ... 100 | ... } Mr. A. E. Blake, Bareilly. |
| | ... D 4—78105 | ... 50 | ... } |
| 53 | ... D 14—14939 } mis- | ... 20 | ... Mr. R. Kennedy, Calcutta. |
| | ... " —14938 } matched | ... | ... |
| 54 | ... D 11—80293 } ditto | ... 10 | ... Revd. W. D. Cowley, D.D., Agra. |
| | ... " —80295 } | ... | ... |

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office: }
The 10th January 1879. }

H. G. KEENE,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|---|
| 1879. | | Rs. | |
| H 12 | C 44—98697 | ... 10 | ... Messrs. West & Co., Madras. |
| H 13 | M 26—24295 | ... 1,000 | ... Bhanji Jothani, Kaji Sayed Road, Bombay |
| H 14 | M 41—04885 | ... 10 | ... Messrs. Prondie & Co., Allahabad. |

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.: }
The 14th January 1879. }

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes | Value | Name of Claimant. |
|--------------|--------|--|
| | Rs. | |
| J 7—82148 | ... 5 | ... Commissioner, Madras, for M. Sreenivasa Row, License Tax Gumastah, Trichengode. |
| J 4—89889 | ... 50 | ... S. Saminatha Iyer, Assistant Master, A.V. School, Tripatore. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | |
|----------|-------|---|
| J 9—1001 | ... 1 | ... W. King, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bangalore. |
|----------|-------|---|

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office: }
The 8th January 1879. }

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|---|
| | Rs. | |
| H 7—08370 | ... 5 | ... } Mrs. Catherine Ruth Taylor, Rajahmundry. |
| I 8—14246 | ... 5 | ... } |
| I 8—14839 | ... 5 | ... P. Lakshmi Narasimham, Pleader, District Court, Vizagapatnam. |

ERRATUM.—In this Office Notice, dated 14th December 1878, of Lost Currency Notes claimed by Kedambi Kesavaiahulu, Head Draughtsman, Nedathavole, Godavery District, under the column value, for 20 read 50.

COCONADA.—Paper Currency Dept.: }
The 9th January 1879. }

C. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes | Value | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| | | Rs. | |
| 383 | ... O 35—31188 | ... 100 | } Babu Issanchunder Mukerjee. |
| | ... —31189 | ... 100 | |
| 384 | ... O 30—11690 | ... 50 each | } Messrs. R. Macallister & Co |
| | to | | |
| | ... —11700 | ... | |
| | L 93—86232 | ... 50 | |
| | ... —85467 | ... 50 | |
| | ... —85468 | ... 50 | |
| | ... —72034 | ... 50 | |
| | ... —93753 | ... 50 | |
| | ... —95442 | ... 50 | |
| | ... —95441 | ... 50 | |
| | ... —98447 | ... 50 | |
| | ... —98448 | ... 50 | |
| 386 | ... L 93—37893 | ... 50 | } The District Superintendent of Police, Dacca |
| | L 81—46372 | ... 50 | |
| | L 67—17673 | ... 50 | |
| | L 93—58063 | ... 50 | |
| | O 39—75362 | ... 10 | |
| | L 97—03907 | ... 10 | |
| | O 16—35632 | ... 10 | |
| | ... —69093 | ... 10 | |
| | O 17—99442 | ... 10 | |
| | ... —99443 | ... 10 | |
| | ... —99444 | ... 10 | |
| | O 20—36450 | ... 20 | |
| 387 | ... L 13—91165 | ... 50 | |
| 388 | ... O 35—16399 | ... 100 | Chunder Pershad |
| 389 | ... O 13—74188 | ... 10 | Shank Isma |
| 390 | ... O 33—17836 | ... 100 | Babu Anand Chunder Ghose |
| 391 | ... O 21—45395 | ... 20 | The Post Master General, N. W. Provinces |
| 392 | ... O 41—51939 | ... 10 | Mohammed |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|-----|----------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 214 | ... L 10—95725 | ... 5 | Babu Issanchunder Mukerjee |
| | ... —95789 | ... | |
| 215 | ... L 96—38631 | ... 10 | Babu Ojanta Kissen Sen |
| | ... —95510 | ... | |
| 216 | ... O 21—89376 | ... 20 | Mr. W. J. Answorth |
| | ... —86377 | ... | |
| 217 | ... O 22—86895 | ... 20 | |
| | ... —86896 | ... | |
| | O 5—34723 | ... 10 | Babu Badhan Chunder Mallick |
| | ... —34730 | ... | |
| | O 16—24540 | ... 10 | |
| | ... —24546 | ... | |
| 218 | ... A 96—18075 | ... 10 | Tenah B. Roy |
| | L 1—63763 | ... | |
| 219 | ... L 5—65559 | ... 10 | Messrs. Chunder Brothers, and Co |
| | ... —65560 | ... | |
| 233 | L 3—05679 | ... 10 | Babu Ganes Chunder Das |
| | L 1—50457 | ... | |
| 239 | ... L 74—14464 | ... 10 | Babu Moses Chunder Sanyal |
| | ... —14469 | ... | |
| 108 | ... L 1—62964 | ... 10 | Babu Lala Moh. |
| | A 97—28395 | ... 10 | |
| 119 | ... O 23—14740 | ... 20 | Mr. F. Mahoney. |
| 120 | ... L 95—68208 | ... 50 | Mr. H. H. Fox |
| | O 41—10478 | ... 10 | |
| 121 | ... O 35—25814 | ... 100 | Babu Issur Chunder Ghose |
| | ... —24123 | ... 100 | |
| 122 | ... A 21—77553 | ... 10 | } Babu Jagesh Chunder Ghos |
| | ... —33845 | ... 10 | |
| | A 19—08837 | ... 10 | |
| | ... —08878 | ... 10 | |
| 123 | ... O 23—24654 | ... 20 | Mr. C. G. D. Batts |
| 124 | ... O 9—91149 | ... 10 | Babu Purnu Chunder Dutta |
| 125 | ... L 97—59379 | ... 10 | Babu Kunal Chunder Chatterjee. |
| 126 | A 11—91165 | ... 50 | Babu Annaprasad Radra. |
| 427 | L 48—37182 | ... 20 | Ganesh Bhutta. |
| | L 58—51365 | ... 10 | |
| 128 | ... L 94—09426 | ... 100 | Mr. G. L. Smith, B.C.S. |
| 129 | O 11—02452 | ... 10 | Babu Hurro Chunder Mukerjee |
| 430 | ... O 19—35576 | ... 10 | } Hafez Mohamed. |
| | O 39—45744 | ... 10 | |

will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 22nd January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 20th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 24th January 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 23rd January 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 18th January 1879.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Anderson, Geo. | J. S. P. |
| Anger, F. W. | Jacob, Miss H. |
| Bates, Mrs. W. | Judah, R. |
| Beaver, Mrs. H. | Kelly, Mrs. |
| Bernett, J. | Kelly, Mrs. R. |
| Blair, R. W. | Kernot, A. |
| Blanford, Miss. | Lamb, J. |
| Bonnaud, W. H. | Lawrence, J. |
| Bowden, J. | Lee, R. |
| Brooks, Miss L. | Lestringe, Mrs. E. |
| Brooks, Miss S. | Lewis, Mrs. M. A. |
| Brown, J. | MacAuldy, A. |
| Burgess, W. S. | Mail, Mrs. |
| Carter, — | Martin, Mrs. |
| Clarke, Mrs. N. W. | Mell, A. N. |
| DeLeeuans, Miss. | Mowbray, Miss M. L. |
| D'Rozario, W. | Moyle, W. |
| Eales, H. | Nawells, C. |
| Edwards, Mrs. R. | Nelson, W. M. |
| Emin, E. T. | Nielsen, N. C. |
| Farrell, Thomas. | Nicolls, — |
| Faulkner, P. | Owens, M. |
| Faulkner, W. A. | Packer, G. W. |
| Finwick, P. | Plucknett, Mrs. |
| Fitzgerald, Mrs. A. | "Quill." |
| Gaston, L. | Russell, Mrs. A. W. |
| Gilmore, Messrs. | Robinson, G. W. |
| Gleeson, Miss Fanny. | Rouley, G. |
| Gould, G. | Saile, Mrs. |
| Graham, G. D. | Schurr, H. |
| Graves, Miss Eva. | Smith, Mrs. E. |
| Grevelink, G. | Taylor, — |
| Hardy, Mrs. | Taylor, W. |
| Harris, W. | Templeton, J. |
| Hay, C. A. | Thomas, Master. |
| Hay, H. | Thompson, Mrs. |
| Hebbard, — | Toot, O. |
| Hills, J. | Wells, E. |
| pe, George. | Wicks, W. |
| Howell, Mrs. | Williams, G. |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Aekhya Chunder Dutta. | Burnett, R. |
| Addington, E. | Bushby, P. W. |
| Alcock, A. W. | Carnegie, A. |
| Anderson, A. | Chennell, C. |
| Atkins, F. T. | Clarke, W. A. |
| Bailey, F. A. | Clarke, W. E. |
| Bazagette, C. N. | Colly, Miss A. |
| Beaver, P. | Cook, Capt. A. B. |
| Brinburg, M. | Cotton, T. F. |
| Blacus, M. | Coute, G. |
| Blagdon, G. | Davison, W. |
| Blanchard, Joseph. | Denton, J. |
| Boulard, Madam. | Dunobel, T. |
| Braham, Mrs. A. H. | Dunem, Chisney |
| Browning, Miss. | Eales, E. F. |
| Brown, Maitland. | Edward, George |
| Buckley, C. W. | Ephgrave, E. |
| Buller, S. | Fazool Uddin (draftsman). |
| Burnett, G. B. | Forbes, W. S., & Co. |

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Fontaine, M. | Lewis, — |
| Frear, Aneta. | Lewis, Lloyd. |
| Fuchs, E. | Levi, L. R. |
| Ferguson, D. | Littlewood, H. |
| Gage, W. and | Lonnun, A. |
| Gayapershad. | Man, G. O. |
| Gilbert, T. | Marshall, F. |
| Greaves, W. | Mitchell, C. |
| Green, Mrs. | MacWilliams, Miss. |
| Greer, H. | Mechin, Baron B. |
| Grief, L. | Moor, Thomas. |
| Grime, Mrs. J. T. V. | Nejeeballah, Shaik. |
| Guiblander, E. | Nicolay, Mrs. |
| Halford, J. | Nelson, H. R. |
| Hart, J. | P. D. C. |
| Hawkins, Mrs. R. | Patterson, R. |
| Hollstrom, Miss. | Perrin Mari, Monsieur. |
| Hill, E. | Power, — |
| Humble, Mrs. | Remaud, M. D. |
| Hutchinson, W. E. | Sanders, A. |
| Hyne, Mrs. Isabella. | Simpson, — |
| Innes, T. E. D. | Smith, Mrs. H. |
| Jennings, N. E. | Sri Newasa Acharaya. |
| Janney, L. R. | Van Lank, — |
| Jameson, James. | Waddel, J. |
| Johnson, Miss. | Waller, A. B. |
| Kennedy, Mrs. H. | West, Mrs. E. |
| Kirkton, C. | White, Mrs. M. |
| Langtyre, C. | Whitlam, Dr. R. |
| Leith, Tyrrell. | Williams, W. J. |

Newspapers.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Davison, W. | Lander, W. |
| Forbes, W. S., & Co. | McWilliam, D. |
| Garrick, R. | Nailer, A. S. |
| Gould, G. | Printer, J. |
| Hamilton, Capt. W. R. | Prince, John. |
| Hawkins, Mrs. | Wallace, F. C. |

Registered Letters.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Adolph, Lonnon. | Robinson, Peter. |
| Duncan, Chesney. | Roe, Lieut. R. J. |
| Francis, W. C. | Treyor, Major. R. E. |
| Lawler, Ed. | Umaia, Mrs. |
| MacLeod, C. H. | Thomas, C. |
| Ranier, H. (Insp., Tra. P. O.) | |

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudd and Rohitkhund Railway.

From this date the prices of Sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

| BEAMS— | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|-----------------|
| 21 feet length | @ | Rs. 2 10 0 | per cubic foot. |
| 22 " | " | 2 12 0 | " |
| 23 " | " | 2 14 0 | " |
| 24 " | " | 3 0 0 | " |

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------|-----------------|
| from 12 to 20 feet | @ | Rs. 2 8 0 | per cubic foot. |
| under 12 & over 7 " | " | 2 4 0 | " |
| under 7 " | " | 2 0 0 | " |

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

KUNHYALAI,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 9th December 1878.

500 Rupees Reward.

The above reward will be given by the Government of India for the best *Sanitary Primer* suitable for use in Indian schools, both English and Vernacular. The work must be in the English language from which it will afterwards be translated into the principal languages of India: it must be simple, without theories, and thoroughly practical, showing in particular the chief sanitary defects of Indian towns and villages and the best means of remedying these defects, and it must not cover more than from 21 to 30 pages of print of small pica octavo size. Competing Primers, either in print or *manuscript*, to be sent so as to arrive not later than the 1st April 1879 at the Home Office, Calcutta. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT:

SIMLA,

The 4th October 1878.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

~~PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.~~

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series.—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and

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| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---|
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| " " ALLAHABAD SERIES ... | " 1 | 0 |
| Complete set ... | " 4 | 0 |

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MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS. &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA,

*And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government
Printing, S. Hastings Street.*

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 5.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Rs. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Rs. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, L.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlac and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, L.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byrangore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, L.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. Price, Re. 1.

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. Price, Re. 1.

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynan and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

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 „ 6. Red lights at Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.
 „ 7. Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden.
 „ 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.
 „ 9. Rock off Pegu Coast.
 „ 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
 „ 11. “Intermediate” light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
 „ 12. Position of Cochin Light-house.
 „ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.
 „ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
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 „ 9. Fairway Buoy at Fals Point, Orissa.
 „ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
 „ Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
 „ 11. Corrected positions of Zelaya Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Haush Islands, Red Sea.
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 „ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
 „ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
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 „ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
 „ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca, Salangore-MalaCast.
 „ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
 „ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
 „ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Chedule Island.
 „ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light vessel.
 „ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information)
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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st December 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1878.

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section 4.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, section four; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. In the said section, for the words "local law" in each of the places where they occur, the words "any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor, or a Lieutenant-Governor, in Council" shall be substituted; and for the words "landlord and tenant," the words "landholders and their tenants or agents" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act X of 1877, section 4.

D. FITZPATRICK,
to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th January, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1879.

THE STAMP ACT, 1879.

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STAMP-DUTY ON DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS.

SCHEDULE II.

INSTRUMENTS EXEMPTED FROM STAMP-DUTY.

SCHEDULE III.

ACTS REPEALED.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Short title. | 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Stamp Act, 1879." |
| Local extent. | It extends to the whole of British India; And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1879. |
| Commencement. | |
| 2. On and after that day, the Acts specified in the third schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules made under the General Stamp Act, 1869, and then in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder. And all references made to the General Stamp Act, 1869, in enactments passed subse- | |

quently thereto, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, -

(1.) "Banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:

"Bill of exchange." (2.) "Bill of exchange" includes a hundi:

(3.) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a vessel or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver the same at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated:

(4.) "Bond" means—

"Bond." (a) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself

to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be.

(b) any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(c) any instrument so attested whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

(5.) "Chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after this Act comes into force, chargeable under this Act, and, as applied to any other instrument, chargeable under the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or, when several persons execute the instrument at different times, first executed:

(6.) "Cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a banker and payable on demand:

(7.) "Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue: in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sind and the limits of the town of Bombay, a Revenue Commissioner: in Sind, the Commissioner: in the Panjāb, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

(8.) "Collector" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and, without those limits, the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer whom the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

(9.) "Conveyance" means any instrument by which property (whether moveable or immoveable) is transferred on sale:

(10.) "Duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means stamped, or written upon paper bearing an impressed stamp, in accordance with the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed:

(11.) "Instrument of partition" means any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority:

(12.) "Lease" means a lease of immoveable property and includes also

(a) a pattā,

(b) a kabūliyat or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy or pay or deliver rent for, immoveable property,

any instrument by which tolls of any description are let, and

(c) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is granted:

(13.) "Mortgage-deed" includes every instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers, or creates, to or in favour of another, a right over specified property:

(14.) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

(15.) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event:

It includes a life-policy:

(16.) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to Court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act in the stead of the person executing it:

(17.) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whereby any money or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or whereby any other moveable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person:

(18.) "Schedule" means a schedule to this Act annexed:

(19.) "Settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition in writing, of moveable or immoveable property, made—

(a) in consideration of marriage,

(b) for the purpose of distributing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or

(c) for any religious or charitable purpose:

It includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition:

(20.) "Vessel" means anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

(21.) "Written" and "writing" include every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper.

4. The schedules and everything therein contained shall be read and construed as part of this Act.

Schedules to be read as part of Act.

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to duty.

5. Subject to the exemptions contained in the second schedule, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in the first schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say:—

(a) every instrument mentioned in the first schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the first day of April 1879;

(b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and

(c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in the first schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India, and is received in British India.

6. Where, in the case of any sale, lease, mortgage or settlement, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed for the conveyance, lease, mortgage or settlement in the first schedule, and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that schedule.

Several instruments used in single transactions.

The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments so employed shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the principal instrument.

7. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Act.

Instruments relating to several distinct matters.

Subject to the provisions of the first clause of this section, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in the first schedule shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties; but nothing herein contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

Instruments coming within several descriptions in schedule I.

8. The Governor General in Council may, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, Power to reduce or remit rates of duty

(a) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

(b) cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

B.—Of Stamps and the Mode of using them.

9. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps—

Duties how to be paid.

(a) according to the provisions herein contained, or

(b) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct.

The rules made under this section may, among other matters, regulate—

(1) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used,

(2) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of stamps which may be used,

(3) in the case of hundis—the size of the paper on which they are written.

10. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely:—

Use of adhesive stamps.

(a) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets;

(b) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(c) entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of a High Court;

(d) notarial acts; and

(e) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations.

11. Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty and which has been executed by any person, shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again,

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

and whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

12. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp shall be written in such manner, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

How instruments stamped with impressed stamps are to be written.

13. No second instrument chargeable with

Only one instrument to be on same stamp.

duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which instrument chargeable with duty has already been written: provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payment or delivery of which is secured thereby.

14. Every instrument written in contravention

Instrument written contrary to section 12 or 13 deemed unstamped.

of section twelve or thirteen, shall be deemed to be unstamped.

15. Where the duty with which an instrument

Denoting duty.

is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in

any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made in writing to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first-mentioned instrument in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe.

C.—Of the Time of stamping Instruments.**16. All instruments chargeable with duty and**

Instruments executed in British India.

executed by any person in British India shall be stamped before or at the time of

execution.

17. Every instrument chargeable with duty

Instruments other than bills, cheques and notes executed out of British India.

executed only out of British India, and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it

has been first received in British India; or, where such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Collector, and he shall stamp the same, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

18. The first holder in British India of any bill

Bills, cheques and notes drawn out of British India.

of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India shall,

before he presents the same for acceptance or payment, or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in British India, affix thereto the proper stamp and cancel the same:

Provided that if, at the time any such bill, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in British India, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section eleven, and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the time required by this Act, such stamp shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled. But nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any penalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp.

D.—Of Valuations for duty.**19. Where an instrument is chargeable with**

Conversion of amount expressed in certain currencies.

ad valorem duty in respect of an amount expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, francs or dollars, such

duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the following scale:—

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees:

One hundred francs are equivalent to forty rupees:

One Mexican or China dollar is equivalent to two rupees four annas.

20. Where an instrument is chargeable with

Conversion of amount expressed in other foreign currencies.

ad valorem duty in respect of any money expressed in any other foreign or colonial currency, such duty shall be

calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

21. Where an instrument is chargeable with

Stock and marketable securities how to be valued.

ad valorem duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such

duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

22. Where an instrument contains a statement

Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price.

of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped

in accordance with such statement, it shall, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

23. Where interest is expressly made payable

Instruments reserving interest.

by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with

duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

24. Where any property is transferred to any

How transfer in consideration of debt, or subject to future payment, &c., to be charged.

person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contin-

gently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty.

25. Where an instrument is executed to secure

Valuation in case of annuity, &c.

the payment of an annuity, or other sum payable periodically, or where the consider-

ation for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument, or the consideration for such conveyance (as the case may be), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be—

(a) where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(b) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance; and

(c) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance.

26. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be, or (in the case of an instrument executed before this Act comes into force) could not have been, ascertained, at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient.

27. The consideration (if any) and all other facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

28. (a.) Where any property has been contracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole, and is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts by different instruments, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, so that a distinct consideration for each separate part is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of such distinct consideration.

(b.) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole, by two or more persons jointly, or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased, for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.

(c.) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person, and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration for the sale by the original purchaser to the sub-purchaser.

(d.) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the whole, or any part, thereof, to any other person or persons, and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons in parts, the conveyance of each part sold to a sub-purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the consideration paid by such sub-pur-

chaser, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration, and the conveyance of the residue (if any) of such property to the original purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the excess of the original consideration over the aggregate of the considerations paid by the sub-purchasers :

Provided that the duty on such last mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than one rupee.

(e.) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration paid by him, and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable with a duty equal to that which would be chargeable on a conveyance for the consideration obtained by such original seller; or where such duty would exceed five rupees, with a duty of five rupees.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

29. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(a) in the case of any instrument described in numbers 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 21, 28, 29, 30, 41, 53, 54, 55, 57 and 60 (a) and (b) of the first schedule—by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument :

(b) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured :

(c) in the case of a conveyance—by the grantee : in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee :

(d) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor :

(e) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein, or when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue-authority, in such proportion as such authority directs :

(f) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares : and

(g) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AND STAMPS.

30. When any instrument, whether executed

or not, and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and

the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable :

and may for that purpose require to be furnished with an abstract of the instrument, and also with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the

duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such abstract and evidence have been furnished according to :

Provided that no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an enquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and every person by whom any such evidence is furnished shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty he may have incurred under this Act by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

31. When an instrument brought to the Collector under section thirty is in his opinion of a description chargeable with duty and

(a) the Collector determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(b) the duty determined by the Collector under section thirty, or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined, has been paid,

the Collector shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

When such instrument is in his opinion not chargeable with duty, the Collector shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped, or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped:

Nothing in this section shall authorize the Collector to endorse—

any instrument executed or first executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution or first execution (as the case may be);

any instrument executed or first executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in British India; or

any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

32. Every payment of a fee under section thirty shall be made in stamps, or cash, as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct.

Payment of fees under section 30 how made.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

33. Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office except an officer of Police,

before whom any instrument chargeable in his opinion with duty is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a criminal Court to examine or impound any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act:

Provided also that, in the case of a Judge of a High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

The Local Government may from time to time, in cases of doubt, determine who shall be deemed to be, for the purpose of this section, persons in charge of public offices.

34. No instrument chargeable with duty

shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Provided that—
1st, any such instrument, not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;

2nd, nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a criminal Court other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act;

3rd, when an instrument has been admitted in evidence, such admission shall not, except as provided in section fifty, be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

Admission of instrument not to be questioned.

35. When the person impounding an instrument under section thirty-three has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence upon payment of a penalty as provided by section thirty-four, he shall send to the Collector an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of the duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Collector, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Collector.

36. When a copy of an instrument is sent to a Collector under the first paragraph of section thirty-five, he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf, refund any portion of the penalty in excess of five rupees which has been paid in respect of such instrument, or

when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section twelve, or section thirteen, he may refund the whole penalty so paid.

37. When the Collector impounds any instrument under section thirty-three, or receives any instrument sent to him under the second clause of section thirty-five, he shall adopt the following procedure :—

(a.) If he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and shall upon application made to him in this behalf deliver such instrument to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct.

(b.) If the Collector is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five rupees ; or if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, then such penalty, not less than five rupees and not more than ten times the amount of such duty or portion, as he thinks fit :

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section twelve or section thirteen, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this section.

Every certificate under clause (a) of this section shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

38. If any instrument chargeable with duty and which is not duly stamped is produced by any person of his own motion before the Collector within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Collector the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped, and offers to pay to the Collector the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Collector is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections thirty-three and thirty-seven, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

39. When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section thirty-four, section thirty-seven or section

thirty-eight, the person admitting such instrument in evidence, or the Collector (as the case may be), shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or (as the case may be) the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct :

Provided that no instrument which has been admitted in evidence upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-four shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Collector has certified that its further detention is necessary and has not cancelled such certificate :

Provided also that nothing in this section shall affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 144, clause 3.

40. The payment of a penalty under this chapter in respect of an instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp-law in respect of such instrument :

But no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such a penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Collector that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

41. When any duty or penalty has been paid, under section thirty-four, section thirty-seven or section thirty-eight, by any person in respect of an instrument, and by agreement, or under the provisions of section twenty-nine or any other enactment in force at the time such instrument was executed, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid ; and for the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under section thirty-nine shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

42. When any penalty is paid under section thirty-four or thirty-seven, the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such penalty wholly or in part.

43. If any instrument sent to a Collector under the second paragraph of section thirty-five be lost, destroyed or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be

made at the expense of such first-mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

44. When any bill of exchange or promissory note chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any cheque, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided may pay the sum payable upon such bill, note or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid.

But nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty he may have incurred in relation to such bill, note or cheque.

CHAPTER V.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

45. If any Collector acting under section thirty, section thirty-seven or section thirty-eight feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, and such Authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, and he shall proceed to assess and charge the duty (if any) in conformity with such decision.

46. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may state any case referred to it under section forty-five or otherwise coming to its notice and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council—to the High Court of Judicature at Madras or Bombay as the case may be: if it arises in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh—to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces: if it arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb—to the Chief Court of the Panjáb: if it arises in the Central Provinces—to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; and if it arises in any other part of British India—to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

47. If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue-Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

48. The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded: and it shall send to the Revenue-Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue-Authority shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

49. If any Court other than a Court mentioned in section forty-six feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under the first proviso to section thirty-four, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court or Chief Court to which, if he were the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, he would under section forty-six refer the same, and such Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section forty-six, and send a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

References made under this section, when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and when made by any subordinate Revenue Court shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

50. When any Court in the exercise of civil or revenue jurisdiction makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-four, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Collector, take such order into consideration; and if it is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section thirty-four, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

When any declaration has been recorded under this section, the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Collector and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument; and thereupon the Collector may, notwithstanding anything contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under section thirty-nine, or in section forty, prosecute any person for any offence against the stamp-law which the Collector considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which according to the determination of such

Court was payable in respect of the instrument under section thirty-four is paid to the Collector, unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty :

Provided also that, except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section thirty-nine.

CHAPTER VI.

ALLOWANCES FOR SPOILED STAMPS AND STAMPS NO LONGER REQUIRED.

51. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely :—

(a.) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person .

(b.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of his hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negotiated, issued or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner, and which, being a bill of exchange or cheque, has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon :

(c.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note :

(d.) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say :—

- (1) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found by a competent Court to be absolutely void in law from the beginning :
- (2) an instrument executed by any person, but afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended :
- (3) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which, by reason of the death of any person, by whom it is necessary that it

should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed :

- (4) an instrument executed by any party thereto which, for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended :

an instrument executed by any party thereto which, by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose

- (6) an instrument executed by any party thereto which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped :
- (7) an instrument executed by any party thereto which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped :

Provided that in the case of an executed instrument—

- (a) such instrument is given up to be cancelled :
- (b) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date of execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent out of British India, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in British India :

Provided also that, in the case of stamped paper not having any executed instrument written thereon, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid

52. When any person has inadvertently used, for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Act, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty, or when any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section fourteen owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provi-

sions of section twelve, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

53. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps, the Collector may give in lieu thereof (a) other stamps of the same description and value, or, (b) if required, and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value, or (c) at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

54. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by such person with a *bona fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full price thereof, and that it was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which it is so delivered.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

55. The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules consistent herewith for regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

56. The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent herewith to carry out generally the purposes of this Act.

57. All powers exercisable from time to time may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

All rules made under this Act other than rules made under section fifty-five shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and all rules made under section fifty-five shall be published in the local Gazette. All rules published as required by this section shall, upon such publication, have the force of law.

58. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in amount, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value shall, on demand

by the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

59. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under any enactment for the time being in force relating to Court-fees.

60. Every Local Government shall cause this Act to be translated, indexed and sold cheaply. Act to be carefully translated into the principal vernacular languages of the territories administered by it. A full alphabetical index shall be added to every such translation, and the translation and index shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

CHAPTER VIII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

61. Any person drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped,

any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, and

any person voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees :

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section thirty-four, section thirty-seven or section fifty, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

62. Any person required by section eleven to cancel an adhesive stamp and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

63. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, (a) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section twenty-seven to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth, or

(b) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits, fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

64. Any person who, being required under section fifty-eight to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same, or who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

65. Every person who—

(a) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any contract of insurance, and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance; or

(b) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

66. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

67. Whoever, with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made, and whoever, knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same,

and whoever, with the like intent, practises or for other devices to defraud the revenue, is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Act or any other law for the time being in force,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

68. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section fifty-five, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

69. No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Act, or the General Stamp Act, 1869, or any Act thereby repealed, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally, or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

70. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

71. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any district or Presidency-town in which such instrument is found, as well as in any district or Presidency-town in which such offence might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

72. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act, or the rules made under it:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

SCHEDULE I.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|
| 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession | One anna. |
| 2. ADMINISTRATION-BOND | The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14). |
| ADOPTION DEED | See <i>Instrument, No. 38.</i> |
| 3. AFFIDAVIT or declaration in writing on oath or affirmation made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 1).</i> | One rupee. |
| 4. AGREEMENT TO LEASE | The same duty as a Lease (No. 39). |
| 5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT (a.) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange ... (b.) Whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the right so relinquished ... (c.) If not otherwise provided for by this Act... .. <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 2).</i> | One anna. Four annas. Eight annas. |
| 6. APPOINTMENT, in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will | Fifteen rupees. |
| 7. APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 3 & 4).</i> | The same duty as an award (No. 10). |
| APPRENTICESHIP DEED | See <i>Instrument, No. 31.</i> |
| 8. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY | Twenty-five rupees. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. | |
|---|---|--|--------------------|
| 9. ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court | | Two hundred and fifty rupees. | |
| ASSIGNMENT | See <i>Conveyance, No. 21 and Transfer, No. 60.</i> | | |
| AUTHORITY TO ADOPT | See <i>Instrument, No. 38.</i> | | |
| 10. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit | (a.) Where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000 | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount. | |
| See <i>Exemption, Schedule II (No. 6).</i> | (b.) In any other case | Five rupees. | |
| | (a.) When payable on demand and the amount exceeds Rs. 20 | One anna. | |
| | (b.) When payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight. If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed | If drawn singly. If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set. If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set. | |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 11. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not being a cheque, bond, bank-note or currency-note | If it exceeds 200 and does not exceed | 200 | 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 |
| | " 400 | 400 | 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 |
| | " 600 | 600 | 0 6 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 |
| | " 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 10 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 |
| | " 1,200 | 1,200 | 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 4 0 |
| | " 1,500 | 1,500 | 1 8 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 |
| | " 2,500 | 2,500 | 1 8 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 |
| | For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000 | ... | 1 8 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 |
| | For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 30,000 | ... | 3 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 |
| | And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 | ... | 6 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|---|
| 11. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, &c.— <i>contd.</i> | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of such bill or note. |
| 12. BILL OF LADING | Four annas. If a Bill of Lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set. |
| <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 7).</i> | |
| 13. BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Act) | |
| <i>See Administration-Bond (No. 2), Customs-Bond (No. 24), Indemnity-Bond (No. 28), Security-Bond (No. 14).</i> | |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 8).</i> | |
| (c) When the amount or value secured does not exceed | Rs. 10 |
| When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 10, but does not exceed | 50 |
| When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed | 100 |
| and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 | up to 1,000 |
| and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 14. BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money received by virtue thereof | Two rupees eight annas. The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). Five rupees. |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 8 and 12).</i> | |
| 15. BOTTOMRY-BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). |
| 16. CERTIFICATE OF SALE, granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue-officer | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money. |

SCHEDULE I—continued

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|---|--------|--------------------|
| 17. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT | evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association | ... | ... | One anna. |
| 18. CHARTER-PARTY, | that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer | ... | ... | One rupee. |
| 19. CHEQUE, | for an amount exceeding twenty rupees | ... | ... | One anna. |
| 20. COMPOSITION-DEED, | that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors | ... | ... | Ten rupees. |
| 21. CONVEYANCE, | not being a TRANSFER mentioned in No. 60. | When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed | Rs. 50 | Eight annas. |
| See Exemptions, Schedule II, (Nos. 5 and 17). | | When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed... | 100 | One rupee. |
| | | For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to ... | 1,000 | One rupee. |
| | | and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of ... | 1,000 | Five rupees. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|---|
| CO-PARTNERSHIP... See <i>Instrument, No. 32.</i> | |
| 22. COPY OR EXTRACT, certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to Court-fees ... | (a.) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee. ... |
| | Eight annas. |
| | (b.) In any other case ... |
| | One rupee. |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 9 and 10).</i> | |
| 23. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid ... | (a.) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee. |
| | The same duty as is payable on the original. |
| | (b.) In any other case ... |
| | One rupee. |
| 24. CUSTOMS-BOND ... | The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14). |
| 25. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property, when made by any writing not being a will ... | |
| | Fifteen rupees. |
| 26. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees ... | |
| | One anna. |
| DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS ... DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ... DUPLICATE ... | See <i>Instrument, No. 29.</i> See <i>Instrument, No. 33.</i> See <i>Counterpart, No. 23.</i> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|--|-----|--|
| 27. ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKIL OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent ... | In the case of an Advocate or Vakíl | ... | Five hundred rupees. |
| | In the case of an Attorney | ... | Two hundred and fifty rupees. |
| See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 11). | | | |
| EXCHANGE ... | See Instrument, No. 35. | | |
| EXTRACT ... | See Copy, No. 22. | | |
| FURTHER CHARGE ... | See Instrument, No. 39. | | |
| GIFT ... | See Instrument, No. 36. | | |
| 28. INDEMNITY-BOND ... | .. | ... | The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14). |
| INSPECTORSHIP-DEED | See Commission-deed, No. 29. | | |
| 29. INSTRUMENT ENDORSING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made up of the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property | (a.) When such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument. | | The same duty as a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured. |
| | (b.) When such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument. | | Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured. |
| 30. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY ... | (a.) When the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 11, clause (a), of this schedule. | | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such instrument. |
| | (b.) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 11, clause (b), of this schedule. | | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such instrument. |
| 31. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship (No. 9 of this schedule) | ... | ... | Five rupees. |
| See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 12). | | | |
| 32. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP | ... | ... | Ten rupees. |
| 33. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ... | ... | ... | Five rupees. |
| 34. INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage | ... | ... | One rupee. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|---|
| 35. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument. |
| 36. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT (OTHER THAN A SETTLEMENT OR WILL) | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument. |
| 37. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of the value of the property divided as set forth in such instrument. |
| 38. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT | Ten rupees. |
| INSURANCE ... See <i>Policy, No. 49.</i> | |
| 39. LEASE See <i>Agreement to lease (No. 4).</i> See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 13).</i> | <div>(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease purports to be for a term—</div> <div>of less than one year ... The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.</div> <div>of not less than one year, but not more than three years ... The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the average annual rent reserved.</div> <div>exceeding three years ... The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.</div> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|--|
| 39. LEASE,— <i>contd.</i> See <i>Agreement to lease</i> (No. 4). See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II</i> (No. 13). | <div>(b) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...</div> <div>(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved...</div> <div>(d) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved ...</div> <div>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.</div> <div>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.</div> <div>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered : Provided that, when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.</div> |
| 40. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company, or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company ... | One anna. |
| 41. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn ... | One anna. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|--|
| 42. LETTER OF LI-CENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion | Ten rupees. |
| 43. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY | Fifteen rupees. |
| 44. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 14, No. 15, No. 29 or No. 55 of this schedule. | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed. |
| See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II, No. 12, and No. 14 (b).</i> | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such deed. |
| 45. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public | One rupee. |
| 46. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees | One anna. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. | |
|---|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 47. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ... | | Eight annas. | |
| PARTITION ... See <i>Instrument, No. 37.</i> | | | |
| PARTNERSHIP ... See <i>Instrument, Nos. 32 and 33.</i> | | | |
| 48. PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India ... | | One hundred rupees. | |
| | | If drawn singly. | If drawn in duplicate, for each part. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 49. POLICY OF INSURANCE ... <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 14 (a)).</i> | (a). In the case of Sea-insurance— When the amount insured does not exceed ... Rs. 1,000 | 0 4 0 | 0 2 0 |
| | And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 1,000 | 0 4 0 | 0 2 0 |
| | (b). In the case of any other insurance— When the amount insured does not exceed ... 1,000 | 0 6 0 | 0 3 0 |
| | And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 1,000 | 0 6 0 | 0 3 0 |
| 50. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY, not being a proxy chargeable under No. 51. ... | | Eight annas. | |
| (a.) When executed for the purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction ... | | | |
| (b.) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a) ... | | One rupee. | |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|---|
| <p>50. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY, not being a proxy chargeable under No. 51—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>(c.) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...</p> <p>(d.) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...</p> <p>(e.) In any other case ...</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>—For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.</p> | <p>Five rupees.</p> <p>Ten rupees.</p> <p>One rupee for each person authorized.</p> |
| <p>PROMISSORY NOTE See <i>Bill of Exchange, No. 11.</i></p> | |
| <p>PROTEST, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note ...</p> | <p>See <i>Notarial Act, No. 45.</i></p> |
| <p>PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such</p> | <p>See <i>Notarial Act, No. 45.</i></p> |
| <p>51. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of—</p> <p>(a.) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable:</p> <p>(b.) Municipal Commissioners:</p> <p>(c.) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution ...</p> | <p>One anna.</p> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|--|
| 52. RECEIPT FOR ANY MONEY OR OTHER PROPERTY THE AMOUNT OR VALUE OF WHICH EXCEEDS TWENTY RUPEES | One anna. |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 15).</i> | |
| 53. RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY ... { (a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ... (b.) In any other case ... | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the re-conveyance. Ten rupees. |
| 54. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property ... { (a.) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed 1,000 ... (b.) In any other case ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount or value as set forth in the release. Five rupees. |
| 55. RESPONDENTIA-BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). |
| 56. REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property by any instrument other than a will | Ten rupees. |
| 57. SETTLEMENT | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement. |
| 58. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel | One anna. |
| SPECIFICATION ... <i>See Petition, No. 48.</i> | |

SCHEDULE I—concluded.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|---|---|
| 59. SURRENDER OF LEASE | OF ... | (a.) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees ... | The duty with which such lease is chargeable. |
| <i>See Exemption Schedule II (No. 16).</i> | | (b.) In any other case ... | Five rupees. |
| 60. TRANSFER | ... | (a.) Of shares in a Company or Association ... | One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21). |
| | | (b.) Of any interest secured by a Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance— | |
| | | 1. If the duty on such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five rupees ... | The duty with which such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable. |
| | | 2. In any other case ... | Five rupees. |
| | | (c.) Of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, section 31 | Ten rupees. |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 17).</i> | (d.) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration ... | Five rupees. | |
| TRUST | ... | <i>See Declaration, No. 25. Revocation, No. 56.</i> | |
| VALUATION | ... | <i>See Appraisement, No. 7.</i> | |
| 61. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be | .. | ... | Four annas. |

SCHEDULE II.

INSTRUMENTS EXEMPTED FROM STAMP-DUTY.

1. Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—
 - (a) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;
 - (b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or
 - (c) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.
2. Agreement or memorandum of agreement—
 - (a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 46 of schedule I;
 - (b) for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that Province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner;
 - (c) made by raiyats for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - (d) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;
 - (e) made regarding the occupancy of land denoted by a survey-number, and the payment of revenue therefor, under Bombay Act I of 1865;
 - (f) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.
3. Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.
4. Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.
5. Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No. XX of 1847, section 5.
6. Award under Bombay Act VI of 1873, section 81, or Bombay Act III of 1874, section 18.
7. Bill of lading, when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.
8. Bond when executed by—
 - (a) the sureties of middlemen (amlardárs or khattadárs) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - (b) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with Bengal Act III of 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
 - (c) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.
9. Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.
10. Copy of registration of emigrants furnished under section 27 or section 29 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.
11. Entry—
 - (a) of an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court, when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court established by Royal Charter;
 - (b) on the roll of any High Court, as an attorney, of an articulated clerk bound as such before this Act comes into force.
12. Instruments—
 - (a) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;
 - (b) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by virtue thereof;
 - (c) of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under Act XIX of 1850 or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.

13. Leases and Counterparts—

- (a) Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 ;
- (b) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees ;
- (c) Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.

14. Letter—

- (a) of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance :

Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.

- (b) of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

15. Receipt—

- (a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under this schedule, No. 18, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured ;
- (b) for any payment of money without consideration ;
- (c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of inam lands ;
- (d) for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity ;
- (e) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity ;
- (f) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity ;
- (g) given by a headman or lambardar for land-revenue or taxes collected by him ;
- (h) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for :

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for ;

Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

16. Surrender of lease when such lease is exempted from duty.

17. Transfers by endorsement—

- (a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note ;
- (b) of a bill of lading ;
- (c) of a policy of insurance ;
- (d) of mortgages of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India ;
- (e) of securities of the Government of India ;
- (f) of a warrant for goods (No. 61 of schedule I).

General Exemption.

18. Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.

SCHEDULE III.

ACTS REPEALED.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------|---|--|
| XX of 1847 ... | Copyright ... | In section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty." |
| X of 1866 ... | The Indian Companies Act ... | In section eleven, the words "shall bear the same stamp as if it were a deed, and." In section sixteen, the words "they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed." |
| XVIII of 1869 ... | The General Stamp Act ... | The whole. |
| VII of 1871 ... | The Indian Emigration Act | In sections twenty-seven and twenty-nine, the words "which shall not require a stamp." |
| XIX of 1873 ... | The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873. | In section one hundred and eighty-three, the words "stamped or." |
| II of 1874 ... | The Administrator General's Act. | In section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten rupees and." |
| IX of 1874 ... | The European Vagrancy Act | In section seventeen, the words "may be on unstamped paper and." |
| XV of 1876 ... | Bombay Municipal Debentures | In section two, the words "and no such indorsement shall be chargeable with any stamp-duty." |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st December 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 11 of 1878.

THE RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS BILL, 1878.

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A Bill to Appoint Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the management of the affairs of the port of Rangoon, and for that purpose to appoint Commissioners: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. This Act may be called "The Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879."
- 2. It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may notify in the *British Burma Gazette*, and it shall extend—
 - (a) to the Port of Rangoon as for the time being defined by the Local Government under the provisions of this or any other Act;

(b) to the approaches as for the time being defined as aforesaid to the said port;

(c) to such parts of the river and other places or things outside the said port and the approaches to the said port as in this Act provided.

But nothing in this Act contained shall affect—

(a) any power or authority vested in the Chief Revenue Authority, or the Collector of Customs, under any law for the time being in force; or

(b) the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma under the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, section 28.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Port" means the port of Rangoon:

"The River" means any flowing water within a radius of eight statute miles from Soolay Pagoda wharf navigable by vessels, and includes the bank up to high-water mark:

"High-water mark" means a line drawn through the highest points reached by ordinary spring-tides at any season of the year, or through any lower points which may be declared or described by the Local Government under section 4:

"Low-water mark" means the lowest point reached by ebb-spring tides at any season of the year:

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Land" includes the bed of the river below high-water mark, and also things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth; and the expression

"Commissioners" means the Commissioners appointed under this Act.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may from time to time alter the limits within which this Act shall be in force, and declare or describe by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, or by means of maps, posts, or otherwise, the extent of such limits or any portion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONERS.

5. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, appoint persons either by name or by virtue of their office, to be Commissioners for the port of Rangoon. Provided that

(a) the number of such Commissioners holding office at one and the same time shall not be more than twelve or less than nine;

(b) the number of such Commissioners who are persons holding salaried offices under Government shall be—

(i) not less than four or more than six, when the total number of Commissioners is eleven or twelve.

(ii) not less than three or more than five, when the total number of Commissioners is nine or ten.

6. Commissioners appointed under section 5 shall hold office for two years, and may thereafter be re-appointed; but the Local Government may at any time accept the resignation of any such Commissioner.

7. Notwithstanding anything in sections and 6, the Local Government may—
Removal of Com-
missioners.

(a) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council by written order direct that any Commissioner shall cease from a specified date to be a Commissioner;

(b) by written order direct that any Commissioner therein named who, without the written consent of the Local Government, absents himself from six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners, shall cease to be a Commissioner:

And the Commissioner so named shall cease to be a Commissioner accordingly.

8. The Local Government may from time to time appoint one of the Commissioners to be Chairman and another of the Commissioners to be Vice-Chairman, cancel such appointment, and fix the remuneration, if any, which the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall respectively receive.

9. Every appointment, cancellation of appointment, and removal from office made, and resignation accepted, under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, shall be notified in the *British Burma Gazette*.
Appointments, &c.,
to be notified.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.

10. Subject to the powers respectively conferred on, and reserved to, the Governor General in Council and the Local Government by this Act or by any general or local law, the execution and administration of the powers and trusts created and declared by this Act shall be vested in the Commissioners.
Administration vests
in Commissioners.

11. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may acquire and hold movable or immovable property within or without the limits of the port, and with the same sanction may lease, mortgage, sell or exchange such property.
Power to hold pro-
perty.

12. The property specified in schedule (A) hereto annexed, shall be vested in the Commissioners, provided that—
Transfer of Govern-
ment property to Com-
missioners.

(a) no buildings or other permanent structures shall be erected thereon, except with the sanction of, and on plans to be previously approved of by, the Local Government;

(b) any portion of such property required by Government for a public purpose may be resumed by Government without claim to compensation on the part of the Commissioners erected thereon with the sanction of the Local Government subsequently to the passing of this Act.

(c) nothing in this section shall apply to, or affect the rights or interests of, private persons or of the Municipality of Rangoon in any such property or the land occupied as a Government timber depôt or the land occupied or to be occupied by Government for the defences of the port or for the Strand Bank Railway.

(d) out of the rents and income derived from the property aforesaid, the Local Government may assign annually to the municipality of Rangoon such sum, not exceeding the average of the sums so assigned during the five years last pre-

ceding the passing of this Act, as the Local Government thinks fit.

(e) if any question should arise between the Government and the Commissioners as to the boundaries of any portion of such land, the Local Government may define and demarcate such boundaries, and the decision of the Local Government in respect to such boundaries shall be final.

13. When any land is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded under that Act, the land shall vest in the Commissioners.
Acquisition of land.

14. All port dues collected under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and all mooring rates, license-fees, fines, penalties, expenses, proceeds of sales, salvage, harbour-master's fees, fees for hauling and services rendered to vessels and other moneys realised under the said Act, shall, unless where the said Act otherwise provides, be paid to the Commissioners.
Port dues and other
revenues.

15. All property vested in, or acquired or held by, and all moneys raised by, or paid, or payable to, the Commissioners shall be held and applied by them in trust for the purposes of this Act.
Property to
trust.

16. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and under such rules and conditions as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe, the Commissioners may from time to time borrow money to cover the estimated cost of works duly sanctioned for the improvement of the port.
Power to borrow money.

A separate account shall be kept of all such money borrowed and of the expenditure thereof on such works, and also of the receipts and profits, if any, from such works; and the interest of the money borrowed shall be a first charge on any property vested in, and on any moneys paid by, or paid, or payable to, the Commissioners.

17. The works to be constructed and carried out by the Commissioners may include the following:—
Works to be construc-
ted.

(a) wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, and piers, with all necessary and convenient drains, arches, landing-places, stairs, fences, and approaches

(b) tramways, warehouses, sheds, engines, and other appliances for conveying, receiving, and storing goods and merchandise landed or to be shipped;

laying down moorings, and the erection of cranes, scales, and all other necessary appliances for loading and unloading vessels;

(d) reclaiming, enclosing, and raising any part of the river bank or the river bed within the limits of the port;

(e) the construction and application of dredges and other machines for cleaning, deepening, and improving the river bed within the limits of the port;

(f) procuring and employing steam vessels in towing vessels into, out of, in or upon the river, or in the port;

(g) the construction of such works without the limits of the port as shall be necessary for the protection of works executed under this Act;

(h) all such other works and appliances as may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

18. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioners may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and with the Indian Ports Act, 1875, for any of the following purposes, (that is to say):—

(a) for regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of the port;

(b) for regulating the berths, stations, and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in the port;

(c) for striking the yards and topmasts and for rigging in the booms and yards of vessels in the port, and for swinging and taking in davits, boats, and other things projecting from such vessels;

(d) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things in, or attached to, vessels in the port;

(e) for regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in the port, and the stations to be occupied by such vessels whilst so engaged;

(f) for regulating, declaring, and defining the wharfs, quays, jetties, stages, and piers on which goods shall be landed from vessels and shipped on board vessels;

(g) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within the port and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in, or adjoining to, the same, and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free;

(h) for the safe and convenient use of the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, warehouses, sheds, and other works in, and adjoining to, the same;

(i) for the removal of wrecks and keeping clean the river, the river bank, and the works of the Commissioners, and for preventing filth or rubbish being thrown therein or thereon;

(j) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in the port;

(k) for regulating the mooring and warping of all vessels within the port and the use of warps therein;

(l) for regulating the use of the mooring-buoys, chain, and other moorings in the port;

(m) for fixing from time to time the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing;

(n) for licensing and regulating cargo, ferry, and other boats plying for hire in the port;

(o) for regulating the use of fires and lights within the port;

(p) for enforcing and regulating the use of signal lights by vessels at night in the port;

(q) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the port;

(r) for fixing the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board any quantity of gunpowder or other explosive substance in excess of such quantity as the Local Government prescribes in this behalf;

(s) for regulating the reception and removal of goods within and from the premises of the Commissioners, and for declaring the procedure to be followed in taking charge of goods which shall have been damaged before loading, or shall be alleged to be so damaged;

(t) for the mode of payment of tolls, charges, dues, and rates levied under this Act;

(u) for providing water for ships and for licensing and regulating water boats;

(v) for otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Such rules when sanctioned by the Local Government shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

19. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the Commissioners shall, within the limits of the port, regulate the conservancy of the port, direct and control the Conservator and his establishment, and enforce all rules for the safety of shipping and the preservation of the port; and the Conservator and his establishment shall, within the limits of the port, act under the Commissioners and obey their lawful orders.

20. Within the limits of the port, Pilots in charge of vessels shall obey all lawful orders issued to them by the Commissioners in respect to such vessels.

21. The Commissioners shall make a sufficient number of landing-places from and upon which the public shall be permitted to embark and land free of charge.

22. The Commissioners may occupy, or remove, or modify any bathing-place or landing-place, and prohibit the public from resorting to or using the same, provided that in case of such prohibition the Commissioners shall provide for the use of the public such other bathing-places or landing-places as the Local Government may direct.

23. For the expeditious and convenient shipment and landing and storing of goods in and from sea-going vessels, the Commissioners shall provide and maintain sufficient wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses, and sheds, and sufficient servants and appliances, and shall by their servants land and ship all goods from and upon any such vessel coming to such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, except where there is a lawful excuse for refusing to land or ship such goods, or such vessel is by reason of the breach or non-observance of any law or regulation not entitled to have her cargo shipped or landed; provided that—

(a) the Commissioners shall not be bound to land, ship, or move any single article or package exceeding ten tons or twenty hundredweight in weight, except at such special charge as may be agreed on in respect of such article or package;

(b) the Commissioners may by special agreement with the masters of vessels or the owners of goods permit goods to be landed and shipped by others than their own servants.

24. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier has been made and completed with sufficient warehouses, sheds and appliances for landing and shipping, and for landing or for shipping goods from and upon sea-going vessels, the Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Local Government, and by a notification published in three consecutive numbers of the *British Burma Gazette*, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier is ready for receiving,

landing and shipping, or landing, or shipping goods from and upon sea-going vessels.

From and after such publication, the Commissioners may require the Conservator of the port, or other person exercising the rights, powers and authorities of the Conservator of the port, from time to time, when there shall be room at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, to order to come alongside of such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, for the purpose of being laden or unladen, any sea-going vessel which has not commenced to discharge cargo, or which being about to take in cargo has not commenced to take in cargo.

25. When a sufficient number of wharfs, quays,

If accommodation sufficient, all sea-going vessels compelled to use wharfs, &c.

stages, jetties, piers, warehouses, sheds and appliances have been provided as aforesaid, the Commissioners

may with the sanction of the Local Government, by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *British Burma Gazette*, direct that no goods shall be landed or shipped from or upon any sea-going vessels within the port, save at such wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, and piers, and may, in like manner, alter, vary or revoke any such order.

26. When any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or

Inland vessels compelled to use wharfs, &c.

pier for receiving, landing, or shipping goods from ves-

sels, not being sea-going vessels, has been made and completed with sufficient warehouses, sheds and appliances in that behalf, the Commissioners may, with the sanction of the Local Government, and by an order published in three consecutive numbers of the *British Burma Gazette*, declare that such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from vessels, not being sea-going vessels, and that within certain prescribed limits to be therein specified in such order, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into any vessel, not being a sea-going vessel, of any class specified in such order, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, and may in like manner alter, vary or revoke any such order. From and after such publication, it shall not be lawful for any vessel of such class to land or ship any goods at any place within the limits so specified, except at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, nor for any such vessel while within such limits to anchor, fasten, or lay within fifty yards of low-water mark without the consent of the Commissioners.

If after such publication any such vessel, while within such limits, so anchors, fastens or lays, the Commissioners may cause the same to be removed out of the said limits.

27. The Commissioners may by notice in writing

Power to order removal of vessels from wharfs, &c.

order the master, owner or agent of any vessel to remove such vessel from any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier,

belonging to the Commissioners; and unless such vessel shall be removed therefrom within thirty-six hours after service of such notice on the officer in charge of such vessel, or the master, owner, or agent thereof, the Commissioners may charge in respect of such vessel such sum not exceeding fifty rupees for each day of twenty-four hours or portion of such day after the expiry of such thirty-six hours during which such vessel remains at such wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier as the Commissioners think fit.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in

Power to exempt from sections 24, 25 and 26, obligation to use wharfs, the Local Government may, &c.

by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, from time to time permit certain specified vessels or classes of vessels to discharge or ship cargo, or certain specified goods or cargoes or classes of goods or cargoes to be landed or shipped, elsewhere and at such part of the port and for such time and on such conditions as the Local Government may think fit, and otherwise grant exemption from the provisions of the sections aforesaid. The Local Government may also by like notification cancel or modify any such notice.

29. Whenever any goods are landed by

Discharge of liability on goods landed.

the Commissioners from any vessel, the Commissioners

shall if so required give to the person in charge of such vessel a receipt in the form or to the effect set forth in schedule (B) hereto annexed, and may in any such receipt include all goods landed from such vessel during one day; and no person to whom such receipt is so given, nor the master nor owner of the vessel from which the goods in respect of which such receipt is given may have been landed, shall be liable for any loss or damage to such goods which may occur after they have been so landed.

30. When the Local Government appoints,

Wharfs, &c., to be appointed under Customs Acts.

under the provisions of any Act for the regulation of duties of customs, any wharf, quay, stage, jetty,

pier, warehouse or shed provided under this Act for the use of sea-going vessels to be a wharf for the landing, or a warehouse for the storing, of goods within the meaning of such Act, the Commissioners shall set apart, maintain and secure on such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed such portion thereof, or place therein, or adjoining thereto, for the use of the officers of customs, as the Local Government approves of or appoints in that behalf.

31. Notwithstanding that any wharf, quay,

Dues at customs wharfs, &c.

stage, jetty, pier, warehouse or shed, or portion thereof, has, under the provisions

of the last section, been set apart for the use of the officers of customs, all dues, rates, tolls, charges and rents payable in respect thereof, or for the use thereof, or for the stowage of goods therein, shall be paid and be payable to the Commissioners or to such persons as they may appoint to receive the same.

32. It shall not be lawful for any person, save

Private wharfs, &c., prohibited.

the Commissioners, to make, erect or fix below high-water mark within the port, any

wharf, dock, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection or mooring.

Any matter or thing so made, erected or fixed may be removed by the Commissioners, and the person who has so made, erected or fixed any such matter or thing shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such matter or thing has been permitted to remain so made, erected or fixed, after notice to remove the same has been given to him, and shall also be liable to pay all expenses which may have been

incurred by the Commissioners in removing such matter or thing.

33. In case any wharf, dock, quay, jetty, stage, pier, erection or mooring is, without the consent in writing of the Local Government, made, erected or fixed below high-water mark without the limits for the time being of the port, and thereafter the limits of the port are extended so as to include the place in which such wharf, dock, quay, jetty, pier, erection or mooring has been made, erected or fixed, the Commissioners may remove, fill up or destroy such wharf, dock, quay, jetty, pier, erection or mooring without making any compensation therefor.

34. The Commissioners shall frame—

(a) a scale of tolls, dues, rates and charges for the landing and shipment of goods from and into sea-going vessels and vessels not being sea-going vessels respectively, at the wharfs, quays, stages, jetties and piers, and for the use thereof by such vessels, and for the storing and keeping of any goods stored in any premises belonging to the Commissioners, and for the removal of goods, and for the use of any mooring;

(b) a scale of tolls for the use of the said wharfs, quays, moorings, stages, jetties and piers by any such vessels, in case the Commissioners permit the goods to be landed or shipped by others than their own servants; and

(c) a scale of charges for any services to be performed by the Commissioners or their servants in respect of any vessels or goods, or for the use of any works or appliances to be provided by the Commissioners.

Such scales shall be submitted to the Local Government, and, after approval or modification by the Local Government, shall be published by the Commissioners in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Subject to the like approval or modification and publication, the Commissioners may, in like manner, from time to time alter the said scales.

Every such scale shall be printed in the English and Burmese languages and characters, and shall be hung up, and kept hung up, in some conspicuous place at the several wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, piers, warehouses and sheds.

35. For the amount of all tolls, charges, dues, and rates levied under this Act in respect of any goods, the Commissioners shall have a lien on such goods, and shall be entitled to seize and detain the same until such tolls, charges, dues and rates are fully paid.

Tolls, charges, dues and rates in respect of goods to be landed shall become payable immediately on the landing of the goods, and, in respect of goods to be removed from the premises of the Commissioners, or to be shipped for export, shall be payable before the goods are removed or shipped.

The lien for such tolls, charges, dues and rates shall have priority over all other liens and claims, except for general average, for the ship-owner's lien for freight upon the said goods where such lien exists and has been preserved in the manner hereinafter provided, for primage, and for money payable to Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council under any law for the time being in force.

36. If the master or owner of any vessel, or his agent, at or before the time of landing from such vessel any goods at any wharf, quay, stage, jetty or pier, gives to the Commissioners notice in writing that such goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight or other charges payable to the ship-owner to an amount to be mentioned in such notice, such goods shall continue liable to the same lien, if any, for such charges as they were subject to before the landing thereof.

Such goods shall be retained either in the warehouses and sheds of the Commissioners, or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, in the public warehouses, at the risk and expense of the owners of the said goods, until the lien is discharged as hereinafter mentioned.

37. Upon the production to any officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf of a document purporting to be a receipt for, or a release from, the amount so mentioned, executed by the person by or on whose behalf such notice as aforesaid has been given, the Commissioners may permit such goods to be removed without regard to such lien as aforesaid, provided they shall have used reasonable care in respect to the authenticity of such document.

38. Whenever goods have, without any default on the part of the Commissioners, been left for two clear days on or in any wharf or shed belonging to the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such goods to be removed, either to any warehouse belonging to them, or, with the consent of the Chief Officer of Customs, to the public warehouses; and the removal to, and detention in, any such warehouse shall be at the risk and expense of the owners of the said goods.

Whenever any goods are so removed, the Commissioners shall give notice to the consignee or owner of such goods of such removal, if his address be known, by letter sent by post to such address or left therat; and shall also publish in the *British Burma Gazette* and in two local newspapers notice of such removal, and shall specify therein the numbers, marks, and descriptions of such goods so far as the same appear, and the consignee or owner of such goods, in addition to the expenses of the removal of the same, shall be liable, in case the goods are removed to any warehouse of the Commissioners, to a charge for warehousing for the time during which the goods shall remain in the said warehouse.

If the said goods are removed to the public warehouses, the said consignee or owner shall be liable to the charges for warehousing goods in such public warehouses, and the said goods shall remain subject to all liens to which they would have been liable if they had remained in the possession of the Commissioners, and shall be subject to the power of sale hereinafter given.

39. If the tolls, charges, dues, and rates payable to the Commissioners in respect of any goods under this Act are not paid, or if the lien of the ship-owner for freight where such notice as aforesaid has been given is not discharged, the Commissioners may, and in the latter event, if required by or on behalf of the person claiming such lien for freight, shall, at

the expiration of four months from the time when the goods were placed in their custody, sell by public auction the said goods, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the amounts hereinafter directed to be paid out of the produce of such sale.

Before making such sale, ten days' notice of the same shall be given by publication thereof in the *British Burma Gazette* and in two local newspapers.

If the address of the owner of the goods has been stated on the manifest of the cargo, or in any of the documents which have come into the hands of the Commissioners, or is otherwise known, notice shall also be given to the owner of the goods by letter delivered at such address or sent by the post; but the title of a *bond fide* purchaser of such goods shall not be invalidated by reason of the omission to send such notice, nor shall any such purchaser be bound to enquire whether such notice has been sent:

Provided that if such goods are of so perishable a nature as, in the opinion of the officer appointed by the Commissioners in that behalf, to render early or immediate sale necessary or advisable, the Commissioners may, within such period not less than twenty-four hours after the landing of the goods as they think fit, sell by public auction the said goods or such portion of them as aforesaid, in which event such notice shall be given to the owner of the goods as the urgency of the case admits of.

40. The proceeds of every such sale shall be applied as follows:

- (a). In payment of the expenses of the sale.
- (b). In payment according to their respective priorities of the liens and claims excepted in section 35 from the priority of the lien of the Commissioners.
- (c). In payment of the tolls, charges, and expenses of landing, removing, storing, or warehousing the same, and of all other charges due to the Commissioners in respect thereto.

(d). The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods, or to his agent, on his applying for the same, provided such application be made within one year from the sale, or reason be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners why such application was not so made; and in case such application shall not be so made, nor reason shown, such surplus shall be held by the Commissioners upon trust for the purposes of this Act.

41. If the master of any vessel in respect of which any tolls, dues, rates, penalties, or charges are payable under this Act, or any rules or orders made in pursuance thereof, refuse or neglect to pay the same or any part thereof on demand, the Commissioners may apply to the Collector of Customs of the port, and such Collector shall distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount so due to the Commissioners is paid;

and in case any part of the said tolls, dues, rates, penalties or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrestment, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrestment has been so made, the Collector of Customs may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be

sold, and, with the proceeds of such sale, shall satisfy such tolls, dues, rates, penalties or charges, and costs, including the costs of sale, remaining unpaid, rendering the surplus (if any) to the master of such vessel on demand.

42. If the Commissioners give to the officer of Government, whose duty it is to grant the port-clearance of any vessel, a notice stating that an amount therein specified is due in respect of tolls, dues, rates, charges, or penalties chargeable under this Act, or any rules or orders made in pursuance thereof, against such vessel, or the owner or master of such vessel, in respect thereof, or against or in respect of any goods on board such vessel, such officer shall not grant such port clearance until the amount so chargeable has been paid.

43. In case any damage or mischief is done to any wharfs, quays, jetties, piers or works constructed or acquired by the Commissioners under this Act, by any vessel, through the negligence of any person having the guidance or command thereof, or of any of the mariners or persons employed therein, any Magistrate of the town of Rangoon may, on the application of the Commissioners, and on declaration by them that payment for such damage or mischief has been refused or has not been made on demand, issue a summons to the master of, or agent for, such vessel, requiring him to attend on a day and at an hour named in the summons to answer touching such damage or mischief.

If at the time appointed in the summons, and whether the person summoned appears or not, it is proved that the alleged damage was done through such negligence as aforesaid, and that the pecuniary amount of the same does not exceed two hundred rupees, the Magistrate may issue his warrant of distress, under which a sufficient portion of the boats, masts, spars, ropes, cables, anchors or stores of the vessel may be seized and sold to cover the expenses of and attending the execution of the distress, and the pecuniary amount of damage as aforesaid, and such amount shall be paid to the Commissioners out of the proceeds of the distress: provided that if at the time of the damage or mischief the vessel was under the orders of a duly authorized officer belonging to the Pilot Service or the Harbour-Master's or Master-Attendant's Department, the case shall not be cognizable by the Magistrate under this section.

44. The Commissioners shall provide such sums as the Local Government may from time to time require for the establishment and maintenance of police, to be called "River Police," for the protection of the port, the approaches to the port, and the river. Such sums shall be a first charge on any property vested in and on any moneys raised by, or paid, or payable to the Commissioners under this Act.

The River Police shall be enrolled under Act No. V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*).

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE GENERAL CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT.

45. All acts and proceedings of the Commissioners shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government and the Local Government may cancel, suspend, or modify any

such acts or proceedings, and may grant exemption from the payment of any tolls, charges, dues, or rates leviable under this Act.

46. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to the cost and class of works which the Commissioners may execute, and the objects to which the receipts of the Commissioners shall be applied.

47. The Local Government may at any time order a local survey and examination of any works of the Commissioners under this Act, or the site thereof, and the cost of such survey or examination shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

48. If the Commissioners allow any work acquired or constructed by them under this Act to fall into disrepair, or do not complete any work commenced by them, or duly estimated for and sanctioned, and do not, after notice given by the Local Government in writing, proceed effectually to repair or complete such work, the Local Government may cause such work to be restored, completed, or constructed, and the cost thereof shall be borne and paid by the Commissioners.

49. If at any time the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the purposes intended to be accomplished under this Act have not been, and are not likely to be, properly accomplished by the Commissioners, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to be republished in the *British Burma Gazette*, give notice that, unless within six months the Commissioners shall take measures to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council for properly accomplishing the said purposes, the powers by this Act conferred on the Commissioners will, at the end of such period, be withdrawn and revoked.

On the expiration of the period aforesaid, the Governor-General in Council may declare such powers to be withdrawn or revoked, and may direct the Local Government to assume such powers; and thereupon such powers shall be withdrawn and revoked accordingly, and all the powers, rights and authorities vested by this Act in the Commissioners shall thereupon vest in the Local Government.

50. The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate to the Commissioners all or any of the powers conferred on the Chief Commissioner of British Burma within the port under the Burmese Steamer Survey Act, 1871, and may at any time resume the same.

51. The Commissioners may issue licenses to properly qualified persons to survey ships within the port and may cancel and revoke such licenses.

When there is in Rangoon a Surveyor licensed by the Commissioners, it shall not be lawful for any servant of Government to undertake the survey of private vessels.

Nothing in this section shall affect the power vested in the Chief Commissioner of British Burma under the Burmese Steamer Survey Act, 1871

except only and in so far as such powers have been delegated to the Commissioners under section 50.

CHAPTER V.

OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS.

52. The Commissioner shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman or of their Vice-Chairman.

53. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts made in manner hereinafter provided.

54. Every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, the neglect of his duty, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such court as the Local Government directs as for money due to Government.

55. No suits shall be brought against the Commissioners, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within six months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

56. The Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Master-Attendant, Harbour-Master, or other Conservator of the port, or of any Pilot, or of any deputy or assistant of any of the officers above-mentioned, or of any person acting under the authority or direction of any such officer or assistant, done within the limits of the port; nor for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things within the said limits which may be used by such vessel.

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the Commissioners from a suit in respect of any act done by or under their express order or sanction.

CHAPTER VI.

OF MEETINGS, ESTABLISHMENT, CONTRACTS, AND THE GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

57. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, elect any one of their number to be Secretary to the Commissioners.

58. The Commissioners shall have a common seal inscribed "Port Commissioners, Rangoon" and an office where the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business.

59. The Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month; and for attendance at every such meeting, the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, receive such fees as the Local Government may from time to time direct: provided that such fees shall not be given for attendance at such meetings oftener than once a month.

60. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend all meetings of the Commissioners.

61. The Chairman, or, in the event of his illness or absence from Rangoon, the Vice-Chairman, may whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition made in writing by not less than three Commissioners, convene a meeting of the Commissioners. Meetings so convened are special meetings: all other meetings are ordinary meetings.

62. At least three days' notice shall be given of every meeting of the Commissioners, and the notice shall state the nature of the business to be transacted.

63. At all meetings of the Commissioners, the business shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:—

(a) The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall be President; if both be absent, the Commissioners may elect one of their number to be President.

(b) The President may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time;

(c) At special meetings, no business shall be transacted other than the special business for the consideration of which the meeting was specially called; at ordinary meetings, any business may be transacted of which due notice has been given.

(d) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be such number, not less than five, as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe;

(e) All questions which may come before the Commissioners at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. Each Commissioner shall have one vote; and in case of equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote;

(f) Minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the Commissioners shall be drawn up after each meeting and shall be signed by the President and at least one other member who was present at such meeting. A copy of all such minutes shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be transmitted to the Secretary to the Local Government.

64. The Commissioners may appoint one or more of their number to carry out their resolutions, and to enforce any of the rules made under the provisions of this Act, or they may appoint a special officer for such purpose.

65. No proceedings of the Commissioners at any special or ordinary meeting shall be deemed invalid solely by reason of defect of notice or defect of form.

66. The Commissioners shall from time to time prepare and submit to the Local Government a schedule setting forth the number of officers and servants necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and of the salaries, fees, and allowances which it is proposed to assign to such officers and servants. The Local Government may sanction such schedule, or modify and sanction the same. Every such schedule so sanctioned shall remain in force till some other such schedule has been so prepared and sanctioned.

It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to employ any officer or servant for any office or employment not sanctioned in such schedule, nor to pay or allow to any officer or servants any salaries, allowances or fees greater than, or beyond those, sanctioned therein.

Nothing in this section applies to artisans, porters or labourers.

67. The Commissioners may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act for regulating the time and place of their meetings, the conduct of their business, the division of the duties among themselves, the guidance of persons employed by them, the appointment, payment, leave, suspension, and removal of their officers and servants mentioned in the schedule last aforesaid, and for other similar matters.

68. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman, together with two other Commissioners, one of whom shall be an *ex officio* Commissioner, may for and on behalf of the Commissioners enter jointly into any contract or agreement whereof the value or amount shall not exceed two hundred rupees, in such manner and form as, according to the law for the time being administered in Rangoon, would bind them if such contract or agreement were on their own behalf; but every other contract or agreement by or on behalf of the Commissioners shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and by two other Commissioners, of whom one shall be an *ex officio* Commissioner, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners; and no contract or agreement, not executed as in this section is provided, shall be binding on the Commissioners: provided that—

(a) No contract under or by virtue of which a sum greater than ten thousand rupees may in any event be payable by the Commissioners, shall be valid without the assent in writing of the Local Government.

(b) No new work the estimated cost of which exceeds five hundred rupees shall be commenced by the Commissioners, nor shall any contract be entered into by the Commissioners in respect of any such work, until a plan and estimate thereof have been approved by the Commissioners at a meeting.

(c) In case the estimated cost of such new work shall exceed five thousand rupees, it shall not be commenced, nor shall any contract be entered into in respect of it, until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Local Government, and

sanctioned by the Local Government in an order published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

(d) And in case the estimated cost of any such work exceeds fifty thousand rupees, the Local Government shall not sanction the same until such plan and estimate have been submitted to the Governor-General in Council and approved by him.

69. All moneys raised by, and paid to, the Commissioners under this Act, shall be kept in the Bank of Bengal in Rangoon, and no disbursement of such funds, or any part thereof, shall be made:—

(a) in excess of such sum as may in that behalf be from month to month appropriated by the Commissioners at a meeting, or

(b) except under the signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

70. The Commissioners shall annually, or oftener if directed by the Local Government so to do, submit in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct—

(a) statements of their receipts and disbursements under this Act;

(b) reports of all works executed, and proceedings taken by them under this Act;

(c) an estimate of their probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for the expenditure of the same.

71. The accounts of the Commissioners shall be examined and audited in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct; and subject to the provisions of this Act, the estimate of probable receipts, and the proposals for expenditure as aforesaid, may on submission be sanctioned by the Local Government, or may be modified or altered and sanctioned; and an abstract of such estimates and proposals shall, when sanctioned, be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

72. Any Commissioner, or servant of the Commissioners, who directly or indirectly lends money to the Commissioners, or becomes interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participates, or agrees to participate, in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of the Commissioners, shall forfeit his office or employment, as the case may be, and shall be incapable afterwards of being a Commissioner or holding employment under the Commissioners, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

73. No Commissioner, or servant of the Commissioners, shall be deemed to be liable to a penalty under the preceding section solely by reason of his being a shareholder in any duly incorporated or registered company which may lend money to, or make contracts with, or do work for or on behalf of the Commissioners.

74. Whoever infringes any order issued under sections 21, 25 and 26 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; and if the infringement be continuing, to

a further fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day such order is infringed.

75. Whoever infringes any rule framed by the Commissioners under section 18 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees; and if the infringement be continuing, to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day after notice of such infringement has been given by the Commissioners to the person continuing such infringement.

76. Whenever an offender is sentenced to a fine under this Act, the convicting Court may direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer simple imprisonment for a term which shall not exceed the following scale:—

(a) Two months in the case of continuing infringement of section 32.

(b) One month in the case of continuing infringement of sections 24, 25, and 26.

(c) Fourteen days if the fine does not exceed fifty rupees.

(d) One month if the fine does not exceed one hundred rupees.

(e) Two months if the fine does exceed one hundred rupees.

Sections 68 and 69 of the Indian Penal Code apply to imprisonment in default of payment of fine under this Act.

77. Prosecutions under this Act may be instituted by the Commissioners, or any person authorised by them in this behalf.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

78. The Commissioners and the servants of the Commissioners, other than public servants, are artisans, porters and labourers, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

79. All acts done and proceedings taken by the Strand Bank Committee, before this Act comes into force, and all orders, rules and regulations relating to the port, and to wharfs, quays, stages, jetties, piers, landing-places, tolls, charges, rates and dues within the port made and issued before this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been respectively done, taken, made and issued under the provisions of this Act.

80. All fees and sums due on account of property for the time being vested in the Commissioners, and all arrears of tolls, charges, rates, and dues imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were arrears of land revenue.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Section 12.)

1. All the land belonging to Government between the river on the south and the Strand Road on the north, from East Street on the east to the canal on the west, except—

(a) the land occupied by the Municipality of Rangoon;

- (b) the land occupied by the military authorities to an extent of 100 feet on each side of Godwin's Wharf.

2. All other land belonging to Government within the limits of the present port of Rangoon, lying within a line drawn at fifty yards from high-water mark, except—

- (a) the land occupied by the Rangoon Jail Saw-Mill;
 (b) the land occupied as Government timber depôts at Ahlone and Monkey Point;
 (c) the land occupied by the military authorities for the defences at Monkey Point;
 (d) the land assigned for railway purposes;
 (e) the land occupied on the east side of East Street by the Department of Public Works;
 (f) the Dalla Dockyard and the lands attached thereto.

SCHEDULE B.

(Referred to in sec. 29.)

RECEIPT FOR GOODS.

By the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

Landed during the _____ day of _____
 from the _____, by the Port
 Commissioners, Rangoon, the _____ note
 in the margin, contents and state of the contents
 unknown.

NOTE.—If there be any apparent injury, this is to be stated.

For the Port Commissioners, Rangoon.

The RANGOON, }
 day of } A. B.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE trade of the port of Rangoon has increased with extraordinary rapidity within the last fifteen years.

Its total value, which in 1861-62 was two and a half millions sterling, had risen in 1866-67 to four millions, and in 1871-72 to five and a half millions. In 1876-77 it amounted to eight and a half millions.

In the same period the shipping had increased from 867 vessels aggregating 295,000 tons, to 1,687 vessels aggregating nearly one million tons.

2. Much has already been done towards the improvement of the port. The approaches have been lighted and buoyed. Several wharves and boat-jetties have been constructed, and a steam-dredger and flats have been purchased for the improvement of the bed of the harbour; but the progress made in this respect has hardly kept pace with the rapid development of the trade. There is still a deficiency of wharf-accommodation. There are as yet no moorings in the river (fixed or floating), no floating-jetties, no cranes capable of lifting more than five tons weight. The system of river-police, too, is defective.

3. Moreover, the need of a properly constituted body, such as exists at Calcutta and Bombay, legally invested with all powers requisite to improve the port and conduct its administration, is much felt. Till the year 1874, the affairs of the port were to some extent at least supervised by the town magistracy; from that year to 1876 by the Municipal Commissioners; and they are at present under the control of the Conservator and a committee which has no legal status whatever. The Chief Commissioner considers this state of things objectionable; not only as it is likely to give rise to legal difficulties, but also because it leaves the management of the port entirely in official hands. It is "not right," in his opinion, "that in so large and important a harbour the mercantile community, whose commercial enterprise is the very life and soul of the place, should have no voice in the management of the affairs of the port," and that while their industry is taxed, they should have nothing to say to the expenditure of the money.

1. To meet the wants thus felt, the present Bill has been framed by the Chief Commissioner, and is introduced as nearly as possible in the form in which it has been received from him.

5. It provides (in section 5) for the appointment by the Local Government of a body of Commissioners, not more than twelve or less than nine in number, of whom a certain proportion must be non-officials. Subject to the control of the Government (see in particular chapter IV and section 68), these Commissioners will conduct the entire administration of the port.

6. They are (section 17) to construct wharves, jetties, tramways, warehouses and other conveniences for the landing, storing and shipping of goods, to lay down moorings, to improve the port by reclaiming the banks and deepening the river-bed, and to provide tug-steamers. They are, with the previous sanction of the Government (section 18), to make the port-rules which the Local Government is empowered to make under the seventh section of the Indian Ports Act, and additional rules in regard to certain other matters. They are (section 19) to have the control of the Conservator appointed under the Indian Ports Act, and (section 20) of pilots while within port limits.

7. Their functions in regard to the landing and shipping of goods being of special importance, are provided for in considerable detail in sections 23 to 31 which are based on sections 4 to 65 of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Act. By these sections, when the Commissioners provided sufficient wharf-accommodation, they are empowered, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to issue an order requiring that all goods shall

be shipped and landed at their wharves and through the agency of their servants, and to fix tolls and charges for the use of such wharves and for the services rendered. In order, however, to meet the case of ships engaged in the rice-trade, which, under the present system of conducting business, could not conveniently take in their cargoes from the Commissioners' wharves, a provision (28) has been inserted empowering the Local Government to exempt particular classes of ships from the obligation to use those wharves. By sections 32 and 33, corresponding to sections 56 and 57 of the Calcutta Act, the erection of wharves, &c., by private persons below high water-mark is prohibited.

8. To enable the Commissioners to discharge the duties imposed on them, all Government land required for port purposes is (by section 12) vested in them, and in addition to the tolls and charges above referred to, the port-dues and other revenues realised in the port under the Indian Ports Act are (section 14) made over to them.

They are, moreover, empowered by section 16 to borrow money with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council for carrying out works of improvement.

9. All property thus vested in the Commissioners and all moneys thus received or raised by them are (section 15) to be held by them in trust for the purposes of the Act, but subject to an obligation (section 11, clause (d)) to continue to the Rangoon municipality a certain annual allowance which it has hitherto been receiving from the income of the Port, and (section 44) to provide such sums as the Local Government may from time to time require for the establishment of river-police.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

Calcutta,
24th December 1878. }

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th January, 1879.

REPORT.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees was referred, have the honour to report that we have further considered the Bill in connection with the papers noted in the margin.

2. We have, at the instance of some of the Authorities consulted, restored the definitions of "banker," "bottomry-bond," "letter of credit," "protest," "protest of the master of a ship" and "re-spondentia-bond," placing the five last in the schedule, where only the terms are found.

3. We have enlarged the definition of "settlement" so as to include under it dispositions of property for charitable and religious purposes.

4. We have amended section 6 relating to the case of several instruments employed to effect a single transaction, by providing that each of the subordinate instruments shall bear a fixed duty of one rupee. The result of this amendment, we believe, will be to afford relief in all but an insignificant number of the transactions in question.

From Babú Káli Prasád, Vakíl, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, dated 9th July, 1878, and enclosure.
 „ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 241 A, dated 5th July, 1878.
 „ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 5245—9 J, dated 10th October, 1878, and enclosure.
 Office memorandum from Financial Department, No. 3661, dated 28th October, 1878.
 From Secretary, Puna Sarvajanak Sabha, No. 408, dated 1st November, 1878.
 „ Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5678, dated 6th November, 1878, and enclosure.
 Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5796, dated 11th November, 1878, and enclosure.
 Secretary for Birár, to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 109 G.—B., dated 8th November, 1878, and enclosure.
 Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5377, dated 21st October, 1878, and enclosure.
 Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Mhairwára, No. 775, dated 14th November, 1878.
 Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 5163, dated 19th November, 1878, and enclosure.
 Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 405 A, dated 18th November, 1878, and enclosure.
 Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 23rd November, 1878, and enclosure.
 Babú Opendro Nath Mitter, Pleader, High Court, Calcutta, dated 5th November, 1878.
 Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, dated 3rd December, 1878.
 Girísa Chandra Set, dated 19th November, 1878.
 Certain Articled Clerks to Vakíls, High Court, Calcutta, dated — December, 1878, and enclosure.
 „ Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6259, dated 4th December, 1878.
 „ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 428 A, dated 3rd December, 1878, and enclosure.
 „ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1425—352, dated 30th November, 1878, and enclosure.
 „ Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 3056, dated 11th December, 1878.
 „ Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Attorney's Association, High Court, dated 12th December, 1878.
 „ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4082, dated 2nd December, 1878, and enclosure.
 „ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2297, dated 10th December, 1878, and enclosure.
 „ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 441 A, dated 13th December, and enclosure.
 „ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2508, dated 12th December, 1878, and enclosure.

5. We have, in section 8, given the Governor General in Council power to exempt from stamp-duty retrospectively as well as prospectively.

6. We have added to the list of documents in section 10 for which adhesive stamps may be used, "entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court" and "Notarial Acts." The former manifestly could be stamped only with an adhesive stamp, and it was represented to us that the present mode of stamping the latter is inconvenient in practice.

7. We have modified section 11 regarding the cancellation of adhesive stamps so as to meet the cases in which the stamp is affixed before the instrument is executed or (as in the case of the cheques contained in the cheque books issued by some banks to their customers) before the instrument is completely drawn up. We have provided that in such cases the person first executing the instrument shall cancel the stamp.

8. We have confined section 12 to impressed stamps, as it has been represented to us that inconvenience would arise from its being applied to cheques, which are very commonly stamped by affixing an adhesive stamp to the back.

9. We have excepted certain receipts endorsed on instruments from the operation of the rule of section 13, which prohibits a second instrument being written on one piece of stamped paper.

10. We have omitted sections 14 and 15 of the Bill as last settled by us and marked No. II, which provided for the number of impressed stamps to be used for the stamping of any instrument, and have, by an addition to section 9, given power to the Governor General in Council to provide for the matter by rules.

11. To remove a doubt which might otherwise have been felt, we have added a section (14) providing that "Every instrument written in contravention of section 12 or 13 shall be deemed to be unstamped." Any hardship which might otherwise arise from this, we think, will be effectually prevented by the provisions of chapter IV empowering the Collector to remit the penalty in such cases, and by the provision for an allowance of the value of the stamp which we have now inserted in section 52.

12. We have, at the instance of some of the Authorities consulted, extended from two to three months the period within which, under section 17, an instrument executed abroad and brought into British India may be stamped.

13. We have, in section 29, added a clause (d) providing that the cost of the stamp for a counterpart of a lease shall be borne by the lessor, and a clause (e) empowering a Revenue authority making a partition to direct in what proportion the stamp chargeable in respect of such partition shall be borne by the co-owners.

14. A question having been raised as to whether a public officer would be bound by section 34 of the Bill No. II to institute any inquiry regarding an instrument produced before him with a view to ascertaining whether such instrument was duly stamped, we have made it clear in section 53 of the amended Bill that all that he is bound to do is to examine such an instrument with a view to ascertaining whether it bears a stamp of the proper value and description. If, however, it should happen that the instrument was not duly stamped owing to some circumstance which did not appear on the face of it, *as, e. g.*, if a stamp had been illegally affixed after execution, and this fact should appear incidentally in the course of some proceeding before the officer, it would of course be his duty to impound it and proceed in regard to it in the manner prescribed by the Act.

15. We have in section 35 provided that any person receiving a document in evidence under section 34 on payment of duty shall send the amount of such duty and of the penalty levied with it to the Collector.

16. Exception having been taken to the proviso to section 40 of Bill No. II, we have recast it (see section 39 of the amended Bill) and it now runs as follows:—

"Provided that no instrument which has been admitted in evidence upon payment of duty and a penalty under section 34 shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, if the Collector has certified that its further detention is necessary and has not cancelled such certificate."

17. We have added a provision in section 49 requiring references made by a Revenue Court under that section to be made through the Court immediately superior to it.

18. We have rendered Revenue Courts subject to the power of revision conferred by section 50.

19. We have omitted the latter portion of clause (a) of section 53 of the Bill No. II (now section 51) and clause (c) of the first proviso to the same section, as unnecessary in this country.

20. We have made the period of six months within which, under the second proviso to the same section, certain applications for allowances for spoiled stamps must be made, to run from the date on which the stamp is spoiled, instead of from the date of purchase.

21. We have transferred the power of making rules regarding the sale of stamps from the Governor General in Council to the Local Government.

22. We have inserted a section (59) like section 17 of the present Stamp Act, saving the provisions of the law relating to Court-fees.

23. We have raised the penalty in section 66 from five hundred to one thousand rupees, and restored in section 67 the penalty for post-dating bills and notes imposed by section 13 of Act X of 1862.

24. It having been represented to us that the permission accorded to private persons by section 66 of the Bill No. II to sell stamps purchased in good faith for their own private use

and no longer required, would facilitate a practice which prevails in some parts of the country of keeping stocks of old stamps for sale to persons desiring to forge instruments of old date, we have in section 68 of the amended Bill withdrawn that provision and have substituted for it (in section 54) a provision borrowed from the English Act of 1870 requiring the Collector to purchase back stamps held by private persons and no longer required by them.

25. The provision of the Bill No. II relating to the jurisdiction to try offences against the stamp law having been objected to on the ground that it seemed to deprive the Court of Session of power to try such offences, we have now simply provided (in section 70) that no Magistrate whose powers are less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try such offences. Subject to this, the ordinary provisions of the law defining the jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts will apply.

26. Proceeding next to the schedules, it will be observed that we have, with reference to the opinions expressed by many of the Authorities consulted, and to the dissents appended to our preliminary report, recast (in article 1 of the first schedule as now settled) the 46th article of the same schedule in the Bill No. II. That article now stands as follows :—

“1. Acknowledgment of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession.”

27. We have, on considering the representations made by certain articleed clerks who have already paid a fee of Rs. 500 under the present stamp-law on being bound, and who urge that article 27 of the first schedule would operate unfairly in their case, introduced an exemption in their favour in article 11 of the second schedule.

28. We have re-drawn the article of the first schedule relating to certified copies and extracts. It now runs as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------|
| “22. Copy or extract, certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the Court-fees Act, 1870. | { | (a). If the original was not chargeable with stamp duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee ... | Eight annas. |
| | | (b). In any other case... | One rupee.” |

This involves a slight advance on the duties imposed by Bill No. II, but still gives a considerable reduction as compared with the present law.

29. We have relieved the brokers' and agents' notes referred to in article 46 of the first schedule (as now settled) from all duty in cases where the goods or securities comprised therein do not exceed twenty rupees in value.

30. We have, in article 50 of the first schedule, made the duty chargeable on a power-of-attorney depend on the number of persons appointed by it to act. It seems to us only reasonable that the powers so commonly executed in Bengal in favour of a large number of persons should bear a higher duty than an ordinary power in favour of two or three persons or the members of a single firm.

31. We have again, at the request of the Bengal Government, considered the proposal made by the Board of Revenue to tax a blank transfer of shares each time it passes from hand to hand; but we see no reason for altering our opinion regarding it. Indeed, it is not easy to see how the Board's proposal could be given effect to, inasmuch as there is but one transaction (contract or conveyance) in writing on which to impose a duty, namely, that between the first seller and the last purchaser. The intermediate steps, we understand, are effected simply by oral communication, and we are not prepared to recommend the enactment of a law altering the course of business in this respect.

32. We have in Schedule II, No. 15 (g), included among the instruments exempted from duty receipts given by headmen and lambardars for land-revenue and taxes collected by them.

33. We have afforded some additional relief in the exemption-schedule besides that just referred to, and have made several amendments in the drafting of the Bill which it seems unnecessary to notice in detail.

34. The Bill has been published in English in the *Gazette of India* and in all the local Gazettes except those of Assam and Ajmer, in which there are practical difficulties about publishing a Bill of this size. We recommend that it be passed with the amendments we have now made.

F. R. COCKERELL.
WHITLEY STOKES.
B. W. COLVIN.
JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.
T. H. THORNTON.
G. H. P. EVANS.
E. C. MORGAN.

CALCUTTA;

The 31st December, 1878.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th January, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee.

No. 1 OF 1879.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the Coast-light dues paid under the provisions of Act No. XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*) and to render chargeable with such dues certain vessels which are not now so chargeable; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title

1. This Act may be called the "Burma Coast-lights Act, 1879;"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioners of British Burma and the Andamans.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State.

2. Act No. XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*) and section 77 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, are hereby repealed.

But any appointment made under the said Act No. XIII of 1867 shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Customs-Collector" means a Customs-Collector or appointed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and includes any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Customs-Collector under this Act at any port:

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Voyage" means the whole distance between a vessel's place of departure and her final place of arrival; but the return of a vessel from any place shall, notwithstanding the terms of any charter party, be deemed a distinct voyage.

Coast-light Dues.

4. A toll, hereinafter called "Coast-light dues," shall be paid in respect of every vessel of the burden of fifty tons and upwards

making any voyage mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, at the rate of one anna six pie per ton of burden:

Provided that such vessel sails from or enters during the course of, or at the termination of, any such voyage a port in British India.

When dues payable.

5. The said toll shall become due and payable—

(a) in the case of a vessel clearing out of a port in British India upon any such voyage, previous to the grant of any port-clearance;

(b) in the case of a vessel entering a port in British India in the course, or at the termination, of any such voyage, immediately upon her entering such port:

Provided that the said toll shall not be levied more than once on any vessel in the course of the same voyage.

6. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or raise the rate of Coast-light dues, in respect of all vessels or any particular class of vessels:

Provided that such rate shall not in any case exceed the rate fixed by section four.

Proviso.

Collection of Coast-light-dues.

7. The Customs-Collector shall collect the Coast-light dues;

and shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, setting forth the name of his office, the port at which the Coast-light dues are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

8. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within a port of any vessel chargeable with Coast-light dues, the master of such vessel shall give notice of such arrival to the Customs-Collector.

9. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel chargeable with Coast-light dues, the following rules shall be observed:—

(a.)—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Customs-Collector may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master or other person neglects or refuses to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-Collector as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such Coast-light dues are payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Customs-Collector may cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

(b.)—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law for th

time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fails to satisfy the Customs-Collector as to what is his true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Customs-Collector shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

Explanation.—In this section “owner” includes any agent to whom the vessel referred to is consigned.

10. If the Master of any vessel refuses or neglects to pay to the Customs-Collector on demand by him the amount of any dues or expenses payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, the Customs-Collector may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount of such dues or expenses is paid;

and in case any part of such dues or expenses, or of the costs of the distress or arrest, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest so made, the Customs-Collector may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy such dues, expenses and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

11. The officer of Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such port-clearance until her Master, or some other person, has paid, or secured to the satisfaction of such officer, the amount of all dues, expenses and costs with which such vessel is chargeable under this Act, and of any fine to which any person is liable for anything done by him in contravention of this Act.

12. The Master of any vessel departing from or entering any port in British India upon, or in the course of, or at the termination of, any voyage, shall, upon the demand of the Customs-Collector, specify upon what voyage he is or has been bound.

13. If the Master of any vessel evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any Coast-light dues, expenses or costs payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Determination of Disputes under Act.

14. If any dispute arises as to whether any vessel is chargeable with any Coast-light dues, expenses or costs under this Act, or as to the amount of such dues, expenses or costs, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by any Magistrate exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less

than those of a Magistrate of the second class, or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by a Presidency Magistrate; and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

Maulmain and Bassein Port-dues.

15. The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in either of the ports of Maulmain and Bassein, shall, to the extent of one anna six pie, be applicable in the first place to defray the expenses of maintaining the existing port-lights of British Burma.

Saving of Prosecutions under other Laws.

16. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same act or omission.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

1. A voyage to or from Chittagong or any place west of the longitude of Chittagong—

(a) from or to any port in British Burma; or

(b) from or to Port Blair, or any place east of the longitude of Mergui, by a route passing between the northern extremity of the Andaman Islands and the coast of British Burma.

2. A voyage to or from any port in British Burma—

from or to any other port in British Burma.

Except voyages to or from Maulmain from or to Tavoy or Mergui, or to or from Tavoy from or to Mergui.

3. A voyage to or from Rangoon and any port in British Burma west of the longitude of Rangoon—

from or to any place east of Mergui.

4. A voyage to or from any port in British Burma other than Tavoy and Mergui—

from or to Port Blair.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present coast-light dues of one anna per ton levied under section 3 of Act XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*) have been found insufficient to pay a fair rate of interest on the capital expended on the lights which at present exist on the coast of British Burma and provide for their maintenance. Moreover, the recent total destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house will immediately entail a large expenditure. It has therefore been determined to raise the present coast light dues from one anna per ton to one anna six pie and to subject to the dues vessels making certain voyages not mentioned in the Act but in the course of which they benefit by the lights. These voyages are—

- (a) voyages from ports in British Burma to Chittagong and places west of Chittagong;
- (b) voyages from Chittagong to ports in British Burma;
- (c) voyages by certain routes to or from Chittagong and places west of Chittagong (except Calcutta) from or to Port Blair and places east of Mergui;

(d) voyages from places east of Mergui to Rangoon and from Rangoon and ports in British Burma west of Rangoon to places east of Mergui;

(e) voyages to or from any port in British Burma other than Tavoy and Mergui from or to Port Blair.

2. The Bill repeals Act XIII of 1867 (which has already been amended) and re-enacts it in a simpler form, with the requisite alterations, in respect of the coast-light dues and with some changes in wording and arrangement.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 14th January, 1879.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th January, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee.

No. 2 OF 1879.

A Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the recovery of advances made in Oudh for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, accordingly; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. After section 160 of the said Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, the following section shall be inserted:—

“160A. All advances made by the Government to landholders for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed and cattle, the construction, maintenance and repair of dwelling-houses and other buildings, and for other purposes not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall, when they become due, be recoverable from the person to whom the advance was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if they were arrears of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the recovery by the Local Government in Oudh of advances made by it to landholders for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed and cattle, and other purposes not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871. Such advances will when due be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue. A similar provision has been inserted in the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873; but, as the Select Committee, to which that Bill stands referred, consider it would be somewhat awkward to insert in it a clause providing for Oudh, the present Bill has been prepared to meet the case of that Province.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 19th December, 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 3. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th JANUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Nothing worthy of note has occurred in Madras during the week; nor has there been any material change in the Bombay Presidency, where rain still holds off. In Mysore the standing crops continue to be good and prices are stationary. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the *rabi* are as yet on the whole fair, but rain has not fallen and is wanted in the northern districts; prices continue high. In Berar the prospects of the *rabi* are favourable. In Central India rain has fallen only at Gwalior and Goona, and in Rajputana there has been a slight and insufficient fall at Jeypore alone; the want of rain is still much felt. In Bengal the rainfall has been confined to a few districts and was very insignificant; except, as before, in Sarun and Chumparun, general prospects remain satisfactory, but if rain does not fall speedily the *rabi* harvest in many parts of the Patna division will be deficient. A slight shower of rain fell in Assam, where prospects are good. The harvest in British Burma is nearly complete. In the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh light rain has fallen throughout the Agra division and in the Jhansi, Lucknow and Sitapur districts, also in Kumaun; this has been very beneficial, but more rain is much needed. In the Punjab the weather has continued to be cloudy, but up to the 14th instant there had been no rain, which is now greatly required.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Madras— Kistna (Jan. 11th) | Nil | Rice 8·32, <i>cholum</i> 15·61, <i>raggi</i> 16·18, <i>cumboo</i> 16·0; ague prevalent; cholera spreading slightly; small-pox here and there; 2·6 feet water over anicut; standing crops generally doing well; <i>varige</i> requires rain; rice crop being harvested, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to full. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|--|---|
| Madras—continued. | | |
| Kurnool (Jan. 11th) | ... | Rice 9'41, <i>cholum</i> 15'99, <i>ruggi</i> 20'0, <i>cumboo</i> 17'45; fever prevalent; season favourable; second crop paddy being sown; cotton, white <i>cholum</i> , Bengal gram, wheat and grain in fair condition. |
| Tanjore (" ") | 17 in one station on 5th, no report from one, nil in others. | Rice 8'02, <i>cholum</i> 13'37, <i>ruggi</i> 14'87, <i>cumboo</i> 13'42; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches almost dry; wet and dry crops require more rain in some parts, and are withering; harvest of <i>kodaikalattan</i> , <i>vadensamba</i> , <i>ruggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> , &c., outturn $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Madura (" ") | Nil | Rice 9'14, <i>cholum</i> 14'31, <i>ruggi</i> 18'47, <i>cumboo</i> 17'86. |
| Malabar (" ") | Nil | Rice 9'21, <i>ruggi</i> 15'76; prices of rice risen in 2 stations, fallen in 3, and stationary elsewhere; small-pox in 5 taluks; cattle disease in Walluvanad; harvesting of second crop in progress in most taluks. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —There is nothing particular to note in the general situation. |
| Bombay—(Jan. 15th) | | |
| <i>Sind</i> — | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | River still very low; harvesting of late <i>kharif</i> commenced; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair. |
| Hyderabad ... | .. | Small-pox in Nanshabro; cattle disease in 2 talukas; crops damaged by frost in Sakrand taluka. |
| <i>Guzerat</i> — | | |
| Ahmedabad .. | .. | Locusts continue in portions of Virangam taluka; in Dhandhuka, Virangam and Gogo talukas cold-weather crops have suffered considerably; Dholka, Samud and Parantij talukas fare well. |
| Panch Mahals ... | ... | Weather unseasonable, warm and cloudy. |
| Surat ... | ... | |
| Broach ... | ... | |
| <i>Khandesh and Nasik</i> — | ... | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | No change. |
| Nasik ... | ... | |
| <i>Konkan</i> — | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; fever throughout district. |
| Colaba (Jan. 13th) | ... | Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen taluka, where fever continues; <i>rabi</i> sowing completed. |
| Ratnagiri (" 7th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops pretty good. |
| <i>Deccan</i> — | | |
| Poona ... | ... | No change. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ... | Crops good; rain wanted at Kopergaon and for crops in poor soil elsewhere; crops destroyed by rats in some places in 3 talukas. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | No change. |
| Satara ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> and <i>bagayat</i> crops promising; public health good. |
| <i>Southern Mahratta Country</i> — | | |
| Kaladgi .. | .. | <i>Ragi</i> crops middling, injured by rats; fever continues. |
| Belgaum .. | .. | Considerable damage being done to <i>rabi</i> crops by rats in Gokak, Parasgad and Athni talukas. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | No change in crops and public health. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crops fair, fever prevalent. |
| <i>Kattywar and Guekwar's Territory</i> — | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Weather continues mild; locusts in Nawánagar taluka. |
| Wadhwan ... | ... | Weather cold; locusts in, Pátri and Wanod; state of crops same as before; fever abating. |
| Baroda ... | .. | Fever abating. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —No material change from last week; rain wanted in Ahmednagar for poor crops; some damage from rats in Ahmednagar, Kaladgi and Belgaum districts, and from frost in Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. |
| Bengal—(Jan. 14th). | | |
| Chittagong ... | Nil | Weather fair; the cold-weather crops are doing well; prices have fallen. |
| Noakholly ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; the reaping of the <i>aman</i> crop is nearly completed; the outturn is good; the state and prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; a few cases of cholera are reported. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | 0 20 | Weather rather cold; foggy in the morning throughout the week; the mustard is in flower; tobacco is thriving well. |
| Hill Tipperah ... | 0 11 | Weather seasonably cold; the late rice crop and the mustard are being reaped; prospects are good; prices have slightly fallen. |
| Backergunge ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; the <i>aman</i> harvest is almost finished, the outturn is very good; new rice is selling at Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-8 per maund; fever is reported as prevalent in the Dakshin Shabazpore Sub-division and Jholakatty. |
| Furreedpore ... | Nil | Weather clear and cold; the reaping of <i>aman</i> is over in the Sudder Sub-division; the winter cereals are doing well; some cases of cholera are reported from thana Gopalganj. |
| Dacca ... | Nil | Weather cloudy and warm, not seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Mymensingh ... | Nil | No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops since the last report. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Tipperah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; scarcely any of the <i>amun</i> remains uncut; the minor crops promise well. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm for the season; foggy mornings; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; cholera and fever are abating. |
| Jessore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Nuddea ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warmer than last week; the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly over and the crop has been a good one; the winter crops are generally in good condition; fever is still severe in parts of the district. |
| Moorshedabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather rather warm for the time of year; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. |
| Pubna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine and seasonable; the harvesting of <i>amun dhan</i> has been completed with satisfactory results; the other crops promise well, public health is fair. |
| Rajshahye ... | <i>Nil</i> | The paddy crop is still being harvested; the <i>rabi</i> crops are thriving, but rain is much required; cases of cholera are reported from Bagmara and Singra stations. |
| Bogra ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy; north wind is prevailing, the state and prospects of the crops continue the same as previously reported; cholera in Shárikáñdi, Sheopore, Bogra, and Dhunat, and small-pox in Adumdighi, are still prevalent. |
| Dinagepore ... | 0·05 | Weather fine; the reaping of rice still continues; about 4 annas of the crop remain to be cut; the prospects of the winter crops continue favourable. |
| Rangpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather less cold than usual at this time of the year; nights foggy, the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly over; the state and prospects of the crops on the ground continue good; cholera still prevails in parts of the district. |
| Cooch Behar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather colder every day; a smart north-east wind in the mornings and evenings; the skies look cloudy; there may be a little rain soon; the prospect of the cold-weather crops is very fair. |
| Jalpaiguri ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather bright and still hot for the time of year; the <i>haimanta dhan</i> has been gathered, except in Boda; tobacco is doing well; rain is required for mustard and wheat, which are somewhat backward; cultivation for <i>bhadon</i> is progressing. |
| Darjeeling ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather chilly, cold and misty; the <i>haimanta</i> rice has nearly all been harvested, and all the minor crops are progressing favourably. |
| Midnapore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm for the time of the year; the south wind has begun to blow, and the thermometer reaches 76° in the day time; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is almost completed; the prospect of the winter crops is satisfactory; public health still suffers from malarious fever. |
| Howrah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly complete; the few crops on the ground are doing well. |
| Hooghly ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear and cool; wind from the north; the harvesting of the <i>amun</i> crop is nearly at an end; the outturn is good; the winter crops are generally doing well; fever still prevails; cholera is reported to have appeared in Gooptiparah, in thana Balaghur. |
| Burdwan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather bright and cold; the <i>amun</i> crop is still being reaped in some places, the <i>rabi</i> crops look favourable; fever still continues in some parts of the Culna and Bood-Bood subdivisions. |
| Bankoora ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear and warm; heavy fog on the morning of the 10th the prospects of the crops continue good; fever is abating in some parts of the district. |
| Beerbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warmer than usual at this time of the year; the harvest is well on, and the crop is everywhere a very heavy one; prices are still high. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | A few drops of rain on 11th instant. | Weather fine till the 11th, the state and prospects of the crops are the same as before. |
| Bhágulpur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonably cold; the harvesting of paddy is nearly over; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable; prices are stationary; exportation continues brisk; general health is good. |
| Monghyr ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold, with east wind and fog; the prospects of the crops are good. |
| Purneah ... | Partial rain on the 10th. | Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops are good. |
| Maldah ... | 0·32 | Weather ordinarily fair, but the cold is not felt so keenly this year as in previous years; the reaping of the winter paddy is in progress; wheat and other plants of the season are thriving; the public health is good. |
| Durbhunga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the <i>dhan</i> harvest is nearly completed; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise well, but require rain; prices are rising steadily. |
| Mozufferpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather mild and cloudy; rain is much wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops in most parts of the district, and unless it falls soon, the prospects of a good harvest are not likely to be realized. |
| Sarun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear and cold in the beginning and cloudy towards the close of the week, the mornings are generally foggy; west wind is prevailing; the cold-weather crops are thriving well, but rain is urgently required to promote their growth, and the want of it threatens to affect them seriously even the <i>rakar</i> plants, which hitherto have thriven well in spite of the drought, are now begin- |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|--|--|
| Bengal—continued | | |
| Chumparun ... | <i>Nil</i> | ning to suffer; the poppy is being irrigated from wells where practicable; prices are stationary; the public health is good. |
| Patna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the prospects continue unchanged; rain would be of great benefit to the <i>rabi</i> . |
| Gya ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather not so cold as in the previous week; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise well, but rain is everywhere wanted; the rice crop is nearly harvested. |
| Shahabad ... | Very slight rain in the morning of the 10th. | Weather seasonable; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 80·5°, about three-fourths of the <i>khari</i> crops have been cut; the prospect of the <i>rabi</i> is favourable, but a little rain is wanted; the public health is good; the health of the plough cattle is also good. |
| Hazáribágh ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy on the 9th and 10th; seasonably cold; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well, some rain now will do them good; public health is good. |
| Lohardugga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine, but warmer; cloudy on the 10th; the prospects of the crops are at present satisfactory. |
| Manbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warmer than usual at this time of year; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are unchanged; <i>rahur</i> has been much damaged by frost, especially in the Palamow sub-division; cases of small-pox and fever are reported here and there. |
| Singhbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very warm for this time of the year; nothing new to report; the standing crops are reported to be good from all directions; general health is also good. |
| Balasore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm for the time of year; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well; prices are still high owing to exportation. |
| Cuttack ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather growing warmer by day; heavy dew at night; the harvest still proceeds, and reaping on the low plains has commenced; much mortality is still caused by the destructive malarious fever, which has attacked the district. |
| Poorce ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold; no change regarding the crops and public health since last report. |
| <p>Weather seasonable; the <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested; <i>dalua</i> rice is being sown; common rice is selling at 15½ to 26½ seers for the rupee; three coasting vessels are being loaded; public health is good.</p> <p><i>General Remarks.</i>—There has been very slight rain in a few districts only during the week; the <i>aman</i> crop is almost all reaped, and the outturn is generally satisfactory, except in Sarun and Chumparun, as before reported; the <i>rabi</i> crops are still generally in good condition, but unless rain falls soon, the harvest in many places in the Patna division will not be a good one; rain is also much required for these crops in Rajshahiye and Jalpaiguri.</p> | | |
| N. W. P. and Oudh—(Jan. 15th) | | |
| Benares (Jan. 14th) ... | ... | Rain badly wanted; dry crops beginning to suffer. |
| Allahabad (" ") ... | ... | No change. |
| Jhánsi (" 15th) ... | 4 on 13th instant. | Rainfall, though slight, will do immense good to <i>rabi</i> . |
| Agra (" 14th) ... | Light rain throughout division. | Rain has done much good; fever very much reduced. |
| Meerut (" ") ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prospects unchanged. |
| Bareilly (" ") ... | — | No change; rain much wanted. |
| Kumau (" 11th) ... | Slight shower on 9th instant. | Cloudy; rain much wanted but there is early prospect of rain coming |
| Lucknow (" 15th) ... | 2 at sadr. | |
| Sitapur (" ") ... | Slight drizzle on 12th instant. | Rain needed. |
| Fyzabad (" ") ... | <i>Nil</i> | Irrigation continues. |
| Partabgarh (" 13th) ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prospects good, but rain much needed. |
| <p><i>General Remarks.</i>—Rain in parts which has done much good; more much wanted.</p> | | |
| Punjab—(Jan. 14th) | | |
| Delhi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prospects fair; fever decreasing; rain wanted; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains. |
| Hissar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops thriving, but rain much needed; weather cloudy; health generally good; slight variations in prices of food grains. |
| Umballa ... | <i>Nil</i> | Public health and state of crops good. |
| Jullundur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops suffering; health improving. |
| Amritsar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Health improving; rain much needed; slight fall in prices of food grains. |
| Lahore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Agricultural prospects fair; but rain wanted; health improving. |
| Ráwalpiudi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops suffering; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue. |
| Mooltan ... | <i>Nil</i> | State of crops and health good; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Health improving; state of crops favourable, but rain wanted. |
| Pesháwar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Harvest prospects less favourable, no rain having fallen. |
| <p><i>General Remarks.</i>—Rain now much wanted; weather still cloudy.</p> | | |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfalls for week preceding | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Central Provinces— | | |
| (Jan. 16th) | | |
| Nimár ... | ... | Cloudy; warmer; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; no small-pox. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Warmer; <i>rabi</i> backward and unpromising. |
| Betúl (Jan. 13th) ... | ... | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> moderate; rain required; prices stationary. |
| Wardha ... | ... | Cotton picking over; outturn below 8 annas; <i>rabi</i> promising; health good. |
| Nágpur (Jan. 15th) ... | ... | Clear; prospects fair; health good; prices unchanged. |
| Chánda (" 12th) ... | ... | Clear and cold; outturn of rice not so good as expected; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen. |
| Chhindwára ... | ... | Clear and pleasant; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; health good; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | Cloudy, unfavourable for crops; health good; prices high. |
| Bhandára (Jan. 14th) ... | ... | Clear and pleasant; rice threshing continues; <i>jowari</i> being cut; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever prevalent; prices continue high. |
| Seoni ... | ... | No improvement in crops; prices unchanged. |
| Bálaghát ... | ... | Clear and cool; rice threshing almost completed; small-pox in places; prices stationary. |
| Mandla ... | ... | Rain wanted; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary. |
| Saugor ... | ... | Rain wanted; prospects of crops and prices unchanged. |
| Damoh ... | ... | Rain wanted; health prospects good; prices rising. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Clear; rain much wanted; small-pox continues; prices rising. |
| Raipur ... | ... | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices slightly fallen. |
| Bilaspur (Jan. 11th) ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> promising; health good. |
| Sambalpur (" 10th) ... | ... | Sugarcane crop good; no epidemic; prices rising. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain wanted in Northern districts; prospects of <i>rabi</i> on the whole fair as yet; prices continue high. |
| British Burma— | | |
| (Jan. 15th) | | |
| Arakan Division ... | ... | Fever prevalent in town, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly finished, outturn favourable. |
| Pegu Division— | | |
| Rangoon ... | ... | One death from cholera, and 1 from small-pox in town; public health good; no cattle disease of consequence. |
| Thonkwa ... | ... | Health good; slight cholera at Kweagat in Macobin circle; reaping continues; prospects of crops continue the same as in previous week. |
| Bassein ... | ... | One death from cholera in town, 28 in parts of Ngapeotan townships between 3rd and 31st December; 4 in Kambai between 23rd December and 5th instant; reaping progressing; market not opened; prices expected high. |
| Henzada ... | ... | Slight cattle disease in Okpho township; reaping continues; public health excellent. |
| Tharrawaddy ... | ... | Cholera reported in Monio; cattle disease in Tahpoon and Toang-bohlah; otherwise health fair; paddy 70 per cent. |
| Prome ... | ... | Public health fair; prospects of a scanty water supply. |
| Thayetmyo ... | Nil | General health of men and cattle normal; total rainfall this season 32·92 inches, last year 66·13 inches; reaping nearly over. |
| Tenasserim Division— | | |
| Amherst ... | ... | Reaping and threshing of crops still in operation; public health good. |
| Shwegyeen ... | ... | Public health fair; crops good. |
| Toung-hoo ... | ... | One case of cholera reported in Zayawaddie township, otherwise public health good; crops being reaped. |
| Tavoy (Dec. 21st) ... | ... | Public health good; prospects of crops good. |
| (" 28th) ... | ... | Public health good; prospects of crops good; about ¾ths of the crops being reaped. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health generally good, but cholera still lurking in places; harvest nearly finished. |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Jan. 15th) ... | ·03; slight rain on 8th. | Weather seasonable; reaping of the <i>sali</i> nearly done. |
| Sylhet (" ") ... | Nil | Harvesting completed; transplanting of <i>bura</i> proceeding; prices stationary. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | |
| (Jan. 15th) ... | ... | Standing crops are in good condition; prices stationary; for week ending 4th January—gratuitously relieved in hospitals 699. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| Amráoti (Jan. 15th) ... | ... | Cotton picking nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> favourable. |
| Central India— | | |
| (Jan. 15th) ... | 30 at Gwalior and 28 at Guna. | Rain much wanted in all other parts of Central India; clouds gathering at Indore and Neemuch. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Rajputana— | | |
| Marwar (Jan. 4th) | ... | Health and prospects good; light clouds; weather warmer. |
| Jhulluwar („ 9th) | ... | Health improved; prospects fair. |
| Ajmere („ 15th) | ... | Rain much wanted; foot-and-mouth disease prevalent among cattle in parts; frost doing damage. |
| Jey pore | Slight rain. | Rainfall not enough; cloudy; health good. |
| Bhurtpore (Jan. 8th) | ... | Health good; rain wanted; prices high; weather cloudy; wind easterly. |
| Ulwur („ 11th) | 30 | Health improving. |

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbutnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps be taken into consideration. He said there were two reports before the Council; the first or preliminary report had been presented by him to the Council at the commencement of September last, and at the time of its presentation he had explained very fully all the material amendments of the existing law for which the Bill, as then amended, provided. That report, together with the Bill, had been published, and from the communications which had been received from the various Local Governments he was in a position to state that this publication had extended to every Province of the Empire; it was further apparent, from the communications received, that the proposed alterations of the law had attracted the attention of public bodies and persons, such, for instance, as the British Indian Association, the Trades' Association, the Association of Attornies, vakils of the High Court and articulated clerks—in short public bodies and persons who might be taken as fairly representing the sections of the community who would be most interested in a measure of this kind; so that it might reasonably be assumed that the proposals of the Committee in regard to the alteration of the Stamp-law had obtained ample publicity. In regard to this preliminary report, he need only add that the various

communications received like from official and non-official sources were in the sense of a general approval of the provisions contained in the amended Bill, and some of these communications had especially commended the exclusion of all matter relating to Court-fees. But although, as a matter of convenience, the amendment of the law in regard to Court-fees had been altogether dropped out of this Bill, it must not be supposed that the need for fresh legislation on the subject was by any means to be ignored, or in fact that such legislation was not as necessary and as urgent as the amendment of the law with which the Council was now dealing.

But any proposal for the amendment of the law in regard to Court-fees introduced into this Council as a substantive measure dealing exclusively with that subject would be obviously incomplete if it avoided the question of the propriety of distinctly affirming the fitness of, and consequent desirability of maintaining, the existing rates of fees on the institution of suits, or of introducing such amendments of those rates as might be thought desirable. The Court-fees Act had now been in operation for nearly nine years, and as during a considerable part at least of that period there had been abnormal activity in litigation, it might fairly be said that sufficient experience had been gained to show whether the rates of institution-fees prescribed by the existing law were such as should be maintained permanently or modified. Connected also with the subject of the amendment of the law relating to Court-fees was the question of maintaining as at present, or enhancing, the rates of fees on probates, letters of administration and certificates of administration. But until the law relating to certificates of administration (Act XXVII of 1860) had undergone some alteration, it would be of no use to alter the existing rates; for practically that law was so defective as regards the provision for compelling the payment of the full fee chargeable, that until this defect was remedied, the determination of a proper rate was of secondary importance. The question of the amendment of the working provisions of Act XXVII of 1860 had been somewhat complicated by a proposal which had been recently made for extending the system of granting certificates for the collection of the debts due to the estate of a deceased person, to the grant of letters of administration to the entire estate of such person. It was probably well known to the Council that as a matter of fact these certificates for the collection of debts were largely used as though they were letters of administration to the whole property of the deceased person, and it had been proposed in consequence of this well known practice to make the law more in accordance with the practice. Whilst that project was under consideration, consequently, and the question as to the best mode of levying fees in suits remained unsettled, there were difficulties in the way of proceeding immediately with legislation relating to Court-fees. But he hoped that the matter would be vigorously taken in hand as soon as might be practicable, and that as the general Stamp Act of 1869 had been followed by the Court-fees Act of 1870, so, if this Bill should become law, the Stamp Act of 1879 would be followed by a Court-fees Act of 1880.

Turning now to the subject of the second report, he might remark that the further alterations recommended by the Committee had been adopted in consequence of the representations which they had received on the publication of the preliminary report, and these, though numerous, were not for the most part of any very great importance. The only further change which it was proposed to introduce into the schedule of rates of duties was an increase of the duty chargeable on general powers-of-attorney, to which matter he would advert presently. The rest of the alterations might be said to be confined to improving the arrangement and wording of the rules and procedure laid down in the several sections of the Bill, and rendering the whole subject generally more intelligible. Amongst the changes of this character he might specially notice the following:—Under section 9 of the Bill, a power had been given to the Governor General in Council to provide by rules for the number of impressed stamps which might be used for stamping any instrument, and the size of the paper to be used in the case of hundis or Native bills of exchange. The number of stamps to be used was now to be fixed by rule instead of, as had hitherto been done, by a substantive provision of the Act itself. The provision of the existing law

was so far imperfect that it merely prohibited the use of more than one stamp when the duty chargeable did not exceed one thousand rupees, and a single stamp for the amount required was readily procurable; but it made no regulation as to the number of stamps to be used when the conditions just mentioned did not apply; and the fact was that something more elastic than could be supplied by a substantive provision of the Act was required to regulate matters of this kind; and the Committee had therefore, he thought, done wisely in taking out of the Act the determination of a matter of this kind and leaving it to be settled by rule.

With regard to the provision in the same section for regulating the size of the paper to be used for hundis, he thought he could perhaps better explain its object by stating to the Council the different modes of stamping instruments now in force.

By far the largest number of instruments executed in British India were written on paper bearing an impressed stamp and sold by the Government; but inasmuch as this stamp-impressed paper was unsuitable for instruments drawn up in the English form, the Government conceded (by rule) the privilege of writing such instruments on unstamped paper and bringing the same, before the instrument was executed, to the Collector or other specially appointed officer, in order that the paper might be stamped by him.

Amongst the instruments to which this privileged mode of stamping extended were bills of exchange, and as this class of document included hundis, they might be so stamped. Paper stamped by the Collector in the same manner as unexecuted documents brought by private persons was supplied and sold by the Government to be used for hundis. So that there were two kinds of hundi-paper in use under the present law, and it had been found—he believed in both cases—that frauds were practised by cutting off the portion of the paper so stamped, upon which there was any writing, in the case of time-expired hundis, and using the clear portion of the stamped paper again, either once or more often as the size of the paper might permit. The new provision therefore was designed to prevent this fraud, and to make the provision effective it would further be necessary to exclude hundis from the privilege above described, which had heretofore been accorded to bills of exchange generally.

This regulation of the size of paper therefore would be confined to the case of paper sold by Government and could not therefore be productive of any inconvenience to the public. No doubt it would be extremely convenient to the public if a larger use of adhesive stamps could be permitted, but the use of adhesive stamps, except under special conditions, that is to say, where the stamp was to be affixed by somebody responsible to the Government in some way or other, would be sure to entail great loss of revenue through frauds; and the Legislature was therefore obliged to be very chary of extending this provision. In section 10, two such extensions were provided for—one in the case of notarial acts, and the other of entries of the names of advocates, vakils or attornies of the High Courts. In the case of notarial acts, the stamps had to be affixed by the Notary, who, though not a public officer in the technical sense of the word, was under the control of public officers; he had moreover no interest in avoiding the obligation of affixing a stamp, because the cost of providing the stamp would have to be found by somebody else. And in the case of entries of the names of advocates, vakils or attornies on the roll of a High Court, the act of fixing the stamp was to be performed by an officer of the Court, and the paper upon which it was to be affixed remained in the Court. Therefore, in these two instances, the extension of the privilege of the use of adhesive stamps could be safely conceded with due regard to the interests of the revenue.

Sections 30 and 31 of the Bill related to the adjudication of the proper duty chargeable in any case. It had been suggested to the Committee that they were wrong in their first amendment of the law in omitting to provide for the penalty where the instrument brought for adjudication had been previously executed, and no doubt the English law required in all cases of *executed* instruments that the penalty should be paid; but the Com-

mittee had considered this matter very carefully, and the conclusion to which they came was that, in this country, where there was greater ignorance perhaps on the part of those who had to execute instruments as to the requirements of the Stamp-law, it was very desirable that a person should have the opportunity, without liability to any fine, and on payment of a very small adjudication-fee fixed by law, of resolving all honest doubt as to the amount of duty with which his instrument might be chargeable; and it was to be observed that as the Bill was framed, although executed instruments might be brought to the Collector for adjudication of the proper duty, they could only be so brought within one month of their execution; and it was thought that such a qualification was sufficient to secure the restriction of the privilege to cases in which there was a real uncertainty as to the proper stamp to be used and a *bonâ fide* desire to have such doubt removed.

Some alteration had been made in the language, but not in the substance, of section 40 of the Bill. That section, or its corresponding section in the Bill published, drew forth the criticism that it was quite unnecessary to say that the Collector might prosecute in certain cases, because another section in the chapter on criminal penalties laid down the conditions of offences very clearly, and also gave power to the Collector to prosecute in respect of *all* offences. It seemed therefore desirable to explain what the exact object of the provision contained in section 40 was. The language had been altered in order to indicate that object more clearly. The object was to show that, the Bill providing for a double set of penalties in circumstances constituting the same offence, both provisions might be worked concurrently, and were not intended to have a merely alternative operation.

In section 54 of the Bill provision had been made for a refund of the value of a stamp bought with the *bonâ fide* intention of using and which was not required for use. That provision had been inserted in consequence of the alteration of section 68 of the Bill, which had now been drawn so as to exclude absolutely sales of stamps by persons not licensed to sell. The Committee, it would be seen from the changes made at different stages of the Bill, had been undecided in their opinion in regard to this matter. The Bill as introduced, like the Bill now before the Council, had been framed so as to absolutely prohibit the sale of stamps by unlicensed persons. In consequence of representations made in regard to that prohibition, the amended Bill published with the preliminary report (Bill No. II) contained a provision by which the sale of stamps by private persons was allowed in certain cases and under certain conditions. But it had been pointed out to the Committee that whatever conditions they might impose, if the sale of stamps was allowed in any form by private persons, the privilege would be greatly abused. MR. COCKERELL could perhaps best describe to the Council the arguments urged on this side of the question by reading an extract from one of the papers received. The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts wrote:—

Every one is familiar with the practice which prevails in India, of persons buying stamps from licensed vendors and selling them after several years, yellow with age, to any one wishing to use them for forging deeds of more or less ancient date. The Bill implies that the legislature will not interfere with this practice. As for the provision in section 66, that the original purchaser must have purchased *bonâ fide* to avoid a prosecution, it is, I think, of little value, as false evidence is easily procurable on this point. A purchaser, who has bought a stamp for which, after purchase, he has found no use, might, I think, be allowed to return it to the treasury within a given period, a refund of its value being made to him; and if this is done, I do not see what ground exists for permitting a purchaser to resell.

The Committee on mature consideration of this question thought it was perhaps best to prohibit sales of stamps by private persons and to facilitate the recovery of the value of any stamp-paper which was not required for use.

The only material change in the schedule which he need notice was that which he had already incidentally referred to; namely, the enhancement of the duty on certain powers-of-attorney. The change would be found in article 50 of the schedule. The Committee had provided that, where the number of persons appointed under one power-of-attorney exceeded a reasonable allowance—and by reasonable allowance he meant ten persons,—an extra

rupee should be levied upon the power-of-attorney in respect of every additional person appointed under it. The provision was novel certainly : it could not be said to derive any support ~~from~~ anything in the English law on the subject, but then the practice in England was very different. A single power-of-attorney for general purposes in favour of a very large number of persons was hardly ever met with. But in this country they had instances where 116 and 85 persons were appointed by one power-of-attorney, and the local Revenue-authorities, considering that that was an abuse, had ordered that the general power-of-attorney should be recognized only as covering the appointment of a single person. That order obviously was not warranted by the present law, and had to be withdrawn. But there was no doubt that the extent to which powers-of-attorney were being made to cover the appointment of a large number of persons did require some remedy, and the best mode of dealing with the subject was thought to be the course which had been adopted in the present Bill; namely, the imposition of an extra duty of one rupee for every person in excess of ten appointed under the power-of-attorney. The enhanced rate would fall only on persons who could very well afford to pay it; namely, persons who had to appoint a large number of agents because they had property in a correspondingly large number of places.

Having thus briefly commented upon the material changes introduced into the Bill now before the Council, he would proceed very briefly to notice the suggestions which had been made to the Committee, but which had not been adopted. The Committee was strongly advised by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and some of its subordinate Revenue-officers to exclude, from the definition of instrument of partition, partitions effected by the Revenue-authorities. It was urged that it would be inconvenient in practice, because it would be difficult to say at what particular stage of the proceedings this duty should be levied; that, moreover, partitions by the Revenue-authorities were very costly proceedings, and it was not desirable to increase their cost by the imposition of an *ad valorem* stamp-duty. As regards the period at which the duty should be levied, the Bill proposed that the stamp should be borne by the paper recording the final order for effecting a partition, and that final order might be the final order of the Collector or of the Commissioner, or of the chief controlling Revenue-authority; but the word "final" pointed to the stage at which the duty was to be paid. Then, as to the cost of effecting partitions being very great, from MR. COCKERELL'S own experience he should say that they were only very costly when great obstructions to the proceedings were made by some of the parties concerned. These partitions, which in some instances extended over several years and involved protracted and consequently expensive deputations of Amíns, were invariably cases in which some of the parties to the transaction were passively obstructing the progress of the work, by not producing necessary papers and in other ways withholding assistance required from them; he did not think that a case had been made out for excluding from liability to stamp-duty partitions effected by the Revenue-authorities; and to impose the liability to duty on some partitions, whilst the largest and most important class was to be specially exempted from the tax, would in his opinion be inequitable.

The Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces also had again pressed their former proposal to compel the payment of stamp-duty on intermediate transfers of shares. The Committee had been unable to adopt the suggestion of the Board, for the simple reason that there was no way in their opinion by which the duty could be levied in such cases; for the transactions were not reduced to writing further than that a signature upon a blank deed was taken; but the whole conditions of the transfer and the obligations of the parties under it were matters of oral or parol contract; hence the document could not operate as a conveyance or be produced in Court as evidence, and there seemed consequently to be no ground for subjecting it to duty, even if any feasible mode of compelling the payment of duty could be devised.

The circumstances of the case in great measure resembled that of successive purchase and sub-purchases of property where only one conveyance of the property forming the subject of such purchase and resale was made.

In such cases one conveyance-duty only was chargeable, and the principle of this rule seemed to apply to the case under notice.

The third and last in which the Committee had been unable to adopt the course recommended was in regard to the allowance of appeals against, and revisions of orders and certificates of, a Collector. It seemed very undesirable that these questions as to the proper stamp-duty should remain long undecided. In England there was only one authority by which such questions were disposed of—the Inland Revenue Commissioners; and in this country the Collector must for these purposes be treated as taking the place of the Inland Revenue Commissioners. But this withholding of a power of appeal or of revision, in individual cases, did not take away the general power of revision which every controlling authority could exercise over its subordinates; and it seemed quite sufficient to prevent the subordinate Revenue-authorities from going very far in a wrong direction, that there was always the probability of any specially misdirected application of the law being made the subject of orders for the future guidance and direction of the subordinate authorities concerned.

He would now in conclusion briefly summarize the effects of the amended Bill in modifying the provisions of the existing law.

It provided for a direct increase of duty in the case of the following instruments:—

I. Bonds,

Conveyances,

Leases,

Mortgages,

Settlements,

} where the amount involved exceeds Rs. 10,000.

II. Bonds and other instruments chargeable as Bonds,

} where the amount involved exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25.

III. Policies of insurance other than insurance against risks by sea.

It substituted *ad valorem* duties for fixed duties in the case of—

- (1) Instruments guaranteeing repayment of loans at short periods;
- (2) Instruments of gift;
- (3) Instruments of exchange, and
- (4) Instruments of partition.

It imposed a new duty on the entry of names of advocates, vakils and attorneys on the rolls of any High Court. These were the material increases of the stamp-duties imposed by the existing law. *Per contra*, the Bill provided for the reduction of the maximum limit of *ad valorem* duty in four classes of instruments—

- (1) Indemnity-bonds,
- (2) Security-bonds,
- (3) Transfer of interests secured by other stamped deeds, and
- (4) Surrenders of leases.

What these alterations in the rates of duty were likely to produce in the way of increased revenue, MR. COCKERELL had attempted to show when he presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee. Further, the present Bill aimed at rendering the Stamp-law generally more intelligible, by clearer interpretations, by a better arrangement of the matter of the law, and by the simplification of the Schedule. And it was specially designed to effect to a great extent the prevention of the evasion of the payment of duty, by the more stringent provisions which it introduced for dealing with instruments insufficiently stamped, and for putting a pressure upon the Courts to co-operate in the protection of the revenue. Of these different measures he should expect most from the more stringent provisions of the Bill for checking evasion. There could be no doubt, he thought, for the reasons he gave when presenting the preliminary report, that the majority of the Courts—he did not speak of *all*—were unwilling to give sufficient attention to the protection of the interests of the revenue. Why this should be so he

himself did not, and never had been able to, understand—why the Court, which recognised its responsibility to protect one individual from wrong-doing by another, or to give redress where wrong was inflicted by one person upon another, should be so slow to act when the wrong inflicted affected a large number of persons, he could not say, but such was certainly the case; for it must be obvious that the wilful evasion of stamp-duties or of any other tax differed from any act of fraud or attempted misappropriation of property in this only, that whereas in the latter case the wrong was inflicted by B. upon C.; in the former it was inflicted by B. upon all the other letters of the alphabet; because the person who wilfully evaded the payment of duty was attempting to shift the burden of taxation from his own shoulders to the shoulders of the community generally; for if the treasury lost by the excessive evasion of stamp-duty, the loss must be replaced by some other means of taxation.

He (MR. COCKERELL) would only further say that he was not so sanguine as to suppose that the Bill, which, if it became law, must, by reason of its affecting the transactions of such a large number of persons, be subjected to so much wear and tear, would be found absolutely without defect; but he did venture to hope that it would be found to work more conveniently and satisfactorily to the public—as being generally more intelligible—and at the same time produce a larger revenue, than any of its predecessors.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He desired, before the motion was put to the Council, to supply an omission in his previous remarks. He had omitted to offer the explanation which seemed to be called for by some of the criticisms received in regard to the Bill as first amended, in respect of the definition of "receipt" having been framed so as to cover receipts by advertisement. It had been said that an adhesive stamp could not be affixed to the paper bearing such advertisement, and no doubt this was so. But then the Committee deliberately desired to stop the practice of advertising receipts of money exceeding Rs. 20, because, so long as persons obtained the acknowledgment of their payments of money by means of these advertisements, it was hopeless to expect them to exercise their power—a power given to them for the protection of the revenue—of demanding receipts which would have to bear a stamp. No inconvenience would result to the public from the stoppage of advertised receipts in these cases; and the Committee clearly were bound to consider the interests of the revenue and the necessity for protecting them before the convenience of newspaper proprietors.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COAST-LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the maintenance of coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Rivers Thompson and Cockerell and the Mover. He had, when obtaining leave for its introduction, stated the object and reasons for the measure. He had now only to mention that the voyages which would for the first time be brought within the scope of the law relating to the Burma coast-lights were as follows:—

- Voyages from ports in British Burma to Chittagong and places west of Chittagong;
- Voyages from Chittagong to ports in British Burma;
- Voyages to or from Chittagong and places west of Chittagong (except Calcutta), from or to Port Blair and places east of Mergui;
- Voyages from places east of Mergui to Rangoon, and from Rangoon and ports in British Burma west of Rangoon to places east of Mergui;
- Voyages to or from any port in British Burma other than Tavoy and Mergui, from or to Port Blair.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and the *British Burma Gazette*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments, respectively, think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes and Cockerell, and the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN also moved that the Bill be published in the *Government Gazette, North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the regulation of hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments. He observed that the Bill was the result of a strong representation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and by the Government of the Panjáb regarding the ill-regulated and unsatisfactory condition of the hackney-carriage service in the principal cantonments and municipalities of that Province—a public inconvenience which, it appeared, could not be effectually removed without the aid of legislation.

In proof of the ill-condition of the Panjáb hackney-carriage service, he might, if need be, cite eloquent passages from official correspondence and representations in the local journals, but he would not take up the time of the Council by so doing; for personal knowledge enabled him to state that its condition might be briefly, but accurately, described by a single epithet—"infamous." Vehicles dilapidated, horses unbroken and frequently half-starved, drivers innocent of all knowledge of their profession—such were the ordinary incidents of locomotion in the Panjáb hackney-carriage, a mode of progression which might be said to combine, in a manner unprecedented even in India, the minimum of comfort and the maximum of danger. Added to which there were no authorized tables of fares, and no legal means available for promptly settling disputes.

The Municipal Committee of Lahore, the Cantonment Committee of Ambála, and, doubtless, all other Municipal and Cantonment Committees concerned, were anxious to remedy so discreditable a state of things, and the first-named Committee, some time ago, proposed bye-laws for effecting this desirable object; but it was held by high legal authority that, inasmuch as the Panjáb Municipal Act, IV of 1873, did not expressly empower Municipal Committees to make bye-laws for regulating hackney-carriage service, the proposed regulations were *ultra vires*. In these circumstances the aid of the legislature had to be invoked to obtain for the local authorities the necessary powers.

The Government of India admitted the necessity for legislation in the case of the Panjáb, but considered that the local extent of the measure might be appropriately enlarged, and its provisions made applicable to the municipalities and cantonments of all those Provinces of India which had no local legislatures. It was, therefore, provided in the draft Bill that the law should have effect—at the option of the Local Governments concerned—not only in the Panjáb, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 29th January, 1879.

CALCUTTA ;
The 15th January, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement showing the Quantities and Value of COTTON exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of DECEMBER 1878, and the Total Exports from each Province for the three months, October, November and December 1878, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1877, 1876, and 1875.

| QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----|---------|-----|--------|----------|-----------|
| PORTS AND PROVINCES EXPORTING. | UNITED KINGDOM. | | AFRICA. | | ITALY. | | RUSSIA. | | CHINA. | | TOTAL. |
| | Cwt. | Rs. | Cwt. | Rs. | Cwt. | Rs. | Cwt. | Rs. | Cwt. | Rs. | |
| Bombay | 8,482 | 10,421 | 5,760 | 2,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 745 | 10,855 | 6,31,383 |
| Kurrachee | 3 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 | 4,340 | 4,440 |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Ports | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total, December 1878 | 8,485 | 10,521 | 5,760 | 2,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 906 | 2,425 | 6,35,933 |
| To all 3 months, October, November and December 1878. | 31,416 | 38,176 | 27,720 | 7,110 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,410 | 1,067,23 | 23,05,105 |
| 1877 | 57,753 | 15,43,904 | 50,714 | 17,12,100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,431 | 2,57,115 | 64,32,143 |
| 1876 | 108,185 | 28,10,152 | 84,905 | 27,14,100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,602 | 1,01,750 | 61,49,020 |
| 1875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,427 | 7,70,703 | 60,10,139 |

TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

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DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,

STATISTICAL BRANCH,

У ЧИТАТЕЛЯ

GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS
RAIL

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways

| ITEMS. | EAST INDIAN. | | | | Eastern Bengal. | | Oudh and Rohilkhand. | | Sind, Punjab and Delhi. | | Madras. | | South Indian. | | Great Indian Peninsula. | | Bombay, Baroda and Central India. | | Calcutta and South-Eastern (State). | | Nalhati (State). | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------|--------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | Main Line. | | Jubbulpore Line. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 |
| QUARTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Earnings £ | ^a 959,928 | ^a 924,201 | 118,540 | 84,193 | ^a 84,158 | ^a 109,427 | 108,750 | 111,765 | ^c 229,305 | ^c 254,977 | ^c 228,372 | 161,605 | 62,704 | 75,073 | 854,461 | 834,405 | 198,333 | 205,772 | 2,781 | 3,829 | 2,216 | 2,898 |
| Mileage in ... No. | 1,280 | 1,280 | 224 | 224 | 158 | 158 | 518 | 518 | 676 | 676 | 858 | 858 | 553 | 607 | 1,264 | 1,264 | 412 | 414 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 |
| Age receipts per ... £ | 73,841 | 71,007 | 9,118 | 6,476 | 6,471 | 8,187 | 8,365 | 8,597 | 17,616 | 10,614 | 17,507 | 12,436 | 4,823 | 5,775 | 66,035 | 64,182 | 15,256 | 15,829 | 214 | 295 | 170 | 223 |
| Age receipts per ... open ... £ | 57.7 | 55.5 | 40.7 | 28.9 | 41.0 | 51.8 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 26.1 | 29.0 | 20.5 | 14.5 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 52.1 | 50.6 | 31.5 | 37.7 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 6.3 | 8.3 |
| 2ND QUARTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Earnings £ | ^a 943,047 | ^a 856,634 | 110,503 | 93,417 | ^a 91,956 | ^a 88,312 | 118,635 | 135,628 | ^c 222,380 | 170,094 | 235,700 | 154,962 | 83,693 | 83,750 | 827,115 | 721,057 | 233,572 | 176,450 | 3,224 | 3,180 | 2,486 | 2,030 |
| Mileage in ... No. | 1,280 | 1,280 | 224 | 224 | 158 | ^b 170 | 518 | 518 | 676 | 676 | 858 | 858 | 572 | 607 | 1,264 | 1,264 | 414 | 414 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 |
| Age receipts per ... £ | 72,542 | 66,895 | 8,500 | 7,186 | 7,074 | 6,793 | 9,126 | 10,425 | 17,107 | 13,081 | 18,131 | 11,720 | 6,438 | 6,142 | 63,647 | 55,535 | 17,907 | 15,573 | 248 | 245 | 191 | 156 |
| Age receipts per ... open ... £ | 56.7 | 51.5 | 37.9 | 32.5 | 44.8 | 40.0 | 16.7 | 19.9 | 25.3 | 19.4 | 21.1 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 50.2 | 43.8 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| 3RD QUARTER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Earnings £ | ^a 823,490 | ^a 617,370 | 96,133 | 41,157 | ^a 139,512 | ^a 125,308 | 89,742 | 81,884 | ^c 214,165 | 115,700 | 255,602 | 141,552 | 91,076 | 75,227 | 820,044 | 343,005 | 97,517 | 80,440 | 2,531 | 2,673 | 2,122 | 1,905 |
| Mileage in ... No. | 1,280 | 1,280 | 224 | 224 | 158 | 158 | 518 | 518 | 676 | 672 | 858 | 858 | 601 | 607 | 1,264 | 1,264 | 414 | 414 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 |
| Age receipts per ... £ | 63,344 | 47,490 | 7,395 | 3,166 | 9,541 | 9,630 | 9,903 | 9,289 | 16,474 | 8,900 | 10,602 | 10,889 | 7,500 | 5,787 | 47,690 | 26,385 | 7,504 | 6,188 | 195 | 206 | 163 | 14 |
| Age receipts per ... open ... £ | 49.5 | 37.1 | 33.0 | 14.1 | 60.4 | 60.6 | 12.6 | 11.6 | 24.4 | 13.2 | 22.9 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 37.6 | 20.8 | 16.9 | 13.9 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 5.1 |

^a Inclusive of steamer earnings.
^b Inclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
^c Receipts from 10th January to 31st March 1878.
^d Receipts from 15th to 31st March 1878.
^e Receipts from 2nd May to 30th June 1877.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 18, 1879.

**OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT.
WAY.**

for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Quarters of 1877 and 1878.

| Rajpootana (State). | | Holkar (State). | | Khangraon (State). | | Amraoti (State). | | Wardha Valley (State). | | Nizam's (State). | | Tirhoot (State). | | Punjab Northern (State). | | Narmada (State). | | Rangoon and Irrawa- dy Valley (State). | | Northern Bengal (State). | | Sindh (State). | | Dhond and Ma- mond (State). | | Indus Valley (State). | | Total |
|------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|---|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 |
| 4,310 | 77,044 | 8,114 | 23,370 | 2,100 | 2,720 | 3,085 | 3,397 | 1,508 | 4,700 | 13,345 | 21,570 | 6,974 | 11,181 | 13,501 | 22,161 | 1,526 | 4,233 | ... | 29,317 | ... | 13,645 | 1,879 ^d | ... | 689 ^e | ... | ... | 2,981,440 | 24 |
| 300 | 390 | 70 | 80 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 121 | 121 | 61 | 81 | 105 | 103 | 37 | 37 | ... | 163 | ... | 161 | 37 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | 0,983 | |
| 7,716 | 5,976 | 617 | 1,708 | 162 | 191 | 237 | 300 | 116 | 323 | 1,491 | 1,630 | 536 | 86 | 1,039 | 1,701 | 117 | 320 | ... | 2,257 | ... | 1,049 | 185 | ... | 213 | ... | ... | 229,572 | 2 |
| 144 | 151 | 92 | 209 | 202 | 212 | 395 | 500 | 61 | 7 | 124 | 13 | 88 | 106 | 161 | 165 | 32 | 88 | ... | 138 | ... | 64 | 50 | ... | 49 | ... | ... | 334 | |
| 627 | 87,710 | 10,003 | 19,032 | 1,781 | 2,002 | 2,275 | 2,781 | 1,806 | 3,170 | 10,860 | 20,905 | 6,901 | 11,630 | 20,411 | 21,007 | 1,531 | 3,278 | 6,848 | 24,157 | ... | 31,180 | 3,024 ^f | ... | 5,820 ^g | ... | ... | 3,016,310 | 2,7 |
| 396 | 413 | 70 | 86 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 121 | 121 | 70 | 81 | 105 | 103 | 37 | 37 | 161 | 162 | ... | 181 | 37 | ... | 121 | ... | ... | 7,080 | |
| 510 | 6,717 | 845 | 1,461 | 137 | 161 | 175 | 21 | 11 | 21 | 1,328 | 1,663 | 594 | 896 | 1,576 | 1,630 | 118 | 252 | 709 | 2,160 | ... | 2,309 | 233 | ... | 657 | ... | ... | 232,021 | 20 |
| 190 | 104 | 121 | 170 | 171 | 201 | 202 | 51 | 70 | 54 | 126 | 134 | 60 | 111 | 152 | 161 | 32 | 68 | 60 | 134 | ... | 130 | 63 | ... | 54 | ... | ... | 328 | |
| 49 | 50,362 | 9,217 | 10,332 | 627 | 115 | 919 | 818 | 1,811 | 3,416 | 10,330 | 16,871 | 7,475 | 8,76 | 18,620 | 11,248 | 2,238 | 5,571 | 9,795 | 15,062 | 277 | 17,982 | 2,121 | ... | ... | ... | 7,380 | 2,550,007 | 1,781 |
| 30 | 428 | 70 | 80 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 121 | 121 | 70 | 70 | 105 | 105 | 37 | 80 | 161 | 161 | 131 | 219 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 280 | 7,245 | 7 |
| 11 | 3,871 | 711 | 785 | 71 | 51 | 65 | 139 | 18 | 1,569 | 1,230 | ... | ... | 676 | 1,131 | 1,735 | 173 | 429 | 731 | 1,139 | 57 | 1,383 | 163 | ... | ... | ... | 505 | 106,616 | 137 |
| 4 | 90 | 102 | 91 | 89 | 67 | 118 | 108 | 66 | 12 | 130 | 107 | 75 | 80 | 139 | 129 | 16 | 51 | 47 | 72 | 04 | 63 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 271 | 1 |

^g Receipts from 1st April to 1st June 1878, after which the line was closed.
^h Includes the open length of the Baroda section of the Northern Bengal State Railway.
^e Receipts for the first 15 days of July 1878.
^f Receipts from 28th August to 30th September 1877.
^k Line closed.
^l Receipts for July and August 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Adrens leased for Irrigation up to 30th September 1875.

| Circle. | District. | Canal. | SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS. | | FIVE-YEAR LEASES. | | THREE-YEAR LEASES. | | | | ANNUAL LEASES. | | | | SUGARCANE. | | GRAND TOTAL. | | | | RAINFALL. | | REMARKS. |
|---------|-----------|--------|--|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|---|-----|----------|
| | | | Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second. | Average discharge in cubic feet per second. | Estimated discharge out the month. | Estimated discharge utilized. | KUTSEREE. | | RUBBER. | | KUTSEREE. | | RUBBER. | | KUTSEREE. | | RUBBER. | | Acreage. | Acreage. | Inches during the same years of the period. | | |
| | | | | | | | Leased during September. | Leased up to end of September. | Leased during September. | Leased up to end of September. | Leased during September. | Leased up to end of September. | Leased during September. | Leased up to end of September. | Leased during September. | Leased up to end of September. | Leased during September. | Leased up to end of September. | | | | | |
| Orissa. | Cuttack. | ... | ... | 1,299 | 662.92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | 675 | 255.35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | 1,300 | 251.26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | 680 | 557.71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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F. T. HAIG, Colonel, R. E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 19th November 1878.

وہی ہے جس نے ان کو اپنا گھر بنا لیا۔

[illegible]

A. O. HUMIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA at the Office of SRI P. PRINTING, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 4.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 21st January 1879.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the 21th & 25th Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate the Hon^{ble} B. W. Colvin to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

*D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1879.

No. 160.—The following Regulations with appended instructions for the grant to applicants in British India of certificates of re-admission to British nationality under Section VIII of Act 33 Vic., Cap. XIV, are published for general information:—

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Regulations.

In exercise of the powers contained in the Naturalization Acts, 1870, I, the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, Viscount Cranbrook, one of

Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make the following Regulations:—

Forms.

I. The form of certificate granted in pursuance of the said Acts shall be as follows,—

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Certificate of re-admission to British Nationality.

WHEREAS

has presented to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, a memorial praying for a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, and alleging that he was a natural-born British subject, and that he became an alien by being naturalized as a subject (or citizen) of*

* Where the applicant is a widow, the form must be modified accordingly, and recite the allegation in the memorial that the applicant became an alien by marriage with her late husband a subject (or citizen) of

on the
day of

18

That he is
and that

in the period of eight years preceding his application, he has resided for five years within British India, or has been for five years in the service of the Crown as

and intends, if he receives the certificate of re-admission to British nationality, for which he prays, to reside within British India [or to serve under the Crown]:

And whereas the Governor General in Council has inquired into the circumstances of the case,

and has received such evidence as the Governor General in Council has deemed necessary for proving the truth of the allegations contained in such memorial:

And whereas the said

has taken the oath of allegiance:

Now, in pursuance of the authority given to him by the said Acts, the Governor General in Council grants to the aforesaid this certificate, and declares that, as from the date of this certificate, but not in respect of any previous transaction, he is hereby re-admitted to the status of a British subject; with this qualification, that within the limits of the foreign State of which he became a subject, he shall not be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject (or *citizen*) of that State according to the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

In witness whereof, *A. B.*, a Secretary to the Government of India, has hereto subscribed his name this

18 .

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Secretary to Government of India.

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Oath of Allegiance.

No.

II. The form in which the oath of allegiance shall be subscribed shall be as follows,—

I,
do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

(Signed) .

Sworn and subscribed this day of ,
before me,

(Signed) ,

Justice of the Peace (or other official title).

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Instructions to Applicants in British India for Certificates of Re-admission to British Nationality.

The following instructions do not apply in the case of aliens who desire no more than re-admission to British nationality within the limits of British India. For their case sufficient provision is made in Act No. XXX of 1852 (FOR THE NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS):—

1. Any person resident in British India, who desires to obtain a certificate of re-admission to British nationality, so as to carry the privileges thereby conferred beyond the limits of British India, must present to the Government of India, in the Home Department, a memorial praying for the grant of such certificate.

2. The memorial must state,—

- (1) The name, address, age, profession, trade or other occupation of the applicant.
- (2) Whether the applicant is married, and has any children under age residing with him, and, if so, state their names and ages.

(3) That the applicant was a natural-born British subject, by reason of having been born in British territory, or by reason of his or her father or grandfather by the father's side having been a British subject.

(4) That the applicant became the subject or citizen of a foreign State; the name of the foreign State must be specified, and the mode in which the applicant became an alien: if the applicant became an alien by naturalization, the date of such naturalization must be mentioned, or if the applicant be a widow who became an alien by marriage with her late husband, the date and place of such marriage, the name of her husband, and the foreign State of which he was a subject, must be mentioned.

That during the period of eight years preceding the application the applicant has for five years resided within British India (the place or places of such residence being specified), or that during the same period of eight years he has for five years been in the service of the Crown (the post in which he served being specified).

(6) That the applicant intends to reside in British India, or to serve under the Crown.

3. The applicant must verify the statements in his memorial by a declaration made before the Magistrate of the district, or a Magistrate of Police.

4. The statements in the memorial must be further verified, and the respectability and loyalty of applicant vouched for, by declaration made in like manner by four householders, who are natural-born British subjects, and none of them the agent, attorney, or wakil of the memorialist. The declaration may be made by such declarants jointly, or by each separately; but each of the declarants must in his declaration state, as to himself, the fact that he is a householder and natural-born British subject, the place of his residence, and the period during which he has personally known the applicant.

5. The Governor General in Council, if he thinks fit to grant a certificate to the applicant, will cause him to be furnished in triplicate with a paper containing a blank form of oath of allegiance and a blank form of certificate.

6. The applicant will then take and subscribe in triplicate the oath of allegiance in the presence of an officer having the full powers of a Magistrate.

7. The Magistrate will then forward to the Government of India in the Home Department, in triplicate, the paper containing the form of the certificate still in blank, and the oath of allegiance subscribed as aforesaid.

8. The certificate will then be signed, in triplicate, by a Secretary to the Government of India.

9. The Government of India in the Home Department will then deliver one copy of the certificate and oath of allegiance to the applicant, will retain the second in its own custody,

and will forward the third to Her Majesty's Government in England for registration by the Home Government.

CRANBRO

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 21st January 1879.

No. 53.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province, during the absence on deputation of Major C. W. Street, or until further orders.

No. 55.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 1212, dated 5th December 1878, for the words "with effect from the date of assuming charge from Captain Butler," read "with effect from the date of assuming charge of the Shwegyeen District."

The 22nd January 1879.

No. 57.—The services of Mr. J. C. Davis, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 24th January 1879.

No. 60.—Mr. A. Porteous, of the Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Gauhati on the 16th instant to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

POLICE.

The 21st January 1879.

No. 25.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. B. H. Davidson, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th September last, *vice* Mr. W. H. Pattisson, deceased.

Mr. T. W. Wood, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Davidson.

Mr. J. W. Olive, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade (on furlough), to be District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Wood.

Mr. R. C. Stevenson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, *vice* Mr. Olive.

Mr. R. B. Hawkes is continued in the position of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. Stevenson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th January 1879.

No. 25.—The Reverend W. J. Hunt, B.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years, with effect from the 21st instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 21st January 1879.

No. 29.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Charles Henry Chard to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment in the room of the Reverend F. F. Mazuchelli, retired. Mr. Chard is appointed Chaplain of Thayetmyo.

No. 31.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months to the Reverend P. J. Jarbo, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

The 23rd January 1879.

No. 35.—The services of the Reverend G. W. Manson, B. D., Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for duty with the 92nd Highlanders.

No. 38.—The Reverend Alexander Ferrier, M.A., has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Officiating Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment.

Mr. Ferrier reported his arrival on the 7th instant.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1879.

No. 57.—Captain T. H. Holdich, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, and Lieutenant J. R. Hobday, S.C., Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, having returned from furlough on the forenoon of the 15th instant, are appointed to officiate, the former as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, and the latter as Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade; and the following changes of appointment are made in the Survey Department with effect from that date:—

Mr. H. Horst, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

MARINE SURVEYS.—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

The 21st January 1879.

No. 7 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—GULF OF CATCH.

Fixed light at Entrance to Toona Creek.

Information has been received from the Political Agent at Cutch Mandvee that a light was exhibited on the 5th September 1878 from a light-house recently erected on the swampy land south of Tekra island, as a guide to vessels making for Toona, north shore of the Gulf of Cutch.

The light is a fixed *white* light, shown from an ordinary lantern elevated 17 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles.

The light tower—which is built of stone, and 23 feet high—stands on the eastern edge of a low mangrove swamp about three-quarters of a mile south of Tekra island, Toona creek. At high tides this swamp is overflowed, which gives the light-house the appearance of being built in the water.

Position (Admiralty Chart): Latitude $22^{\circ} 55' 30''$ N., longitude $70^{\circ} 7' 10''$ E.

R. C. CARRINGTON,

Chief Civil Assistant,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, }
CALCUTTA, }
The 21st January 1879.

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of Cutch, No. 43; Sindh and Cutch Coasts, No. 12; Kuriahee to Vingora, No. 826; and Indian Ocean, No. 7186; also Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 311.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 21st January 1879.

No. 281P.—In continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 219P., dated 17th January 1879, Mr. C. E. Biddulph was placed on special political duty under the Foreign Department from the 26th November 1878.

The 22nd January 1879.

No. 290P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Friedrich Dickmann as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

The 23rd January 1879.

No. 303P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Kumud Naran Bhup, Zemindar of Bijui, in Assam, the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction.

The 24th January 1879.

No. 330P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Friedrich Dickmann as Vice Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Bassein.

GENERAL.

The 22nd January 1879.

No. 197G.—Captain A. Conolly, 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Officiating 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, obtained leave on urgent private affairs, under paragraph XI of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, from 28th June to 15th November 1878.

Captain A. R. T. McRae officiated as 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. Conolly, from 28th June to 31st August 1878.

Lieutenant F. M. Rundall officiated as 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, in addition to his duties as Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. Conolly, from 1st September to 20th November 1878.

The 23rd January 1879.

No. 205G.—Sahebzadah Mahomed Wahid-udeen, Attaché, Central India Agency, officiated as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, from the forenoon of the 30th October 1878 to the forenoon of 8th January 1879.

The 24th January 1879.

No. 215G.—Mr. W. E. Foster is appointed to be 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, with effect from the 10th May 1877.

No. 217G.—Mr. W. E. Foster, 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties.

No. 223G.—Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant to Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, at Amreli, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major R. G. Mayne, proceeding on leave.

Major H. L. Nutt, 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain F. H. Jackson.

No. 226G.—Captain W. Scott, Assistant at Okhamundel, to Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, is granted leave of absence for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, for the purpose of presenting himself at Bombay for examination in the Guzeratti language.

Mr. H. Harrison, Officiating Commandant of the Gackwar's Dhari Battalion, to officiate as Assistant at Okhamundel, to Agent to the Governor General, Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Scott.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINT AND CURRENCY.

*Port William, the 24th January 1879.***No. 435.—I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1878.**

| | GOLD. | | | SILVER. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Net Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Net Imports. | Imports. | Exports. | Net Imports. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In the month of November | 7,91,509 | 22,11,190 | 14,16,891 | 14,11,305 | 15,57,150 | 28,50,915 | 52,08,874 | 37,68,850 | 14,40,024 |
| First eleven months ... | 1,19,01,764 | 1,10,57,904 | 35,33,860 | 5,16,31,820 | 1,06,39,119 | 1,09,95,600 | 6,90,26,593 | 2,16,97,094 | 1,43,29,510 |

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1878.

| | COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE). | | | COINED AND EXAMINED. | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. | Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In the month of November ... | 10,41,552 | 23,11,686 | 33,56,238 | 16,16,930 | 32,99,175 | 49,40,105 |
| First eleven months ... | 2,95,90,982 | 5,06,13,572 | 8,92,13,554 | 3,10,06,780 | 6,00,84,010 | 9,19,90,390 |

No. 436.—I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1878.

| | GOLD. | | | SILVER. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Net Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Net Imports. | Imports. | Exports. | Net Exports. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In the month of December | 9,09,850 | 34,35,214 | 23,65,964 | 16,75,127 | 16,40,612 | 16,483 | 25,91,977 | 49,75,826 | 23,80,849 |
| In the whole year | 1,63,61,614 | 1,43,93,118 | 9,68,496 | 7,32,59,956 | 1,24,79,791 | 1,09,80,165 | 6,86,21,570 | 2,68,72,909 | 1,19,48,661 |

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1878.

| | COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE). | | | COINED AND EXAMINED. | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In the month of December | 15,945 | 31,37,891 | 31,53,836 | 3,58,835 | 21,90,450 | 23,58,285 |
| In the whole year | 2,90,16,927 | 6,27,51,483 | 9,23,67,390 | 3,52,61,024 | 6,22,84,080 | 9,75,48,694 |

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIMUM.

The 24th January 1879.

No. 390.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Opium Act I of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah on the 29th day of March 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 24th January 1879.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.****No. 67.—STAFF CORPS—**

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Arthur Tulloch,—20th January 1879.

No. 68.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain James Salisbury Tait,—20th January 1879.

No. 69.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Vincent George Lawrence Eyre,
Bengal Staff Corps,—22nd January 1879.

No. 70.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Vernon Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Rowland Farrer, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Henry Beddome, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Palmer Davis, Bombay Staff Corps.

No. 71.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 15th November 1878, page 6067.

India Office, 14th November 1878.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the resignation of the service of the undermentioned Officer:—

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Captain John Edwards Werge Howey. Dated 15th October 1878.

"London Gazette," dated the 6th December 1878, page 6989.

India Office, 5th December 1878.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the Officers of

the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

* * * *

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.**BENGAL STAFF CORPS.**

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Rowland Smith. Dated 26th August 1878.

Major Montagu Mitchell Procter. Dated 31st August 1878.

Major Frederic Allen. Dated 20th September 1878.

Major John Roberts. Dated 27th September 1878.

To be Majors.

Captain Thomas Dawes. Dated 2nd September 1878.

Captain James Barry Slater. Dated 4th September 1878.

Captain Alexander Dunlop Anderson. Dated 4th September 1878.

Captain Archibald Buchan Hepburn. Dated 4th September 1878.

Captain Adolphus Vallings. Dated 20th September 1878.

BENGAL ARMY.**INFANTRY.**

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Andrew Simpson Smith. Dated 12th September 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Gibson Anderson. Dated 12th September 1878.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Conolly O'Brien Palmer. Dated 12th September 1878.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Herbert Bergman. Dated 12th September 1878.

Major Reginald William Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C. Dated 12th September 1878.

Major Henry Campbell Garden. Dated 12th September 1878.

To be Major.

late 71st Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Wellesley Campbell. Dated 12th September 1878.

"London Gazette," dated the 13th December 1878, page 7138.

War Office, Pall Mall, 13th December 1878.

BREVET.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary Thomas Smither, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 24th July 1878.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Richards, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 20th September 1878.

Surgeon-Major Charles James Rogers to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General on retirement from the Madras Medical Department. Dated 14th December 1878.

The surname of the Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps, described in the Gazette of 13th September 1878, as R. D'O. C. Bricken, is Bracken.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Augustus Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, retires from the service with the honorary rank of General. Dated 3rd November 1878.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-General Carey, Bengal Staff Corps :—

Major-General George Mytton Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 3rd November 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Dyett Abbott, C. B., Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 3rd November 1878.

* * * *

The under-mentioned promotion to the List of General Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to take place consequent on the retirement on a pension of Lieutenant-General (borne as Major-General on the Indian List) T. A. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps :—

Colonel William Warden Anderson, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 3rd November 1878.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 17th December 1878, page 7201.

India Office, 17th December 1878.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Captain Thomas Edward Spencer, 3rd Foot. Dated 1st July 1877.

To be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Edmund George Barrow, 89th Foot. Dated 30th December 1877.

No. 72.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Little, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge, *vice* Captain A. J. Benson, on special service.

No. 73.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant G. G. Monck-Mason, Royal Artillery, to be temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

No. 74.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Montagu, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on return from furlough to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, and Lieutenant M. Keighley, Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 2nd Class, on return from furlough to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 1st Class.

25th October 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rowband, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, on return from furlough to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, from the 5th November 1878.

Junior Officers acting in higher grades will revert to their proper places in the Department.

Temporary.

Colonel G. R. Roberts, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissary General.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Lane, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major J. Barnard Smith, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major N. F. Parker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

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No. 75.—ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—

Colonel B. Walton, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General), Military Store-keeper, Calcutta, is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, *vice* Colonel J. K. Couper, appointed Director of Army Remount Operations.

No. 76.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major W. H. Kirton, Medical Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Principal Medical Store-keeper to Government at the Presidency, *vice* Surgeon-Major A. J. Cowie, proceeding on furlough.

No. 77.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Major T. O. Underwood, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel C. J. Godby, Officiating as Commandant, Punjab Frontier Force.

No. 5, Garrison Battery.

Captain H. F. Smyth, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain H. R. L. Morgan, Royal Artillery, transferred to No. 1, Mountain Battery.

No. 78.—NATIVE ARMY—

10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

Ressaidar Rajunder Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Esur Sing, deceased; Jemadar Mirza Abdulla Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Rajunder Sing, promoted; Duffadar Henry Ling, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Abdulla Khan, promoted,—8th December 1878; Jemadar Mehtab Sing, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Esur Sing, promoted in G. G. O. No. 387 of 1878,—9th December 1878.

2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ontar Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Shaik Heedaeth, invalided; Jemadar Loll Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Sewtahal Sing, invalided; Jemadar Sewrutton Tewary, to be Subadar, *vice* Buckshee Khan, invalided; Color Havildar Nursing Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramrutton Opadhea, invalided; Color Havildar Rugbeer Panday, to be Jemadar, *vice* Pragdut Awusty, invalided; Havildar Nowjadick Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsahai Sing, invalided; Havildar Suddaful Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ontar Sing, promoted; Havildar Hemmun Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Loll Sing, promoted; Havildar Bulleeraj Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewrutton Tewary, promoted; 16th July 1878.

Havildar Bissoondut Tewary, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nypal Misser, invalided; 29th August 1878.

4th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Balukram Chobe, to be Subadar, *vice* Shekh Sadi, invalided; Havildar Oomadutt Misser, to be Jemadar, *vice* Balukram Chobe, promoted,—2nd May 1878.

11th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Meer Usam, to be Jemadar, *vice* Beylah Singh, deceased,—5th October 1878; Havildar Maun Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh, deceased,—3rd December 1878.

42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Jewun Sing, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Runbahadur Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Sewburun Chowby, to be Subadar, *vice* Runbahadur Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Gungadeen Rai, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewburun Chowby, promoted,—1st November 1878.

43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Juggooram, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Bahadoor, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Jemadar Bhandaroo, to be Subadar, *vice* Bahadoor, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Prem Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhandaroo, promoted,—1st October 1878.

No. 79.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*3rd Punjab Cavalry.*

Jemadar Dhyan Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ichur Singh, deceased; Kote Duffadar Mahomed Ameen Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhyan Singh, promoted,—14th December 1878.

No. 80.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. O. No. 1179 of 1878, promoting Native Medical Pupils Feeroz Deen and Bhugwan Dass, of the Lahore Medical School, to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil, for "16th June 1878," read 10th October 1878.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 81.—The under-mentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. W. Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Waller, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Bengal,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major N. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, Bengal,—private affairs, for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. Bloomfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Central Provinces,—private affairs, for ten months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868. Sub-Conductor J. Anderson, attached to the Office of the Adjutant General in India, medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 82.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 739 of 1878, Colonel F. Brine, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, ten months' furlough on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulation, of 1868, with effect from the date of leaving India.

No. 83.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 536 of 1878, Captain H. M. Mackenzie, R. A., Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, is, as a special case, granted an extension of leave to the 5th November 1878, the date he reported his arrival at Bombay.

No. 84.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, (Aide de-Camp to the Queen) has, as a special case, been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside in England on the English pay of his rank, with effect from the 3rd November 1878, the date of the expiry of the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 279 of 1877.

No. 85.—The following extract from List No. 52, dated the 27th December 1878, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Captain E. H. H. Collen, Staff Corps.
Colonel H. C. Anderson, Staff Corps.

Granted extension of leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Graham, Cavalry, 6 months, medical certificate.

No. 86.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1085 of 1878,—*Orion*, 13th November 1878, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. G. Touch, Madras Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1085 of 1878,—*Surat*, 9th December 1878, from Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. F. Baird, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 983 of 1878,—*Bangalore*, 11th November 1878, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. N. Cave, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1155 of 1878,—*Venetia*, 18th November 1878, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Fletcher, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1155 of 1878,—*Venetia*, 18th November 1878, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1085 of 1878,—*Cathay*, 29th November 1878, from Calcutta.

Major J. P. Steel, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1062 of 1878,—*Venetia*, 18th November 1878, from Bombay.

Major O. M. Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1155 of 1878,—*Venetia*, 18th November 1878, from Bombay.

Major C. M. Bushby, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1155 of 1878,—*Venetia*, 18th November 1878, from Bombay.

Major J. H. Crowdy, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. Nos. 1062 and 1115 of 1878, 1st January 1879, from Bombay.

Major G. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 54 of 1879,—*Kaisari Hind*, 16th December 1878, from Bombay.

Captain A. F. Lambie, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1155 of 1878,—*Venetia*, 18th November 1878, from Bombay.

Captain L. R. Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1155 of 1878,—*Crocodile*, 22nd November 1878, from Bombay.

Captain W. Broadfoot, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1155 of 1878,—*Bokhara*, 25th November 1878, from Bombay.

Lieutenant E. J. G. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1114 of 1878,—*Jumna*, 3rd November 1878, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major L. Cameron, M.D., G. G. O. No. 1085 of 1878,—*Peshawar*, 15th November 1878, from Calcutta.

Surgeon-Major L. E. Eades, G. G. O. No. 1155 of 1878,—*Venetia*, 18th November 1878, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major G. M. Govan, M.D., G. G. O. No. 1181 of 1878,—*Surat*, 9th November 1878, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major J. Kelly, M.D., G. G. O. No. 54 of 1879,—*Tanjore*, 6th December 1878, from Bombay.

Surgeon E. Sanders, G. G. O. No. 54 of 1879,—*Malabar*, 20th December 1878, from Bombay.

First Class Assistant Apothecary D. Duffy, G. G. O. No. 1085 of 1878,—*Jumna*, 3rd November 1878, from Bombay.

ORDNANCE.

No. 87.—The following clauses in List of changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India:—

Dated 1st February 1869.

1721.—Light, long, general service (Mark I.)

Dated 1st June 1877.

3111.—Range finder, field service, parts of:—
Cord measuring, for short base. (2 per set.) (Mark I.)

Dated 1st October 1877.

3178.—Forge, Dodd's, tools for.
Tester, with hook, for pull-off of trigger. (Mark II.)

Dated 1st November 1877.

3192.—Pouch, leather;—for caps, percussion, service; ammunition for Adams'

revolver pistol; and spikes, gun, common, pioneers' appointments.

3196.—Tapes, measuring, 50 ft., 60 ft., and 100 ft. (*see* §§. 2150, 2315.)

Dated 1st December 1877.

3214.—Havresack, green, with black band.
Havresack, black.

Dated 1st June 1878.

3311.—Belt, leather, pouch, buff, Cavalry, sergeants and rank and file, with studs.
Altered from belt, leather, pouch, buff, Lancers' 2½-inch, all ranks.

Dated 1st July 1878.

3337.—Range-finder for elevated batteries. (Mark I.)

3338.—Harness and saddlery; general service and universal.

Traces, lasso, with { 30 feet.
hooks { 20 "

3342.—Brushes, gun, (8-inch gun or howitzer. (Mark I.)
piasaba, with 64-pr. gun or 63-staves, rifled inch howitzer.
M.L. (Mark I.)

3345.—Crab, iron, for use with sheer legs, for 35 and 38-ton guns.

3346.—Gauge, iron, ring, shell or shot, rifled M.L., body and gas-check, 63-inch howitzer. (Mark I.)

Dated 1st August 1878.

3358.—Range-finder, field service, Nolan. (Mark I.)

3359.—Range-finder, field service, Nolan, parts of:—

Bars fixing, for { 8-cwt. (Mark I.)
instrument, { 6 " 9-pr.

3360.—Blocks for loading tackle for rifled M.L. guns, mounted in casemates with shields and iron fronts, *en barbette*.

Dated 1st October 1878.

3400.—Barrow, wood, truck, transporting, rifled M.L. projectiles, L.S., 12-inch and 12.5-inch. (Mark I.)

3401.—Boxes, wood, travelling carriage, ammunition, limber, rifled M.L., 40-pr. } near.
Mark I (§ 2983.) } off.

Alteration to suit projectiles fitted with gaschecks.

3402.—Cage, metal, lifting cylinders, "C," for 12.5-inch (Mark I.)

3403.—Cartridge, drill, rifled ordnance, raw hide, M.L., 12.5-inch, 80 lb. (Mark I.)

3404.—Cartridge, silk cloth, gun, rifled M.L., 7-inch, 22 lb., P. (Mark I.)

3405.—Cylinder, zinc, for rifled M.L. cartridge, 12.5-inch, 80 lb., P. (Mark I.)

3406.—Fuze, percussion, delay action, for base of battering shell, rifled M.L., 64-pr. (Mark I.)

3407.—Guncotton slabs, discs, primers, &c.

3409.—Wagon, iron, wrought, with limber, forge, R.A., complete. (Mark I.)

PENSIONS.

No. 88.—Michael Sullivan, late 1st Battalion, 15th Foot (69th Brigade), an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

REWARDS.

No. 89.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit the Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Regiments specified below, for conspicuous gallantry while on active service on the Frontier:—

| Corps. | RANK AND NAMES. | Acts of gallantry. |
|--|--|---|
| 29th (Punjab) Regiment of N. I. ... | Subadar-Major Juggut Singh .. | Conspicuous gallantry in action at the assault of the Spin Gawai Kotal on the 2nd December 1878. |
| Ditto | Havildar Nutha Singh ... | |
| Ditto | Havildar Goormukh Singh .. | |
| Ditto | Sepoy Heerah Singh .. | |
| No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force | Naick and Acting Havildar Nihal Singh. | Conspicuous gallantry in action at the storming of the Peiwar Kotal on the 28th November 1878, and at the assault of Spin Gawai Kotal on the 2nd December 1878, in working their guns when exposed to heavy infantry fire. |
| Ditto | Havildar Sapooran Singh | |
| Ditto | Lance Naick Gool | Conspicuous gallantry in action and intrepid behaviour at the assault of the Spin Gawai Kotal on the 2nd December 1878. |
| Ditto | Gunner Choghata | |
| 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion) Punjab Frontier Force. | Sepoy Munraj Poon | Conspicuous gallantry in being the first to enter the breast work of the enemy at the storming of the Spin Gawai Kotal on the 2nd December 1878. |
| Ditto | Naick Wazir Sing Adkary | |
| Ditto | Havildar Juggut Sing Rama | Conspicuous gallantry in leading the charge at the storming of the Spin Gawai Kotal on the 2nd December 1878. |
| Ditto | Sepoy Hushitbir Khuttrie | |
| Ditto | Kishubhar Nuggurkoti | Conspicuous gallantry in checking the advance of the enemy in action at Mang ar Pass on the 13th December 1878. |
| Ditto | Bugler Soorbir Damai | |
| Ditto | Subadar Rugobir Nuggurkoti | Conspicuous gallantry in action at the attack on the Spin Gawai Kotal on the 2nd December 1878, in leading his company with great determination, though wounded. |
| Ditto | Havildar Pursoo Khuttrie | |
| | | Conspicuous gallantry in the operations on the Peiwar Kotal on the 2nd December 1878, when he protected the life of Major Fitzhugh, and again on the 13th December 1878, in defending the baggage attacked in the Mangiar defile. |

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 90.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers are, with reference to the notification by the Public Works Department, No. 32, dated the 15th January 1879, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Taylor, K.C.B., Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-General R. Maclagan, Royal Engineers.

Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Royal Engineers.

Major-General J. E. T. Nicolls, Royal Engineers.

No. 91.—The services of Captain E. M. Larminie, of the Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 92.—The services of Lieutenant W. Peacocke, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 93.—The services of Lieutenant G. U. Browne, 40th Foot, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for appointment on His Honor's personal staff.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 94.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps composed of the employés of the Northern Bengal State Railway to be designated the "Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to notify the following appointment:—

To be Commandant.

Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Serv. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 16th January 1879.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**

No. 4.—Mr. E. Bishop, 1st Grade Officer of the I. G. S. *Amberwitch*, to officiate as Commander of the vessel, *vice* Lieutenant Stiffe, on deputation to Europe, with effect from date of taking charge.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 5.—Mr. Thomas Henry Butterworth, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I. G. S. *Czarewitch*, *vice* Mr. Moore.

The 20th January 1879.

No. 6.—Mr. J. L. Arratoon, 3rd Class Engineer, on probation, attached to the I. G. S. "*Jaboona*," is confirmed in his appointment in Her Majesty's Indian Marine.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.***Fort William, the 20th January 1879.*

No. 45.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 583, dated 31st December 1878, Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 18th January 1879.

The 23rd January 1879.

No. 47.—Mr. T. P. Jones, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, on return from Madras Famine Relief Works, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 48.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 10, dated the 15th January 1879, Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., was relieved of the duties of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Military Works Branch, on the forenoon of the 23rd January 1879.

No. 49.—Mr. L. O'Connell, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is struck off the strength of the Public Works Department Accounts Establishment, with effect from 8th October 1878.

The 24th January 1879.

No. 50.—Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Mysore, is transferred to the North-Eastern System of State Railways.

No. 51.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, M.I., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintendent of Works, Rajputana, is appointed Officiating Superintending Engineer of Public Works in Assam, and Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, with the rank of temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, during the absence of Colonel Trevor, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 52.—The services of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 53.—Babu Debendro Chunder Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

No. 54.—Azeezooddeen, Overseer, 1st Grade, Western System of State Railways, temporarily attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment, is transferred to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

This cancels that portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 11 of 1th January 1879 which relates to this Overseer.

TELEGRAPH.*The 21st January 1879.*

No. 46.—Mr. R. W. Buller, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Telegraph Department, with effect from the 21st November 1878.

ALEX. FRASER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 2nd November 1878.

From the 23rd November till further notice the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 16th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1879.

No. 40.—Mr. M. L. E. Thornton, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th January 1879.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,

Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1879.

No. 76.—Mr. P. White, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted in Notification No. 66, dated the 14th November last.

No. 77.—Mr. E. H. S. Gasper, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is promoted to the 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. W. H. Penrose, confirmed in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th December last.

No. 78.—Mr. James Watson, Zincographic Printer, attached to the Photographic Branch, Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st March next.

J. T. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 18th January 1879.

No. 214.—Mr. W. R. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, Wun District, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 215.—Mr. R. D. Hare, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st February 1879, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR,
Secy. for Berar to the Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th January 1879.

No. 12.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 23 of 10th January 1879, Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 577 of 27th December 1878, Captain G. T. Maitland, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 14.—Captain M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, to the Lahore Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 15th January 1879.

No. 48.—Lieutenant R. T. Moore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, reported his return, on the forenoon of 10th January 1879, from three months' special leave granted him in Lahore Command Notification No. 44 of 19th October 1878.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 17th January 1879.

No. 6.—Sergeant J. O'Leary joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, in the forenoon of 27th December 1878, as Barrack Sergeant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 16th January 1879.

No. 2.—Deputy Assistant Commissary B. Revell, Barrack Master, attached to the Umballa Division, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 1st instant, of the subsidiary leave granted in Inspector General's Notification No. 151 of the 30th ultimo.

The 20th January 1879.

No. 3.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 1 of the 3rd instant, Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, reported his departure from the Kasauli Division on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

L. RUSSELL, *Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOV-
ERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARAN-
TEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 16th January 1879.

No. 91.—Baboo Preonath Gangooly, 4th Grade Accountant, on probation, in the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, is granted privilege leave of absence from 13th January to 12th February 1879, inclusive.

J. G. MEDLEY, *Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAY STORES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1879.

No. 3.—Mr. Ellis Lund, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Director of State Railway Stores, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 16th January 1879, from the one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 8, dated 12th December 1878.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 319, dated 19th July 1878, Baboo Joggeshur Ghose, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Office of Director of State Railway Stores on the forenoon of the 26th August 1878.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Director of State Railway Stores.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 31st December 1878.

No. 119.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.*Calcutta, the 23rd January 1879.*

No. 3.—Referring to Notification No. 59 of the 31st October 1878, the under-mentioned Officers were relieved of their duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway for employment on the Central Bengal Railway Surveys, on the dates specified against their respective names:—

Babu Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—relieved, forenoon of 11th November 1878.

Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—relieved, forenoon of 6th November 1878.

Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—relieved, forenoon of 22nd November 1878.

Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—relieved, forenoon of 1st November 1878.

Mr. A. M. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade,—relieved, forenoon of 3rd December 1878.

No. 4.—Mr. W. W. Shanks, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 24th October 1878, from the furlough granted in Notification No. 4 of the 25th June 1877. This cancels Notification No. 78 of 10th December 1878.

No. 5.—Referring to Notification No. 60 of the 6th November 1878, the following Officers joined the Central Bengal State Railway Surveys and were posted as noted against their names:—

Mr. W. C. Hutchinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—joined 6th November 1878,—posted to Diamond Harbour Surveys.

Mr. J. Wallace, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—joined 6th November 1878,—posted to Western Division.

No. 6.—Referring to Notification No. 59 of the 31st October 1878, the under-mentioned Officers joined the Central Bengal State Railway Surveys and were posted to Divisions as noted against their respective names:—

Mr. G. R. Clark, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade,—joined 11th November 1878,—posted to charge of Eastern Division.

Mr. W. W. Shanks, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,—joined 30th October 1878,—posted to Eastern Division.

Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—joined 17th November 1878,—posted to charge of Diamond Harbour Surveys.

Babu Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—joined 11th November 1878,—posted to Western Division.

Mr. H. B. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—joined 11th November 1878,—posted to Western Division.

Mr. R. A. English, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—joined 11th November 1878,—posted to Eastern Division.

Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—joined 22nd November 1878,—posted to Eastern Division.

Mr. A. M. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade,—joined 4th December 1878,—posted to Western Division.

This cancels Notification No. 79 of the 10th December 1878.

No. 7.—Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Tirhoot State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 12th December 1878, from the furlough granted in Notification No. 3 of the 25th June 1877.

Mr. Tait is granted subsidiary leave of absence for eight days from the 5th to the 11th December 1878, both days inclusive.

No. 8.—Mr. G. H. Tait, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Tirhoot State Railway to the Central Bengal State Railway Surveys, and posted to the charge of the Western Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 12th December 1878.

No. 9.—Mr. T. M. Vigors, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1879, from the privilege leave granted in Notification No. 73 of the 2nd December 1878.

J. G. LINDSAY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Director.

Western System.*Rawalpindi, the 13th January 1879.*

No. 9.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 579, dated 27th ultimo, Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 11th January 1879.

No. 10.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, reposted, with the approval of the Government of India, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 16th January 1879.

No. 11.—It is hereby notified that, with the approval of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (No. 13 E.R., dated 4th January 1879), a new Division to be called the "Western System River Conservancy Division," has been formed.

No. 12.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 11, dated 16th instant, the following Officers are transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the railways noted opposite their names, and are posted to the Western System River Conservancy Division:—

In General Charge.

Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway.

*Punjab Bridges Sub-Division.**

Lieutenant B. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—in charge, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Honorary Lieutenant J. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Sind Bridges Sub-Division.

Mr. D. Morris, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank),—in charge, Indus Valley State Railway.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 13.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 538, dated 4th December 1878, the Assistant Engineers of the Royal Indian Engineering College therein referred to are posted as follows:—

Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade,—to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 14.—Mr. R. E. Wright, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 41, dated 15th June 1878, and is, with reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 10, dated 4th instant, reposted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 15th January 1879.

No. 15.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 555, dated 17th December, Mr. P. Calvert, Overseer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

The 17th January 1879.

No. 8.—Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Khanpur Division to the Office of Superintending Engineer, Southern District.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Neemuch, the 13th January 1879.

No. 2.—Babu Nundun Sing, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Neemuch Division, has been granted one month's privilege leave, which he availed himself of from the forenoon of 9th January 1879.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Rawalpindi, the 15th January 1879.

No. 6.—Mr. J. W. Corfield, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sohan Depôt to the Jhelum Depôt Stores, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd August 1878.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 94, dated 21st December 1878, Mr. J. Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Jhelum on the afternoon of the 7th January 1879, and is posted to the Sohan Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

No. 8.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 92, dated 17th December 1878, Mr. W. C. Hosking, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 17th December 1878, and is posted to the Ravi Division.

No. 9.—Mr. W. C. Hosking, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, assumed charge of the Ravi Division from Mr. W. Hunt, Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY,
Open Line.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lahore, the 15th January 1879.

No. 2.—Harree Ram, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, reported his return on the afternoon of the 11th current from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 1 of 3rd current.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Agra, the 16th January 1879.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 320, dated the 29th July 1878, Mr. C. E. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent in Class IV, officiated as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent in Class III, of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, from 20th June 1878 to 25th October 1878, both days inclusive.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Ajmere, the 16th January 1879.

No. .—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4350, dated 2nd December 1878, Babu Punna Lall, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, reported his return to duty from the three months' privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 14th January 1879.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Sen, Mohinimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | { Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | { Sunder, Charles E. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| 4 | Ghosh, Isachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 5 | Mitra, Baradacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 6 | De, Jaygopal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 7 | { Basu, Srischandra | ... | Lahore College. |
| | { Das, Haripada | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 9 | Bhattacharyya, Haridas | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| 10 | { Ghosh, Kantibhushan | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | { Moreishwar Kelker Binayek | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| 12 | Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 13 | Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 14 | Chandra, Agornath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 15 | Basu, Kalipada | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| 16 | Sinha, Manindrachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 17 | { Fakir Chand | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | { Lahiri, Harihar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Mitra, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | { Basu, Atulechandra | ... | Doveton College. |
| 20 | { Guha, Prasannaakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | { Mandal, Judunath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Chattopadhyay, Narayandas | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| 23 | { Kedarnath | ... | Lahore College. |
| | { Shaikh Qurban Ahmed | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 26 | Anjad Ali | ... | Patna College. |
| 27 | Kelly, W. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| 28 | Ghosh, Jogendraachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| 29 | Jagneswar Bapuji Bodhenkar | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | { Ahmad Ali | ... | Hugli College. |
| 30 | { Ghosh, Mahendrakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Nandalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| 33 | { Ghosh, Saradacharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Krishnakali | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | { Bhatt, Krishnaram | ... | Benares College. |
| 35 | { Bhattacharyya, Trailokyanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Brajajal | ... | Cuttack College. |
| 38 | Bandyopadhyay, Bansidhar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Basu, Upendranath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| 39 | { Mitra, Upendraachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Paudit, Budh Sen | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | { Youman, A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| 43 | { Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | { Mitra, Lalbihari | ... | Hugli College. |
| | { Chattopadhyay, Ratinath | ... | Ditto. |
| 45 | { Sen, Rajmohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Uhdadar, Narendranath | ... | Benares College. |
| 48 | { Majumdar, Nilmadhab | ... | Hugli College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | { Basu, Annadaprasad | ... | Hugli College. |
| | { Das, Bhawani | ... | Lahore College. |
| 50 | { Jha, Ramanath | ... | Benares College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Bhabacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Jagannath Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | { Basu, Matilal | ... | Hugli College. |
| 55 | { Lahiri, Lalitnohan | ... | Baulch High School. |
| | { Misa, Lajjaram | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 58 | Dás, Damodar | ... | Benares College. |
| 59 | { Abdus Salam | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | { Ray, Guruprasanna | ... | Hugli College. |
| 61 | Bandyopadhyay, Syamaacharan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| Adhya, Bipinbihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| Badrinath | ... | Lahore College. |
| Bagley, A. H. | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Cuttack College. |
| " Asutosh | ... | Calcutta Free Church Institution. |
| " Harilal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Nagendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Sureschandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| Barman, Bipinbihari | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| 10 Basak, Kulikrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| • Basu, Basantakrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Brajasyam | ... | Ditto. |
| " Haridas (Junior) | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Kailaschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Manindranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Nakurchandra | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| " Rajaninath | ... | Cuttack College. |
| " Saradacharn | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra | ... | Do. Do. |
| 20 " Bemolaprasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| " Rajanikanta | ... | Ditto. |
| " Rajendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Biswas, Jogneswar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chakrabarti, Asutosh | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| " Gangacharan | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| " Kunjabihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Mobinimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Nisakanta | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Purnachandra | ... | Ex-Student, Midnapore High School. |
| 30 " Rameswar | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| " Srischandra | ... | Dacca College |
| Chattopadhyay, Aghornath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Upendrachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Asutosh | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Jogendralal | ... | Hugli College. |
| Damodarlal | ... | Lahore College. |
| Das, Gangadhar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Amritlal | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| " Kedarnath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 40 " Piyarilal | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| De, Rammohan | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| " Upendralal | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Haridas | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| Ghosh, Anandaachandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| " Annadaprasad | ... | Hugli College. |
| " Bipinbihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| " Girischandra (Senior) | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Janakiballabh | ... | Cuttack College. |
| " Sitalprasad | ... | Hugli College. |
| 50 Gupta, Bamacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Kunjabihari | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| " Kunjatal | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| " Nagendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Heard, Herbert H. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Hushmat Ullah | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| Harilaksman Indurkar | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Jaykrishna Babaji | ... | Ditto. |
| Jamait Ali | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Khalilur Rohmon | ... | Hugli College. |
| 60 Maitra, Chandranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| " Sureschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Ambikacharan | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| " Jadunath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| " Krishnasundar | ... | Dacca College. |
| Manikehand | ... | Benares College. |
| Misra, Brahmasankar | ... | Ditto. |
| " Isachandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| " Sukhmangul | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Mitra, Asutosh | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |

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| 70 | Mitra, Ganeshchandra | ... | Patna College. |
| | „ Haridas | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Shorasicharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | „ Binodbihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Gobindachandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | „ Harischandra | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | „ Nityalal | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | „ Satishchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Munshi, Ramchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 80 | Mukund Rao Nafre | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Nag, Akshaykumar | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | Nandi, Purnachandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Niogi, Surendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Pal, Bhutnath | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Satkari | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Piyari Lal | ... | Agra College. |
| | Pramanik, Krishadayal | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | Priestley, N. G. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Raha, Gobindachandra | ... | Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution. |
| 90 | Rama Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | Ramchand | ... | Lahore College. |
| | Ramkumar | ... | Moharaja's College, Jeypur. |
| | Ram Nath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Ray, Gopalnarayan | ... | Ex-Student, L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | „ Jogendranath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | „ Ramsankar | ... | Cuttack College. |
| | „ Surendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Upendranarayan | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Reazuddin | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| 100 | Saha, Ramlal | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | Sahay, Ganga | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | „ Jagannath, Junior | ... | Patna College. |
| | „ Nilkanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Sheonath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | Sanyal, Ramchandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | „ Srischandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Sarma, Chandulal | ... | Ajmere College. |
| | Sen, Annadakumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| 110 | Sen, Ramlal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Satishchandra | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | „ Taraprasanna | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Seth, Sudarsan Sing | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | „ Banarayanlal | ... | Benares College. |
| | „ Bdayal | ... | Lahore College. |
| | „ Basantakumar | ... | Calcutta Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Singh, Daniel | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | „ Sinha, Jyotiprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Radhikaprasad | ... | Hugli College. |
| 120 | Sri Ram | ... | Lahore College. |
| | Suri, Sundar Das | ... | Ditto. |
| | Syed Muzaffer Husain | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 123 | Tarachand | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----|--|
| | Bagchi, Umaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Baldeo Lal | ... | Patna College. |
| | Baldeo, Raghunath Ramchandra | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Adharchandra | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | „ Beninath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Dinabandhu | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Golaknath | ... | Hugli College. |
| | „ Haridhan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Bharali, Isananda | ... | Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College. |
| 10 | Bhattacharyya, Harigopal | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | „ Sasadhar | ... | Benares College. |
| | Biswas, Banawarilal | ... | Hugli College. |
| | „ Shastibar | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Lalitmohun | ... | Dacca College. |
| | „ Purnachandra | ... | Krishnaghur College. |

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| | Chandra, Akshaykumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Baradakanta | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| 20 | " Girindranarayan | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | " Harachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Haripada | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Sankhyabihari | ... | Ditto. |
| | Chaudhuri, Harasankar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Prasannanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | Das, Bhagwan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Datta, Durlabhechandra | ... | Hugli College |
| | " Kedareswar | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | " Mahendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Purnachandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| 30 | " Sasibhushan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | De, Matilal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Deb, Jogendra Chandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Shibechandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Dhar, Batabilhari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | Ghosh, Annadaprasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Madannohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Taraknath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | Milnapore High School. |
| 40 | Guha, Janakinath | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Gupta, Panchanan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Upendrakrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Haldar, Satkari | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Jansz, Cyril C. A. | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo |
| | Jaychand | ... | Lahore College. |
| | Maitra, Krishnanath | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | Majumdar, Ambikacharan | ... | Benares College. |
| | Majumdar, Murarilal | ... | Berhampore College. |
| | Mallik, Srinarayan | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| 50 | Misra, Harinarayan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Mitra, Bipinbihari | ... | Hugli College. |
| | " Harachandra | ... | Patna College. |
| | " Nimaicharan | ... | Cuttack College. |
| | " Sureschandra No. 1 | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Upendragopal | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | " Jayhari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Jogeschandra | ... | Cuttack College. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 60 | " Srischandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Masud Ali | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Nandi, Asutosh | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Niogi, Kailaschandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Pal, Debendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Palit, Debendranath | ... | Hugli College. |
| | Patnaik, Krishnanmohan | ... | Cuttack College. |
| | Rama Prasad | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | Ray, Kisorilal | ... | Hugli College. |
| | " Ishanchandra | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| 70 | " Saratchandra | ... | Patna College. |
| | " Sureschandra | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | " Unapada | ... | Ex-Student Hugli College. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | Rockwell, J. W. | ... | Teacher. |
| | Samanta, Kalitaram | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Sarkar, Annada Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | " Paresnath | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | Sri Ram Bhaskar Sarvate | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Sayyid Abul Bazi | ... | Presidency College. |
| 80 | Sen, Chandrakanta | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | " Prauhari | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Suryya Narayan | ... | Benares College. |
| 83 | Syed Yebyah Husain | ... | Patna College. |

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Entrance Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | | |
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| Abdul Hakim | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Aich, Lakshminikanta | ... | Hare School. |

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|----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| | Aratoon, A. T. | ... | Armenian Philanthropic Academy. |
| | Azimuddin, M. | ... | High School, Allahabad. |
| | Babson, J. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| | Baburam | ... | Barilly Collegiate School. |
| | Badri Prasad | ... | Hume's High School, Etawah |
| | Balkrishna | ... | St. Peter's College, Allahabad. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Haridhan | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| 10 | " Lalitmohan | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Pareschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Ramchandra | ... | Ootparah School. |
| | " Sureschandra | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| | " Syamacharan | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Trailokyanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Umacharan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Banaek Prasad | ... | Sarun Zila School |
| | Barik, Nilmadhab | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | Basu, Amulyacharan | ... | Hare School. |
| 20 | " Jagatchandra | ... | Maharani Sarnomoye's School, Ulipur. |
| | " Makhanlal | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Nriyagopal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Saradaprasad | ... | Useful Arts School. |
| | " Sasikumar | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | Benares College. |
| | Beechey, H. | ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| | Beechy, P. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Bhaduri, Atalbihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Mammathanath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| 30 | Biswas, Sureschandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Bobade, Ramdhan Raghunath | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | " Dabendranath | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | " Dabendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Maheswar | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | " Manmohan | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | Chandra, Kalipada | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Ambikacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Satyahari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 40 | Chaudhuri, Kisorinohan | ... | Banlah High School. |
| | Corbett, T. B. | ... | Mussoorie School. |
| | Dales, J. B. | ... | Ludiana Mission School. |
| | Datta, Bhairabchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Girishchandra | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | " Jogenechandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Sureschandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | De, Biharlal | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | " Dhanuath | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Lalbihari | ... | Chinsurah F. C. Institution. |
| 50 | Deodhar, Bishnu G. | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Dhar, Kedarnath | ... | Hare School. |
| | Diksit, Hari Sitaram | ... | Nagpur City School. |
| | Dube, Kalidatta | ... | Cawnpore Zila School. |
| | " Mahananda | ... | Hurdui High School. |
| | Dwarka Prasad | ... | Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| | Dyabachrao, Sadashiv Jairam | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Edwardes, W. C. | ... | Teacher. |
| | Ewing, A. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Calcutta. |
| | Fazlal Haq | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| 60 | Ghosh, Asutosh | ... | Metropolitan Institution |
| | " Kalipada | ... | Pandra H. C. E. School. |
| | " Nanilal | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | " Priyanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Goswami, Akshaykumar | ... | Hare School. |
| | Guha, Asminikumar | ... | Jagganath School, Dacca. |
| | Gupta, Bipinbihari | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Hall, F. W. G. | ... | Mussoorie School. |
| | Holder, E. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| 70 | Hukhu, Mohanlal | ... | Banda Zila School. |
| | Ishwari Prasad | ... | Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Jaya Ram | ... | District School, Delhi. |
| | Johnson, E. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Jugal Kisor | ... | Ludiana Mission School. |

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| | Kasinath Sridhar Khair | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Kishen Lal | ... | Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| | Lahiri, Mohinimohan | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| | Lakshmi Narayan | ... | Moharaja's College, Jeypur. |
| | Leslie, K. M. | ... | Doveton College. |
| 80 | Macleod, H. W. G. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Madak, Priyanath | ... | Chinsurah Free Church Institution. |
| | Madhu Prasad | ... | Ajmere Government College. |
| | Maitra, Akshaykumar | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| | Majumdar, Hariprasanna | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | Mallik, Hemchandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Mihir Lal | ... | Agra College. |
| | Mirza Muhammad Abbas | ... | Mozafferpore Zila School. |
| | Miran Baksh | ... | District School, Umritsur. |
| | Misra, Ganriprasad | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| 90 | Mitra, Akshaykumar (1st) | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Amritlal | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Narendrakrishna | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Surendralal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Mohib Ali Khan | ... | Barani H. C. E. School, Bhagalpur. |
| | Monies, T. | ... | Mussoorie School. |
| | Muhammad Ibrahim | ... | Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar | ... | Harinavi A. S. School. |
| 100 | " Chintamani | ... | Benares College. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Nand Kumar | ... | Muttra Zila School. |
| | O'Grady, George, A. | ... | St. Francis DeSole's School, Nagpur. |
| | Pal, Haridas | ... | Serampore College. |
| | " Kesharnath | ... | Konnagor E. School. |
| | Pande, Chunilal | ... | Gonda High School. |
| | Price, E. F. | ... | Mussoorie School. |
| | " W. L. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Rabi Chandra | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 110 | Ramakulamba | ... | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| | Ray, Asutosh | ... | Joynarayan's College, Benares. |
| | " Banacharan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Bhabanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Hemendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Mahendranath | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Profulachandra | ... | Albert School. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ray Chaudhuri, Sibkrishna | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | Reicholm, W. C. | ... | Doveton College. |
| 120 | Sahab Lal | ... | High School, Allahabad. |
| | Sahay, Baladeb | ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| | Samadar, Nabakumar | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | Sandford, C. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Calcutta. |
| | Sarkar, Haridaynath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Purnachandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | " Rajanikanta | ... | Rungta High School. |
| | " Saradaprasad | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampokur Branch. |
| | Sen, Anathnath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Chandrabhushan | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| 130 | " Haridas | ... | Serampore College. |
| | " Nalininath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Nandalal | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Narendranath | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Nnyadacharan | ... | Hare School. |
| | Set, Gobindlal | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Sil, Bhagabatcharan | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | " Brajendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Singh, Aman | ... | Agra College. |
| | " Sibacani | ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| 140 | Sinha, Debendranath | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| | " Madhusudan | ... | Maldah Zila School. |
| | Sohani, Damodar Balkrishna | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Sohan Lal | ... | District School, Lahore. |
| | Som, Upendranath | ... | Konnagor E. School. |
| | Srikhandi, Gopal Lakshman | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Srimani, Jogendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Stewart, T. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Stuart, H. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Surajnarayan Pandit | ... | Residency College, Indore. |

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| 150 | Syed Ahmed Hosain | ... | Mozafferpore Zila School. |
| | Syed Husain | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Tapaswari Prasad | ... | Sarun Zila School. |
| | Thakur, Madhub Singh | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Tomkyns, G. | ... | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| | Van-Rooyen, T. C. | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| | Wilkinson, F. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| 157 | " H. | ... | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| | Abdul Latif | ... | Shajehanpore Zila School. |
| | Abdul Wali | ... | Calcutta Madrasha. |
| | Abdur Rahman | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | Abdurrahman | ... | Amritsar District School. |
| | Abdur Rashid Khan | ... | Barilly Collegiate School. |
| | Abdus Samed | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Acharyya, Kaliprasanna | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Nilkanta | ... | Banleah High School. |
| | Adharyya, Kasinath | ... | Bankma Zila School. |
| 10 | Adhicari, Gopinikanta | ... | Pakur School. |
| | Adhya, Kandarpanmohan | ... | Hare School. |
| | Ahmad Buksh | ... | District School, Husharpur. |
| | Ahmad Jan | ... | District School, Amritsar. |
| | Ajodhya Prasad | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Ajudhya Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Amba Prasad | ... | Farakhabad Zila School. |
| | Anant Lal | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Antorini, J. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Ashgar Ali Khan | ... | Palamow Government School. |
| 20 | Bagh, Dwarkanath | ... | Maldah Zila School. |
| | Baharuddin Ahmed | ... | Bogra Zila School. |
| | Baikar, Martand Bapaji | ... | Nagpur City School. |
| | Bajal, Ramsabai | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Bajpai, Jugalkisor | ... | Benares College. |
| | " Narayanprasad | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Baksi, Mukhmalal | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School |
| | Balak Ram | ... | Agra College. |
| | Baldeo Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| | Balin Ram | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| 30 | Bandyopadhyay, Adharnrisinha | ... | Chinsurah Grammar School. |
| | " Baradakanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | " Basantakumar | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| | " Dayalnath | ... | Ranchi Government School. |
| | " Girishchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Haranchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Haridas, 1st | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Haridas, 2nd | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Herambacharan | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| 40 | " Kalipada | ... | Deoghur Zila School. |
| | " Kalisahay | ... | Barisa School. |
| | " Kesharnath | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | " Kiranachandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Kunjabihari | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| | " Narayandas | ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| | " Narendranath | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | " Nibranchandra | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | " Pannalal | ... | Barisa School. |
| | " Piyarilal | ... | Purulia Government School. |
| 50 | " Priyanath | ... | Govt. High School, Allahabad. |
| | " Priyogopal | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | " Rajendranath | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | " Ramanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Konnogur English School. |
| | " Sasadhar | ... | Govt. High School, Allahabad. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... | Pogose School. |
| | " Sitalchandra | ... | Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | " Srikrishna | ... | Goburdangah Aided School. |
| | " Surendranath | ... | Doveton College. |
| 60 | " Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Baral, Bholanath | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | Barlow, G. | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |

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| | Barton, R. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Basak, Brajendrakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Jnanachandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Basu, Atulchandra | ... | Jagannath School. |
| | „ Atulyacharan | ... | Hindu School. |
| | „ Biswanath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | „ Gopanchandra | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| 70 | „ Gurudas | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Hari las | ... | Konnogur English School. |
| | „ Harinath | ... | Noral H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Jagadisechandra | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | „ Jagadisechandra | ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| | „ Jogindranath | ... | Shambazar H. G. E. School. |
| | „ Kadambini | ... | Bethune Female School. |
| | „ Kalihar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Kshetramohan | ... | Barrackpore School. |
| | „ Ramnarain | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| 80 | „ Ratneswar | ... | Arrah Zila School. |
| | „ Saradaprasad | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| | „ Saratkumar | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Sripati | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Upendrachandra | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| | Batak, Kesabprabhakar | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Bedford, N. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Beliram | ... | District School, Amritsar. |
| | Beni Lal | ... | Benares College. |
| 90 | Bhaduri, Bhutnath | ... | Kasipore Kasinath School. |
| | „ Kadhikanath | ... | Christian Mission School, Monghyr. |
| | Bhagirath Prasad | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Bhagolaram | ... | Sultampur Zila School. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Amarnath | ... | Nabadwipa Hindu School. |
| | „ Banacharn | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Banikanta | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Bishnuacharan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| | „ Durgacharan | ... | Mohamad Mission School. |
| 100 | „ Janakinath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | „ Kedarnath | ... | Behala Mission School. |
| | „ Krishnanath | ... | Rungpur High School. |
| | „ Nityaprasad | ... | Moharaja's School, Burdwan. |
| | „ Prankrishna | ... | Kasipore Kasinath School. |
| | „ Ramgopal | ... | Muragacha School. |
| | „ Tarasankar | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | Bhaumik, Hridaynath | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | Bhundu, Samuel | ... | Christian Mission School, Monghyr. |
| | Bihari Lal | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Binayak Ganesh | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| 110 | Bindaprasad, L. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Bishun Narayan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Biswambhar Nath | ... | Ditto. |
| | Biswambhar Nath | ... | Moradabad Zila School. |
| | Biswas, Jagabandhu | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | „ Jogendranath | ... | Unas High School. |
| | „ Trailokyanath | ... | Krishnaghur College School. |
| | Brindaban | ... | Christ Church School, Cawnpur. |
| | Browne, C. E. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Bryan, W. | ... | Ditto. |
| 120 | Fozlur Rahman | ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Chakrabarti, Abhaypada | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | „ Binodbihari | ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| | „ Bipinbihari | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Durgacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Jnanadagovinda | ... | Faridpore Zila School. |
| | „ Lahtkumar | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | „ Nabinchandra | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | „ Nanigopal | ... | Calcutta Free Church Institution. |
| | „ Ramlal | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| 130 | „ Rasikchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | „ Umeschandra | ... | Rungpur High School. |
| | Chand, Chhabee | ... | C. M. High School, Gorakhpore. |
| | „ Kalikrishna | ... | Nabadwipa Hindu School. |
| | „ Sadhucharan | ... | Puri Zila School. |
| | Chapman, A. E. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| | Chuttopadhyay, Annadaprasad | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |

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| | Chattopadhyay, Anukulechandra | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | " Bhutnath | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | " Bihurilal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampukur Branch. |
| 140 | " Fakirechandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Harakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Hemchandra | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | " Hrisikes | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | " Kalipada | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | " Kantichandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| | " Kedarnath | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Kesabchandra | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| 150 | " Madhabchandra | ... | Dinagepur Zila School. |
| | " Nandalal | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Nanilal | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | " Nrityagopal | ... | Ranchi Government School. |
| | " Pasupati | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | " Purnachandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Rajanikanta | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Ramlal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampukur Branch. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| 160 | " Satyacharan | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | " Srinath | ... | Jagannath School. |
| | " Tituram | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampukur Branch. |
| | " Trailokyanath | ... | Albert School. |
| | " Umapati | ... | Baraset Government School. |
| | " Umeschandra | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Chaube, Ganputlal | ... | High School, Jalalpur. |
| | Chaudhuri, Bhabendranarayan | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | " Chhediprasad | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| 170 | " Gokulananda | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | " Janakimohan | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | " Jaynath | ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Nawab's School, Dacca. |
| | " Ramchandra | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Chitnis, Sankar Madho | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Chhote, E. | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Curtis, C. C. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Dakshi, Brajanath | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | Dam, Chanrakanta | ... | Jagannath School. |
| 180 | Das, Abinashchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Akshaykumar | ... | Chatra H. C. E. School. |
| | " Ambikacharan | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Annadacharan | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Basantakumar | ... | Ruplal Baghmuth School. |
| | " Bholanath | ... | Nowgong Zila School. |
| | " Bimboohar | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | " Brahmananda | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Gopalballabh | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Harisaran | ... | Agra College. |
| 190 | " Jaminimohan | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Kaliprasanna | ... | Bagirhat H. C. E. School. |
| | " Madhusudan | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | " Mathuranath | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | " Narayan | ... | Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| | " Parmeswari | ... | C. M. School, Lucknow. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Datta, Aghornath | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Akshaykumar | ... | Purulia Government School. |
| 200 | " Amba | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | " Apurbakrishna | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Ganga | ... | Moradabad Zila School. |
| | " Girishchandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| | " Jaykali | ... | Moharaja Narendrakrishna H. C. E. School, Hatu- gunge. |
| | " Kaminikumar | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Lambodar | ... | Sibsagar Zila School. |
| | " Nabagopal | ... | Silchar Government School. |

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| | Datta, Pareschandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Ramanath | ... | Krishnagar A. V. School. |
| 210 | " Rasbihari | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | " Satishchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Dayal, Parameswar | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | " Raghubar | ... | Tikari H. C. E. School. |
| | De, Asminikumar | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | " Baradakanta | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| | " Bireswar | ... | Barrackpore School. |
| | " Kanailal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Madhusudan | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| 220 | " Mathuranath | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| | " Purnachandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Sarnath | ... | Hare School. |
| | Deb, Nandalal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Deba, Sadasib Purusottam | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Debi Prasad | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Degboria, Kedarnath | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | Dennis, C. J. H. H. | ... | Doveton College. |
| | Deo, Jadab Ramchandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| 230 | DeRosaire, C. H. | ... | Teacher. |
| | Dhar, Raimohann | ... | Sarajunge H. C. E. School. |
| | DeSilva Serasingha | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| | Dhrit Ram | ... | District School, Lahore. |
| | Dias, J. D. | ... | Galle High School. |
| | Dissanayaka B. W. | ... | St. Thomas' College, Colombo. |
| | Dube, Sasidhar Prasad | ... | Gazipur Mission High School. |
| | Durga Prasad | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Dwarkan Prasad | ... | Barilly Collegiate School. |
| | Fozlol Koreem | ... | Noakhally Zila School. |
| 240 | Futteh Chand | ... | Mirzapur Zila School. |
| | Galstaun, E. | ... | Armenian Philanthropic Academy. |
| | " P. N. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Ganga Bishnu | ... | Sitapore High School. |
| | Ganga Prasad | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Ganga Prasad | ... | C. M. School, Azungurh. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Gopikrishna | ... | Chinsurah Grammar School. |
| | " Kalidas | ... | L. M. School, Baduria. |
| | " Satyacharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampukur Branch. |
| | Gargari, Ramdas | ... | Konnagar E. School. |
| 250 | Gauri Sankar | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | George, Cecil | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Ghatak, Girischandra | ... | Rungpore Collegiate School. |
| | Ghosh, Akshaykumar | ... | Katak Collegiate School. |
| | " Asutosh | ... | Shanbazar H. C. E. School. |
| | " Binodbihari | ... | Albert School. |
| | " Bisweswar | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| | " Debendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Girischandra | ... | L. M. School, Baduria. |
| | " Girischandra | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| 260 | " Harachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Harischandra | ... | Puri School. |
| | " Jadunath | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Jaganmohan | ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| | " Kisorilal | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | " Krishnachandra | ... | Pandra H. C. E. School. |
| | " Krishnadhan | ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| | " Prabhaschandra | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| | " Prankrishna | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Ariadaba Association School. |
| 270 | " Sasibhusan | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | " Srinarayan | ... | Kandi School. |
| | " Surendranath | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| | " Suryyanarayan | ... | Kandi School. |
| | " Uneschandra | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | " Uneschandra | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Ghoshal, Akshaychandra | ... | Banawaribad H. C. E. School. |
| | " Jay krishna | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | " Saratkumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | Gokhale, Balwant Gopa | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| 280 | Gopal Brahmin | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Gopinath, 1st | ... | Ajmere Government School. |
| | Gopinath, 2nd | ... | |

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| | Goswami, Satischandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | ... | Kandi School. |
| | Greenwood, E. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Gregory, Thomas | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Guha, Annadacharan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Baradukanta | ... | Ditto. |
| 290 | „ Harendranarayan | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| | „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Burisal Zila School. |
| | „ Nabakumar | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Rajanikanta | ... | Burisal Zila School. |
| | Gupta, Becharam | ... | Jeypur Moharaja's College. |
| | „ Chandreswar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | „ Gopalchandra | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| | „ Hrishikes | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | „ Mathuranath | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | „ Narayandas | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| 300 | „ Sridhardas | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Umacharan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| | „ Upendrakrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Hait Lal | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Halder, Mahendra Nath | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| | Hammill, A. H. | ... | St. Francis DeSale's School, Nagpur. |
| | Hannay, W. G. | ... | LaMartiniere College. |
| | Harkness, B. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla. |
| | Hickie, C | ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| | Htoon Nyain | ... | Government High School, Rangoon. |
| 310 | Humza Ali | ... | Moradabad Zila School. |
| | Hur Bux | ... | Jeypur Moharaja's College. |
| | Imtiaz Ali | ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| | Inait Husain | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Jagmohan Ram | ... | Sultanpore Zila School. |
| | Jagannath | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Janaki Prasad | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Jawala Prasad | ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| | Jawar Hosain Khan | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | Jivan Mal | ... | Amritsar District School. |
| 320 | Jogaleker, Matotee Ganesh | ... | Teacher. |
| | Jwad Hosain | ... | Agra College. |
| | Jwala Das | ... | Lahore District School. |
| | Kalka Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Kandhai Prasad | ... | Banda Zila School. |
| | Kanhaiya Lal | ... | Ajmere College. |
| | Kanta Prasad | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Karta Krishna | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Kayasth, Gayaprasad | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | Kelal Krishna | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| 330 | Khawalkar, Ganpat Rao | ... | Cawnpore Zila School. |
| | Khayali Ram | ... | Private Student. |
| | Kishan Lal | ... | Delhi District School. |
| | Kisho Das | ... | Lahore District School. |
| | Kripa Sankar | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Kuar, Kaliprasanna | ... | Hare School. |
| | Kundu, Bhagabaticharan | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| | „ Nityananda | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | Kurrar Hyder | ... | Agra College. |
| | Laha, Nagendranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| 340 | Lahiri, Saradacharan | ... | Serajunge H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Srischandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Lal, Bankabihari | ... | Benares College. |
| | „ Bankabihari | ... | Unao High School. |
| | „ Bankabihari | ... | Sitapur High School. |
| | „ Dasrath | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | „ Raghunandan | ... | Ulwar High School. |
| | „ Sibasankar | ... | Banda Zila School. |
| | „ Sibcharan | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | „ Sibcharan | ... | Furakhabad Zila School. |
| 350 | Lalta Prasad | ... | Hardui High School. |
| | Lamb, G. J. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Lawrence, A. | ... | Ditto, College, Calcutta. |
| | Lett, W. | ... | Bishop Cotton School, Simla |
| | Lukman Uddin Khan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Lutfar Rahman | ... | Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | Lynch, J. O. | ... | St. Francis DeSale's School, Nagpur. |

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| | Madan Mohan | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Mahabir Prasad | ... Purneah School. |
| | Maharaj Prasad | ... District School, Delhi. |
| 360 | Mahdi Hosain | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Maitra, Kumadnath | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | Majumdar, Jadunath | ... Private Student. |
| | " Pramathanath | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | " Upendrakumar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | Makode, Sibnarayan | ... F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| | Mallik, Batakrishna | ... Hare School. |
| | " Kesablal | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | Mangli, Prasad | ... C. M. School, Lucknow. |
| | Manley, H. F. | ... Free School. |
| 370 | Marshall, W. | ... LaMartiniere College. |
| | Marufi Haq | ... Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | Mathra Prasad | ... Mission School, Peshawar. |
| | Mathuraprasad (2nd) | ... Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Mirza Sujait Ali | ... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. |
| | Misra, Bhugwandas | ... Hurdni High School. |
| | " Radhikrishna | ... Benares College. |
| | Mitra, Achintanath | ... Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | " Akshaykumar (2nd) | ... Hindu School. |
| | " Akshaykumar | ... Arrah Zila School. |
| 380 | " Anadikrishna | ... Seal's Free College. |
| | " Asutosh | ... Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | " " | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Baradakanta | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Brajalal | ... Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | " Brajanath | ... Chundernagur School. |
| | " Dhanadacharan | ... Hindu School. |
| | " Gopalchandra | ... Hare School. |
| | " Gostabihari | ... Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Jotendranath | ... Sanskrit College. |
| 390 | " Kshetramohan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Nibaranchandra | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... Albert School. |
| | " Udayendralal | ... Hare School. |
| | " Upendranath | ... Residency College, Indore. |
| | Mohabirprasad | ... Purneah School. |
| | Mohan Lal | ... Thakur School, Ulwar. |
| | Moore, W. T. | ... St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| | Morrison, C. S. | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| 400 | Moung Thab Din | ... Government High School, Rangoon. |
| | Mubinul Haq M. | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | Muhammad, Akbar Hosain | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| | " Golam Mujtaba | ... Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | " Hadi | ... Sultanpore Zila School. |
| | " Khaja Bauksh Khan | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Wahabuddin | ... Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | " Yawar Hosen | ... Mission Normal High School. |
| | " Yousuf Ali | ... Monghyr Zila School. |
| | " Zahir | ... Behar English School. |
| 410 | Mul Chand | ... High School, Jabalpur. |
| | Munnasvami Krishnappa Naidu | ... Mhow Zoroastrian School. |
| | Munni Lal | ... C. M. High School, Gorakhpur. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Biprubihari | ... Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | " Bishnucharan | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | " Bisweswar | ... Hazaribagh Zila School. |
| | " Girischandra | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Girischandra | ... Behala Mission School. |
| | " Gopalchandra | ... South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Haridas | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| 420 | " Hemchandra | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... Sibpore H. C. E. School. |
| | " Kailaschandra | ... South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Khagendranath | ... Ditto ditto. |
| | " Kisorimohan | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | " Lahmohan | ... Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | " Mahendrachandra | ... South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Mahimachandra | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | " Manmathanath | ... Hare School. |
| | " Manmohan | ... Monghyr Zila School. |
| 430 | " Mohanlal | ... Government High School, Allahabad. |

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| | Mokhopadhyay, Natabar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Nilmadhab | ... Behala Mission School. |
| | " Panchanan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Sasankamohan | ... General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... Bauleah High School. |
| | " Satkari | ... Hindu School. |
| | " Satyaprasad | ... Barisal School. |
| | " Sripati | ... Burdwan English School. |
| 410 | " Tariniprasad | ... Kandi School. |
| | " Upendrachandra | ... Sanskrit College. |
| | Mukundbihari | ... Agra College. |
| | Murli Mohan | ... District School, Delhi. |
| | Naish Uddeen | ... Jalpaiguri Zillah School |
| | Nandi Abinashchandra | ... Joynarain's College, Benares. |
| | " Balaichandra | ... Useful Arts School. |
| | Nand Lal | ... Jeypur Moharajah's College. |
| | Nath, Gaurhari | ... South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Nandalal | ... Barasat School. |
| 450 | Nathuram, P. | ... High School, Jubbulpore. |
| | Niaz Ali | ... District School, Umritsar. |
| | Nazir Ali | ... Agra College. |
| | Niogi, Brajagopal | ... Bhagalpur H. C. E. School. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | Pal, Baikunthanath | ... Balasore Zila School. |
| | " Bhubanmohan | ... Private Student. |
| | " Gostabihari | ... Hindu School. |
| | " Harikisor | ... Dacca Coll. School. |
| | " Mathuranath | ... Albert School. |
| 460 | " Nirodbaran | ... Hindu School. |
| | " Sasibhushan | ... Barrackpore School. |
| | Palit, Baikunthanath | ... Silchar Government School. |
| | Panday Kuleschandra | ... Pakur School. |
| | Pati Radhanath | ... Midnapore High School. |
| | Palmer, A. | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| | Parduman Krishna | ... Private Student. |
| | Pathak, Ajodhyaprasad | ... High School, Jubbulpore. |
| | Pereira, G. | ... Wesley College, Colombo. |
| | Poddar, Gaganchandra | ... Chittagong Collegiate School. |
| 470 | Prag Das | ... Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Pramanik, Harinath | ... Joynagar Institution. |
| | Pratab Narayan | ... Unao High School. |
| | Prince, W. J. | ... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Purihal, Saratchandra | ... Pogose School. |
| | Purrit Lal | ... Gya Zila School. |
| | Radharam | ... Church Mission School, Amritsar. |
| | Raghunath Prasad | ... Government High School, Allahabad. |
| | Rahmat Ali | ... Zila School, Muttra. |
| | Ram Adhar | ... Unao High School. |
| 480 | Ramdin | ... Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| | Ramnarayan | ... Delhi District School. |
| | Ram Persad | ... Ditto. |
| | Ramsarup | ... Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Ramasraylal | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Rampratab (2nd) | ... Jaipur Moharaja's College. |
| | Ramratan | ... Ludiana Mission School. |
| | Ray, Basantakumar | ... Jagannath School. |
| | " Dwijendralal | ... Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| 490 | " Gaurinath | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Harimohan | ... High School, Jabalpur. |
| | " Harendralal | ... Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Kaliprasanna | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | " Kesabchandra | ... Kalna Free Church Mission Branch School. |
| | " Kuladananda | ... Sarada Prosad Institution, Chuckdighee. |
| | " Kunjukumar | ... Barisal Zila School. |
| | " Manmohan | ... Jagannath School. |
| | " Nalinikanta | ... Hare School. |
| | " Nripendranath | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | " Panekhari | ... Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| 500 | " Rajendranath | ... Behala Mission School. |
| | " Ramanihar | ... Benares College. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Somnath | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| | " Syam Bahadur | ... Private Student. |
| | " Tinkari | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | " Umeschandra | ... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |

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| | Ray Chaudhuri, Nilratan | ... | Barisal School. |
| | " " Srischandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| | Rebati Prasad . | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| 510 | Roosmabecog, H. S. | ... | Galle High School. |
| | Rowbury, G. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Rudra, Bhupaticharan | ... | Janai Training School. |
| | Rufus, W. H. | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Sá, Nitaisundar | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | Sadasheo Muraribhat | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| | Saha, Bholanath | ... | St. Mary's Institution, Chundernagar. |
| | " Rajanikanta | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Sahay, Maharaj | ... | Shajehanpur Zila School. |
| | " Munaswar | ... | Sarun Zila School. |
| 520 | " Raghubansa | ... | Mozufferpore Zila School. |
| | " Raghnath | ... | Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| | " Suryya | ... | Gonda High School. |
| | Saheb Lal | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | Sajidullah | ... | Calcutta Madrasah. |
| | Saligram | ... | Hume's High School, Etawah. |
| | Samanta, Kisorimohan | ... | Pachamba English School. |
| | Sankar Lal | ... | Hardui High School. |
| | Sanyal, Durgananda | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | " Gurudas | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 530 | " Taraknath | ... | Benares College. |
| | Sarma, Parvaticharan | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | Sarkar, Amritlal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Girijakanta | ... | Bhaugulpore H. C. E. School. |
| | " Jugalkrishna | ... | Pakur School. |
| | " Jogendrachandra | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Kailaschandra | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | " Kalipada | ... | Pachamba English School. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | " Parbaticharan | ... | Hamilton's English School, Tumlook. |
| 540 | " Sasibhushan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Sawanth Iswaridyal | ... | Govt. High School, Allahabad. |
| | Sayad Hosain | ... | Muttra Zila School. |
| | Sekhar Chand | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | Sen, Ambikacharan | ... | Noakhally Zila School. |
| | " Baikunthanath | ... | Private Student. |
| | " Dinabandhu | ... | Burisal Zila School |
| | " Gobindachandra | ... | Faridpore Zila School. |
| | " Hemendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Jaladhar | ... | Kumarkhally School. |
| 550 | " Jaminikanta | ... | Krishnaghur Col. School. |
| | " Kaliprasanna | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Kamakshyacharan | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Kshetramohan | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Saktiprasanna | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Umacharan | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| | Sen Gupta, Taranath | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | Set, Haridas | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| | Shaikh Abdul Jubbar | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | " Hosain Ali | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| 560 | " Kabir Ali | ... | Teacher. |
| | " Muhammad Ashaf | ... | District School, Delhi. |
| | Siebel, C. O. | ... | St. Thomas College, Colombo. |
| | Singh, Lalbiharilal | ... | Behar English School. |
| | " Kanhai | ... | Mission Normal High School. |
| | " Karm | ... | District School Amritsar. |
| | " Khazan | ... | Moradabad Zila School. |
| | " Mahendra | ... | Agra College. |
| | " Parduman | ... | Mission School, Jalandar. |
| | " Sant | ... | Mission School, Rawalpindi. |
| 570 | " Sohail | ... | Mission School, Lahore. |
| | " Sundar | ... | District School, Amritsar. |
| | " Uttam | ... | Mission School, Jalandar. |
| | Sinha, Bipinbehari | ... | Hamilton's Eng. School, Tumlook. |
| | " Brajakisor | ... | Bankura Zila School. |
| | " Dwarkanath | ... | Christ Church School, Cawnpur. |
| | " Prabhachandra | ... | Bhustara School. |
| | " Surathnath | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | Sil, Gakulnath | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | " Makhanlal | ... | Ditto. |
| 580 | Sitla Buksh | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Sookh Raj | ... | Mission School, Rawalpindi. |

Sri Ram
 Surita, F. R.
 Syam Saradacharan
 Syam Dutt
 Syed Muhammad Hosain
 „ Hasan Raza
 „ Muhammad Nabib Ullah
 Syeed Wajahat Hussein
 590 Tajuddin
 Talukdar Sasibhushan
 Tamhan Kesab Gopal
 Tara Chand
 Tarafdar Adyanath
 Tewari Jagannath
 „ Raghunandanprasad
 Thengadi Hari Ganwant
 Tribedi, Kanhiyalal
 Tulsiram Sarma
 600 Ulfat Ray
 Uma Sankar
 Watson, A. G.
 Wijegakoon, W.
 Wontersz, G. J.
 Woodward, Charles
 Yakooob Shal Khan
 607 Zinat Ray

... Patiala College.
 ... St. Joseph's School.
 ... Sylhet Zila School.
 ... Victoria School, Gazipur.
 ... Unao High School.
 ... Hardui High School.
 ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
 ... Christ Church School, Lucknow.
 ... Sitapur High School.
 ... Serajgunge School.
 ... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
 ... District School, Amritsar.
 ... Barari H. C. E. School.
 ... High School, Jabalpur.
 ... Gazipur Mission High School.
 ... City School Nagpur.
 ... Hardui High School.
 ... Gauhati Zila School.
 ... Bareilly Collegiate School.
 ... Muttra Zila School.
 ... Doveton College.
 ... Wesley College, Colombo.
 ... Ditto.
 ... St. Xavier's College.
 ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
 ... Shajehanpore Zila School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Adharyya, Haranath
 Adhikari, Kedarnath
 Adhya, Bankabihari
 Aich, Kanailal
 „ Purnachandra
 Ajmal Ali
 Ajodhya Prasad
 Bakshi, Bidhubhushan
 Balkrishna Gangadhar C.
 10 Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar
 „ Baidyanath
 „ Brajanath
 „ Brajanath
 „ Bipinbihari
 „ Debendranath
 „ Gopalchandra
 „ Gopalchandra
 „ Haridas
 „ Haripada
 20 „ Hariprasanna
 „ Kaliprasanna
 „ Kamakshyanath
 „ Kshetramohan
 „ Piyaarilal
 „ Prakashchandra
 „ Radhikanath
 „ Rakhaldas
 „ Saratchandra
 „ Satischandra
 30 Barat, Surendranath
 Basak, Basinath
 „ Dwarkanath
 „ Kunjalal
 „ Radhikamohan
 „ Tulsidas
 Basu, Ashminikumar
 „ Bhupatinath
 „ Bipinbihari
 „ Chandrakumar
 40 „ Girischandra
 „ Harakumar
 „ Herambanath
 „ Jadunath
 „ Kalikumar
 „ Kalinath

... Bankura Zila School.
 ... Putia School.
 ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 ... Midnapore High School.
 ... Ditto.
 ... Sylhet Zila School.
 ... Hume's High School, Etawah.
 ... Narai H. C. E. School.
 ... High School, Jabalpur.
 ... Hindu School.
 ... Sanskrit College.
 ... Hare School.
 ... Useful Arts School.
 ... Hindu School.
 ... Moharaja's School, Burdwan.
 ... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
 ... Pubna Zila School.
 ... Barahanagar Hindu School.
 ... Ditto.
 ... Hugli Branch School.
 ... Ootterparah School.
 ... Hare School.
 ... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
 ... Hindu School.
 ... Calcutta Training Academy.
 ... Jagannath School, Dacca.
 ... Hugli Collegiate School.
 ... Monghyr Zila School.
 ... Moharaja's School, Kalna.
 ... Patna Collegiate School.
 ... Nawab's School, Dacca.
 ... Ruplal Raghunath School, Dacca.
 ... Pubna Zila School.
 ... Jagannath School.
 ... Oriental Seminary.
 ... Barisal Zila School.
 ... Cuttack Collegiate School.
 ... Kuchlakol Radhaballabh Institution.
 ... Sanskrit College.
 ... Jagannath School, Dacca.
 ... Ditto.
 ... Moharaja's School, Burdwan.
 ... Calcutta Institution.
 ... Ootterparah School.
 ... Dacca Collegiate School.

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|-----|------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| | Basu, Kasinath | ... | Barisa School. |
| | „ Krishnamohan | ... | Matihari Government Zila School. |
| | „ Radhakisor | ... | Commilla Zila School. |
| | „ Ramtaran | ... | Jaynagar Institution. |
| 50 | „ Sitalkumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Upendranath | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| | Bhaduri, Aghorchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| | „ Jagachchandra | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | Bhar, Hemchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | „ Sasibhushan | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Girishchandra | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | „ Nabakumar | ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| | „ Narayanchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | „ Tinkari | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| 60 | „ Trilochan | ... | Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | Bhawanidin | ... | Unao High School. |
| | Biharilal | ... | Gya Zila School. |
| | Binaek Prasad | ... | Sultanpore Zila School. |
| | Binayak Prasad | ... | Benares College. |
| | Biswas, Jadunath | ... | Khulna H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Kulendraprasad | ... | Santosh Janhabhi School. |
| | „ Prasannakumar | ... | Khulna H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Prasannakumar | ... | Lakshmipasa H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Rajkrishna | ... | Baraset School. |
| 70 | „ Rakhaldas | ... | Amta School. |
| | Black, O. E. | ... | St. James School. |
| | Chakrabarti, Basantakumar | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | „ Chandranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Jaykali | ... | Howrah School. |
| | „ Lal Mohan | ... | Pogose School. |
| | „ Raghunath | ... | Campbell Medical School. |
| | „ Saradaprasad | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Surendranath | ... | Banwaribad H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Taraprasanna | ... | Pogose School. |
| 80 | Chandra, Bipinbihari | ... | Madnapore High School. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Sibpore H. H. E. School. |
| | „ Bhushanchandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Binaycharan | ... | Howrah School. |
| | „ Harendranath | ... | Monghyr Zila School. |
| | „ Kalidas | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Kunjabihari | ... | Ootterparah School. |
| | „ Nibaranachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Ramcharan | ... | Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | „ Ramchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| 90 | „ Satinath | ... | Madrisa-i-Unwariah. |
| | „ Taraknath | ... | Jaynagar School. |
| | „ Unmeshchandra | ... | Moharajah's School, Burdwan. |
| | Chaturbedi, Jayantiprasad | ... | Agra College. |
| | Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Karunakanta | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Mahadeoprasad | ... | Gonda High School. |
| | „ Rajendranath | ... | Cawnpur Zila School. |
| | „ Saradaprasad | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| | „ Tinkari | ... | Baguan H. C. E. School. |
| 100 | Chimman Lal | ... | Dellin District School. |
| | Coriah, T. | ... | Free School. |
| | Coorey, J. | ... | Trinity College, Kandy. |
| | Daji Harbaji Gadakri | ... | City School, Naghur. |
| | Dan, Abinashchandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Das, Abanashchandra | ... | Commilla Zila School. |
| | „ Abinashchandra | ... | Ruplal Raghunath School. |
| | „ Amritlal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Bhagwan | ... | Mission School, Lahore. |
| | „ Bharatechandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| 110 | Das, Durgakanta | ... | Rungpur High School. |
| | „ Gangaprasad | ... | L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore. |
| | „ Haranath | ... | Victoria College, Agra. |
| | „ Jagabandhu | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | „ Mahendralal | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| | „ Pradyumnacharan | ... | Sylhet Zila School. |
| | „ Premlal | ... | Barari H. C. E. School. |

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| | Das, Saradaprasad | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Sibendrachandra | ... | Sridharpore School. |
| | Das Gupta, Syamuirod | ... | Kuchiakole Radhabullobh Institution. |
| 120 | Datta, Bholanath | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| | " Damodar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Gangacharan | ... | Daulalpur School. |
| | " Haricharan | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | " Jagatchandra | ... | Silchar Government School. |
| | " Mrigendrakumar | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Patiram | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Rajendranath | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| | " Trailokyanath | ... | L. M. School, Midnapore. |
| 130 | Daulat Ram | ... | District School, Hushiarpur. |
| | De, Abinashchandra | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| | " Basantakumar | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | " Brajagobinda | ... | Rungpur High School. |
| | " Haricharan | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | " Mahadeb | ... | Pogose School, Dacca. |
| | " Nareschandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | " Radhaballabh | ... | Coomercolly School. |
| | " Srinibas | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Deb, Sureschandra | ... | Hare School. |
| 140 | Dhamankar, Sridhar Binayak | ... | Indore Mudressa. |
| | Dhar, Maniklal | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | Dhumna Lal | ... | Ajmere Government College. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Jogendraachandra | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Rajaninath | ... | Mymensing School. |
| | " Sarachchandra | ... | Baraset Government School. |
| | Gobinda Prasad | ... | Sultampore Zila School. |
| | Ghosh, Baradakanta | ... | Santosh Janhavi School. |
| 150 | " Brajendrakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Girindranath | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | " Hemchandra | ... | Mission School, Peshawar. |
| | " Janakinath | ... | Private Student. |
| | " Kaliranjan | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | " Kedarnath | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | " Kunjabihari | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| | " Paresnath | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | " Pramathanath | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| | " Purnachandra | ... | Purulia Government School. |
| | " Rajendranath | ... | Shambazar H. G. E. School. |
| 160 | " Sureschandra | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| | Ghoshal, Laditlal | ... | Purulia Government School. |
| | " Taraprasanna | ... | Hindu School. |
| | Golam Rahman | ... | Noakhally Zila School. |
| | Goswami, Harischandra | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | " Nibaranchandra | ... | Behar English School. |
| | " Syamechand | ... | Badla A. V. School. |
| | Guba, Bharatechandra | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| | " Bidyadhar | ... | Teghoria School. |
| | " Gurucharan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| 170 | " Prasannaachandra | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | Gupta, Baradagobinda | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| | " Kaliprasanna | ... | Pogose School. |
| | " Sasankamohan | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Tarinicharan | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Udhachandra | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Hajra, Rantaran | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | Hanuman Prasad | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| | Harmohan Lal | ... | C. M. School, Lucknow. |
| | Hui, Bamaacharan | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| 180 | Jagannath Prasad | ... | M. A. O. College, Aligarh. |
| | Jha, Ramlal | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| | Jas, Jogneswar | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | Jaydatt | ... | Bareilly Collegiate School. |
| | Kar, Haricharan | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | Karta Kishen | ... | District School, Lahore. |
| | Nabadwipchandra | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| | Khan, Ramchandra | ... | Baripore H. C. E. School. |
| | Konor, Bhairabnarayan | ... | Nowgong Zila School. |
| | Kripa Sankar | ... | St. Peter's College, Agra. |

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| 190 | Kuar Luchman Narayan | ... | Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Kundu, Banawarilal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | Lackersteen, A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| | Lahiri, Saratkumar | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | Lakshan Prasad | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| | Lala Sirdar Mull | ... | Durbar School, Jodhpur. |
| | Lila Dhar | ... | Aligarh Zila School. |
| | Mahabir Prasad | ... | Pachamba English School. |
| | Maitra, Akshaykumar | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Harimohan | ... | Santosh Janhavi School. |
| 200 | " Kedarnath | ... | Baulcah High School. |
| | " Rajanikanta | ... | Hindu School. |
| | " Rasbihari | ... | Berhampore Collegiate School. |
| | Majumdar, Aghornath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Baradaprasad | ... | Barisa School. |
| | " Banikanta | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Biharilal | ... | Deogurh Zila School. |
| | " Debendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch. |
| | " Gopinath | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| 210 | " Jogendranath | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| | " Kalipada | ... | Harinabhi A. S. School. |
| | " Kedarnath | ... | Chinsurah Hindu School. |
| | " Nagendrachandra | ... | C. M. School, Calcutta. |
| | " Rajkumar | ... | St. Chrysostom's School. |
| | Mullik, Harinath | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Khagendranath | ... | Albert School. |
| | " Rajendrakumar | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| | Mandal, Jogendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Sriramchandra | ... | Pandra H. C. E. School. |
| 220 | Marshall, E. A. | ... | St. James' School. |
| | Mendis, A. | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| | Misra, Kalicharan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | " Murlidhar | ... | Hardui High School. |
| | " Shewraj | ... | Bahraich Zila School. |
| | Mitra, Asutosh | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| | " Gaganachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Kalipada | ... | Faridpore Zila School. |
| | " Raj Jagadiswar | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | Mohanlal, Sukla | ... | Benares College. |
| 230 | Morobeshownath, Bhide | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| | Mufizuddin | ... | Calcutta Madrasa. |
| | Md. Abdul Gafur | ... | C. M. S. High School, Gorakpur. |
| | Muhammad Ainul Haq | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Mukhopādhyāy, Abhaycharan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| | " Abinaschandra | ... | Teacher. |
| | " Basantakumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampuker Branch. |
| | " Dinabandhu | ... | Balagar H. C. E. School. |
| | " Gopalchandra | ... | Ranaghat School. |
| | " Harischandra | ... | Sibpore H. C. E. School. |
| 240 | " Kaminikumar | ... | Commillah Zila School. |
| | " Manmohan | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| | " Nagendranath | ... | South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| | " Parsenath | ... | Pachamba English School. |
| | " Rajendranath | ... | Howrah School. |
| | " Rakhaldas | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| | " Saratchandra | ... | Konnagar English School. |
| | " Umacharan | ... | Ootterpara School. |
| | Murlidhar, Joshi | ... | Almora Mission School. |
| | Murphy, C. | ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| 250 | Nag, Haridas | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | " Kasiswar | ... | Pogose School. |
| | Nand Lal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Narhar Ganesh Dikshit | ... | Private Student. |
| | Nayak, Salomon | ... | Balasore Zila School. |
| | Niyazdeen Khan | ... | Mission School, Jalandar. |
| | Niogi, Durganath | ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| | O'Brien, J. | ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| | Pál, Girishchandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Chinsurah. |
| | " Gopalprasanna | ... | Jessore Zila School. |
| 260 | " Sasikumar | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | Palmer, W. | ... | LaMartiniere College, Lucknow. |
| | Pandit, Gobinda Sahay | ... | Private Student. |
| | Pati, Bholanath | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| | Patnaik, Lingaraj | ... | Puri Zila School. |

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| | Rada Kishan | ... | District School, Amritsar. |
| | Raba, Gopalchandra | ... | Faridpore Zila School. |
| | Raibahadur | ... | Benares College. |
| | Rakshit, Chunilal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Ram Lal | ... | District School, Lahore. |
| 270 | Ram Prasad | ... | Ranchi Government Zila School. |
| | Ramsaran, P. | ... | Teacher. |
| | Ray, Adharchandra | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| | „ Bhubanicharan | ... | Smubhanath School, Chatmohur. |
| | „ Brajendranarayan | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Iswarchandra | ... | Barisal Zila School. |
| | „ Lalbihari | ... | Annada School, Brahmanbaria. |
| | „ Iahmohun | ... | Nizamut School, Moorsheadabad. |
| | „ Nalinimohan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| 280 | „ Narayanchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | „ Rampada | ... | Hazaribag Zila School. |
| | „ Ratikanta | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| | „ Suryyakumar | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | „ Chaudhuri, Nibaranchandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ „ Ramkrishna | ... | Searsole H. C. E. School. |
| | Rutledge, A. N. | ... | St. James' School. |
| | Sada Ram | ... | Mission School, Jalandar. |
| | Saint, R. R. | ... | St. George's College, Mussoorie. |
| | Sakharam Dhoondiraj Mahajan | ... | Free Church Institution, Nagpur. |
| 290 | Sanyal, Dasarath | ... | Barahanagar Hindu School. |
| | Shew Sankar | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Saran, Abodbihari | ... | Shajahanpore Zila School. |
| | Sarkar, Banwarilal | ... | Nabadwipa Hindu School. |
| | „ Harinarayan | ... | Khagol H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Karacharan | ... | Saraiprasad Institution, Chackdigi. |
| | „ Mahesachandra | ... | Mymensing Zila School. |
| | „ Pramathanath | ... | Krishnaghur Collegiate School. |
| | „ Rankumar | ... | Purulia Government School. |
| | Sen, Bireswar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| 300 | „ Dakshinaranjan | ... | Faridpur Zila School. |
| | „ Muthuramath | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| | „ Nandlal | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Prasannachandra | ... | Jagannath School, Dacca. |
| | „ Ramdas | ... | Pogose School. |
| | „ Ramtarak | ... | Kuchiacole Radhaballabh Institution. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... | Noakhally Zila School. |
| | „ Saratchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| | „ Syamlal | ... | Hare School. |
| | „ Umacharan | ... | Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar. |
| 310 | Set, Hemchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| | Sheikh Faredudeen Ahmed | ... | Joynarayan's College, Benares. |
| | Sheobihari Lal | ... | C. M. School, Lucknow. |
| | Shib Ram | ... | Gujrat Government School. |
| | Sibaprasad Dube | ... | C. M. School, Jounpur. |
| | Sikdar, Binubannmohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution, S. Brauch. |
| | Shaha, Jagneswar | ... | Teacher. |
| | Sinha, Basantalal | ... | Beerbhoom Zila School. |
| | „ Babani | ... | Benares College. |
| | „ Daulat | ... | Cawnpore Zila School. |
| 320 | „ Fakirchandra | ... | Maldah Zila School. |
| | „ Mahadeb | ... | Benares College. |
| | „ Priyamath (Junior) | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Shamsheerbahadar | ... | Benares College. |
| | „ Umeshchandra | ... | Joynagur Institution. |
| | Sohan Lal | ... | Christ Church School, Cawnpore. |
| | Som, Suryyakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Sonar, Ramcharan | ... | Joynarayan's College. |
| | Sukul, Nilkanta | ... | L. M. School, Midnapore. |
| | Syud Abul Ghaffer | ... | Teacher. |
| 330 | Talukdar, Bradachandra | ... | Bogra Zila School. |
| | Tewari, Gaurisankar | ... | Bengalitola Preparatory School. |
| | Tribedi, Nrisinhaprasad | ... | Kandi School. |
| | Tulsiram | ... | Gazipur Mission High School. |
| | Weerasooriya W. | ... | St. Thomas College, Colombo. |
| 335 | Weekramanayaka | ... | Ditto. |

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 11th January 1879. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The following Text-book in English History has been appointed for the Entrance Examination

of 1880 and following years, instead of Lethbridge's History of England :—

Miss Edith Thomson's England, being Vol. 2 of the Historical Course for Schools edited by Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd January 1879. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

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| 395 | ... O 25—39632 | ... 20 | } Mrs. B. J. Tobssaut. |
| | ... O 24—11233 | ... 20 | |
| 396 | ... L 93—68905 | ... 50 | } Baboo Mohendro Nath Dey. |
| 397 | ... L 11—81799 | ... 20 | |
| | ... O 21—67695 | ... 20 | } Messrs. Kerr, Tarack & Co. |
| | ... - 68251 | ... 20 | |
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CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 24th January 1879.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

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| 56 | ... D 11-91304 } ... " - 91306 } | 10 | ... Cheetan Mull, Treasurer, Rajputana Political Agency. |

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 16th January 1879. }

H. G. KEENE,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

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| W2 | ... M 11-38831 } ... " - 76556 } | 10 each | ... Dr. R. Quinnett, Civil Surgeon, Punjab. |
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BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
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Lahore Circle.

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| 2 | ... E 9-02961 | 5 | ... Cashier, Paper Currency, Lahore. |
| 3 | ... L 6-15239 | 50 | ... Shah Bazuodeen, Swat Canal, Hoti Mardan. |

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LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 20th January 1879. }

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

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| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
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| 261 | ... B 54-57667 } ... " - 83814 } | 20 20 | ... } Cossim Sahib, Snuff Bazar Man, Cuddapah. |
| 262 | ... B 46-19086 | 5 | ... K. Ramalinganah, brother of K. Venkata Soobbiah, Sub-Inspector, Demarcation Party, No. 5, Tindivanam. |
| 263 | ... B 46-39196 | 5 | ... Gopala Krishna Chetty, care of Sheshagiri Row, grandson of Reddy Row, Tank Street, Combakhorum. |
| 264 | ... B 46-33657 | 5 | ... Maitray Baram Singh, Madras. |
| 265 | ... B 55-83208 | 50 | ... Mrs. Bridget D'Souza, Arathoon Road, Royapoorum. |
| 266 | ... B 53-99050 } ... " - 99051 } ... " - 99052 } | 10 10 10 | ... } Jay Singh, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, Civil Dispensary, Mercara. |
| 267 | ... B 46-26388 | 5 | ... Abbas Hossain, care of Syed Hossain, Inspector of Police, Shuckroo Garden, Triplicane. |

FORT ST. GEORGE,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 13th January 1879. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
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| 1878-79. | | | |
| W16 | ... F 10—67199 | ... 100 | ... J. G. H. Glass, Esq., Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore. |
| 1878-79. | | | |
| H22 | ... F 7—82812 | ... 10 | ... James Robert Taylor, Trumpeter, D Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, Nowgong. |
| H28 | ... F 9—76565 | ... 50 | ... Abdulla Khan, Merchant, Balaghat. |
| H15 | ... F 10—64713 | ... 100 | ... Seth Gokuldass Gopaldass, Nagpur. |
| NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office; | | | W. D. COWLEY, |
| The 16th January 1879. | | | for Deputy Commr. of Paper Currency. |

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mails for Rangoon and Mouhmein, for transmission per Steamer *Pachumbu*,² will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 25th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Akyab, Kyauk Phyo, and Rangoon, for transmission per Steamer *Gundatta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 26th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 27th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 28th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajahmundry*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 29th January 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 31st January 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 30th January 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, duly prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 31st January 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 1st February 1879, at 6 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st January 1879.

Alder, Geo., Miss Annie
Albright,
Angus, F. W.
Barnard, Mr.
Becker, G.
Brewer, Mrs.
Cadogan, C.
Carter, —
Clarke, Mrs. W.
Chalitz, Miss E.
Crowl, H. J. A.
Dale, Mrs. Alice
Deane, Sarah
Deane, Mrs. Mary
Deane, V.
Deane, —
Deane, W.
Deane, M. R.
Ellis, V.
Finnell, J.
Frederick, C. Balfour,
Tidwell,
Fry, P.
Gutzwiller, Mrs. A.
Guthrie,
Greene, Foster,
Green, Misses Fanny,
Griffin, D.

Grimy, J.
Gregory, G.
Graylink, G.
Hamilton, C.
Hammilton, T.
Hay, C. A.
Hill, J.
Hipp, George
Isadore, —
Jacob, Miss H.
Jali, Miss,
Johnson,
Johnston, G.
Jones, H. F.
Lally, Mr. A.
Leahy, Mrs.
Laroly, J.
Lee, R.
Lee, William
Leonard, A.
Lewis, A.
Macdonald, Thomas,
Mallett, W. P.
Marshall, —
McCall, A. H.
McCauley, Janeine,
McNaughton,
McQuinn, J.
Kawich, C.

Nechel, H.
Nesday, E.
Neaves, Mr. & Jane,
O'Connor, J.
O'Dell, Master,
Odgers, Charles,
Owen, M.
Packer, G. W.
Patton, A. J.
Paul, Mrs. R. A.
Percey, —
Plucknett, Mrs.
Richmond, G. W.
Routley, G.
Sawford and Biggby,
Sancterson, Miss J.
Scudamore, W.
Taylor, G.
Thompson, —
Thompson, Mrs.
Todd, —
Tomney, —
Tooker, Mrs.
Wells, John,
Webster, W. J.
Whitford, H.
Wright, Miss L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

[illegible]

Veronica sp.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| DeYoung, W. | Hamilton, C. L. W. R. | Nelson, A. S. |
| DeYoung, W. S. & Co. | Hartman, M. | Proctor, J. H. |
| Good, L. R. | Leitch, W. | Primer, John |
| Good, G. | McWhorter, D. | Watt, C. L. Co. |

Reversed Letters.

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Adolph, Emma, | Hansen, C. K. | Ramer, H. (Jasper), Fra |
| Bergman, F. S. | Martindale, H. | P. O. |
| Bergman, Gustaf A. | Phelps, C. C. | Roberson, Peter |
| Ellen, Gail, | Polson, H. Fred. | Taylor, Maria, n. l. |

E. C. GEORGE.

Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
GOUDA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYE ANDERSON DEFENSE.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Dépôt will be as follows:

| BEAM. | 21 feet length (a). | Rs. | 2 | 10 | 0 | per cubic foot. |
|-------|---------------------|-----|---|----|---|-----------------|
| 22 | " (a) | " | 2 | 12 | 0 | " |
| 23 | " (a) | " | 2 | 14 | 0 | " |
| 24 | " (a) | " | 3 | 0 | 0 | " |

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|---|-----------------|
| from 12 to 20 feet @ | Rs. | 2 | 8 | 0 | per cubic foot. |
| under 12 & over 7 " | (@ | " | 2 | 4 | " |
| under 7 " | (@ | " | 2 | 0 | " |

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

KUNHIYALAL,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 9th December 1878.

500 Rupees Reward.

The above reward will be given by the Government of India for the best *Sanitary Primer* suitable for use in Indian schools, both English and Vernacular. The work must be in the English language from which it will afterwards be translated into the principal languages of India: it must be simple, without theories, and thoroughly practical, showing in particular the chief sanitary defects of Indian towns and villages and the best means of remedying these defects, and it must not cover more than from 24 to 30 pages of print of small pica octavo size. Competing Primers, either in print or *very legible* manuscript, to be sent so as to arrive not later than the 1st April 1879 at the Home Office, Calcutta. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT;

SIMLA,

The 4th October 1878.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 018736 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Sumbhoo Pandurang, and last endorsed to Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal (Bombay), and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

H. M. RERTON, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat.

BALAGHAT,
The 18th January 1879. }

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 034705 of 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 1,000, and 093935 of 4 per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500, both originally standing in the names of J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, G. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

R. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF,
16, Strand Road.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th January, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1879.

THE STAMP ACT, 1879.

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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Stamp Act, 1879."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1879.

2. On and after that day, the Acts specified in the third schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules made under the General Stamp Act, 1869, and then in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder. And all references made to the General Stamp Act, 1869, in enactments passed subse-

quently thereto, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—
Interpretation-clause.

(1.) "Banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:

(2.) "Bill of exchange" includes a hundí:

(3.) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a vessel or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver the same at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated:

(4.) "Bond" means—

(a) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be;

(b) any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(c) any instrument so attested whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

(5.) "Chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after this Act comes into

force, chargeable under this Act, and, as applied to any other instrument, chargeable under the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or, where several persons executed the instrument at different times, first executed:

(6.) "Cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a banker and payable on demand:

(7.) "Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue: in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sind and the limits of the town of Bombay, a Revenue Commissioner: in Sind, the Commissioner: in the Panjáb, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

(8.) "Collector" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and, without those limits, the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer whom the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

(9.) "Conveyance" means any instrument by which property (whether moveable or immoveable) is transferred on sale:

(10.) "Duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means stamped, or written upon paper bearing an impressed stamp, in accordance with the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed:

(11.) "Instrument of partition" means any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority:

(12.) "Lease" means a lease of immoveable property and includes also

(a) a pattá,

(b) a kabúliyat or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy or pay or deliver rent for, immoveable property,

(c) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let, and

(d) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is granted:

(13.) "Mortgage-deed" includes every instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers, or creates, to or in favour of another, a right over specified property:

(14.) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

(15.) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event:

It includes a life-policy:

(16.) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to Court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act in the stead of the person executing it:

(17.) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whereby any money or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or whereby any other moveable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person:

(18.) "Schedule" means a schedule to this Act annexed:

(19.) "Settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition in writing, of moveable or immoveable property, made—

(a) in consideration of marriage,

(b) for the purpose of distributing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or

(c) for any religious or charitable purpose:

It includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition:

(20.) "Vessel" means anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

(21.) "Written" and "writing" include every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper.

4. The schedules and everything therein contained shall be read and construed as part of this Act.

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to duty.

5. Subject to the exemptions contained in the second schedule, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in the first schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say:—

(a) every instrument mentioned in the first schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the first day of April 1879;

(b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and

(c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in the first schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India, and is received in British India.

6. Where, in the case of any sale, lease, mortgage or settlement, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed for the conveyance, lease, mortgage or settlement in the first schedule, and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that schedule.

The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments so employed shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the principal instrument.

7. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Act.

Subject to the provisions of the first clause of this section, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in the first schedule shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties; but nothing herein contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

8. The Governor General in Council may, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit rates of duty.

(a) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

(b) cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

B.—Of Stamps and the Mode of using them.

9. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps—

(a) according to the provisions herein contained, or

(b) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct.

The rules made under this section may, among other matters, regulate—

(1) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used,

(2) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of stamps which may be used,

(3) in the case of hundis—the size of the paper on which they are written.

10. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely:—

(a) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets;

(b) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(c) entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of a High Court;

(d) notarial acts; and

(e) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations.

11. Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty and which has been executed by any person, shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again,

and whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

12. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp, shall be written in such manner, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

13. No second instrument chargeable with duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which an instrument chargeable with duty has already been written: provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payment or delivery of which is secured thereby.

14. Every instrument written in contravention of section twelve or thirteen, shall be deemed to be unstamped.

15. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made in writing to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first-mentioned instrument in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe.

C.—Of the Time of stamping Instruments.

16. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in British India shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

17. Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of British India, and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it has been first received in British India; or, where such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Collector, and he shall stamp the same, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

18. The first holder in British India of any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn out of British India shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or payment, or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in British India, affix thereto the proper stamp and cancel the same:

Provided that if, at the time any such bill, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in British India, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section eleven, and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the time required by this Act, such stamp shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled. But nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any penalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp.

D.—Of Valuations for duty.

19. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of an amount expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, francs or dollars, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the following scale:—

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees:

One hundred francs are equivalent to forty rupees:

One Mexican or China dollar is equivalent to two rupees four annas.

20. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money expressed in any other foreign or colonial currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

21. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

22. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it shall, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

23. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

24. Where any property is transferred to any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty.

25. Where an instrument is executed to secure the payment of an annuity, or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument, or the consideration for such conveyance (as the case may be), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be—

(a) where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(b) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance; and

(c) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance.

26. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument

Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be, or (in the case of an instrument

executed before this Act comes into force) could not have been, ascertained, at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient.

27. The consideration (if any) and all other

Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.

facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty

with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

28. (a.) Where any property has been con-

Direction as to duty in case of certain conveyances.

tracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole, and is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts

by different instruments, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, so that a distinct consideration for each separate part is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of such distinct consideration.

(b.) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole, by two or more persons jointly, or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased, for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.

(c.) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person, and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration for the sale by the original purchaser to the sub-purchaser.

(d.) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the whole, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons, and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons in parts, the conveyance of each part sold to a sub-purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the consideration paid by such sub-pur-

chaser, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration, and the conveyance of the residue (if any) of such property to the original purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the excess of the original consideration over the aggregate of the considerations paid by the sub-purchasers:

Provided that the duty on such last mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than one rupee.

(e.) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration paid by him, and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable with a duty equal to that which would be chargeable on a conveyance for the consideration obtained by such original seller; or where such duty would exceed five rupees, with a duty of five rupees.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

29. In the absence of an agreement to the con-

trary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(a) in the case of any instrument described in numbers 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 24, 28, 29, 30, 41, 53, 54, 55, 57 and 60 (a) and (b) of the first schedule—by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument;

(b) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured;

(c) in the case of a conveyance—by the grantee; in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee;

(d) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor;

(e) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein, or when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue-authority, in such proportion as such authority directs;

(f) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares; and

(g) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser & the property to which such certificate relates.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AS TO STAMPS.

30. When any instrument, whether executed

or not, and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and

the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable:

and may for that purpose require to be fur-

nished with an abstract of the instrument, and also with such affidavit or other evi-

dence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the

duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such abstract and evidence have been furnished accordingly.

Provided that no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an enquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and every person by whom any such evidence is furnished shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty he may have incurred under this Act by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

31. When an instrument brought to the Collector under section thirty is in his opinion one of a description chargeable with duty and

(a) the Collector determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(b) the duty determined by the Collector under section thirty, or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined, has been paid,

the Collector shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

When such instrument is in his opinion not chargeable with duty, the Collector shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped, or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped:

Nothing in this section shall authorize the Collector to endorse—

any instrument executed or first executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution or first execution (as the case may be);

any instrument executed or first executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in British India; or

any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the day of execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

32. Every payment of a fee under section thirty shall be made in stamps, or cash, as the Governor-General in Council may by rule direct.

Payment of fees under section 30 how made.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

33. Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and

every person in charge of a public office except an officer of Police,

before whom any instrument chargeable in his opinion with duty is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a criminal Court to examine or impound any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act:

Provided also that, in the case of a Judge of a High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

The Local Government may from time to time, in cases of doubt, determine who shall be deemed to be, for the purpose of this section, persons in charge of public offices.

34. No instrument chargeable with duty

shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Provided that—
1st, any such instrument, not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;

2nd, nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a criminal Court other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act;

3rd, when an instrument has been admitted in evidence, such admission shall not, except as provided in section fifty, be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

35. When the person impounding an instrument under section thirty-three

has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence upon payment of a penalty as provided by section thirty-four, he shall send to the Collector an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of the duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Collector, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Collector.

36. When a copy of an instrument is sent to a Collector under the first paragraph of section thirty-five, he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf, refund any portion of the penalty in excess of five rupees which has been paid in respect of such instrument, or

when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section twelve, or section thirteen, he may refund the whole penalty so paid.

37. When the Collector impounds any instrument under section thirty-three, or receives any instrument sent to him under the second clause of section thirty-five, he shall adopt the following procedure :—

(a.) If he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and shall upon application made to him in this behalf deliver such instrument to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct.

(b.) If the Collector is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five rupees ; or if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, then such penalty, not less than five rupees and not more than ten times the amount of such duty or portion, as he thinks fit :

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section twelve or section thirteen, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this section.

Every certificate under clause (a) of this section shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

38. If any instrument chargeable with duty and which is not duly stamped is produced by any person of his own motion before the Collector within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Collector the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped, and offers to pay to the Collector the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Collector is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections thirty-three and thirty-seven, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

39. When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section thirty-four, section thirty-seven or section

thirty-eight, the person admitting such instrument in evidence, or the Collector (as the case may be), shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or (as the case may be) the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct :

Provided that no instrument which has been admitted in evidence upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-four shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Collector has certified that its further detention is necessary and has not cancelled such certificate :

Provided also that nothing in this section shall affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 144, clause 3.

40. The payment of a penalty under this chapter in respect of an instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp-law in respect of such instrument :

But no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such a penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Collector that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

41. When any duty or penalty has been paid, under section thirty-four, section thirty-seven or section thirty-eight, by any person in respect of an instrument, and by agreement, or under the provisions of section twenty-nine or any other enactment in force at the time such instrument was executed, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid ; and for the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under section thirty-nine shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

42. When any penalty is paid under section thirty-four or thirty-seven, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such penalty wholly or in part.

43. If any instrument sent to a Collector under the second paragraph of section thirty-five be lost, destroyed or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be

made at the expense of such first-mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

44. When any bill of exchange or promissory note chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any cheque, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided may pay the sum payable upon such bill, note or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid.

But nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty he may have incurred in relation to such bill, note or cheque.

CHAPTER V.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

45. If any Collector acting under section thirty, section thirty-seven or section thirty-eight feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, and such Authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, and he shall proceed to assess and charge the duty (if any) in conformity with such decision.

46. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may state any case referred to it under section forty-five or otherwise coming to its notice and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council—to the High Court of Judicature at Madras or Bombay as the case may be: if it arises in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh—to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces: if it arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab—to the Chief Court of the Punjab: if it arises in the Central Provinces—to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; and if it arises in any other part of British India—to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

47. If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue-Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

48. The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded: and it shall send to the Revenue-Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue-Authority shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

49. If any Court other than a Court mentioned in section forty-six feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under the first proviso to section thirty-four, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court or Chief Court to which, if he were the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, he would under section forty-six refer the same, and such Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section forty-six, and send a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

References made under this section, when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and when made by any subordinate Revenue Court shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

50. When any Court in the exercise of civil or revenue jurisdiction makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-four, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Collector, take such order into consideration; and if it is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section thirty-four, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

When any declaration has been recorded under this section, the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Collector and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument; and thereupon the Collector may, notwithstanding anything contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under section thirty-nine, or in section forty, prosecute any person for any offence against the stamp-law which the Collector considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which according to the determination of such

Court was payable in respect of the instrument under section thirty-four is paid to the Collector, unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty :

Provided also that, except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section thirty-nine.

CHAPTER VI.

ALLOWANCES FOR SPOILED STAMPS AND STAMPS NO LONGER REQUIRED.

51. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely :—

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

(a.) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person :

(b.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of his hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negotiated, issued or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner, and which, being a bill of exchange or cheque, has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon :

(c.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note :

(d.) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say :—

- (1) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found by a competent Court to be absolutely void in law from the beginning :
- (2) an instrument executed by any person, but afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended :
- (3) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which, by reason of the death of any person, by whom it is necessary that it

should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed :

- (4) an instrument executed by any party thereto which, for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended :
- (5) an instrument executed by any party thereto which, by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose :
- (6) an instrument executed by any party thereto which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped :
- (7) an instrument executed by any party thereto which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped :

Provided that in the case of an executed instrument—

- (a) such instrument is given up to be cancelled :
- (b) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent out of British India, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in British India :

Provided also that, in the case of stamped paper not having an executed instrument written thereon, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid.

52. When any person has inadvertently used, for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Act, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty, or when any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section fourteen owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provi-

Allowance for misused stamps.

sions of section twelve, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

53. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps, the Collector may give in lieu thereof (a) other stamps of the same description and value, or, (b) if required, and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value, or (c) at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

54. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by such person with a *bona fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full price thereof, and that it was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which it is so delivered.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

55. The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules consistent herewith for regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

56. The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent herewith to carry out generally the purposes of this Act.

57. All powers to make appointments and orders conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

All rules made under this Act other than rules made under section fifty-five shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and all rules made under section fifty-five shall be published in the local *Gazette*. All rules published as required by this section shall, upon such publication, have the force of law.

58. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in amount, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value shall, on demand

by the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

59. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under any enactment for the time being in force relating to Court-fees.

60. Every Local Government shall cause this Act to be carefully translated into the principal vernacular languages of the territories administered by it. A full alphabetical index shall be added to every such translation, and the translation and index shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

CHAPTER VIII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

61. Any person drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped,

any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, and

any person voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section thirty-four, section thirty-seven or section fifty, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

62. Any person required by section eleven to cancel an adhesive stamp and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

63. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, (a) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section twenty-seven to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth, or (b) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits, fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

64. Any person who, being required under section fifty-eight to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same, or who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

65. Every person who—

(a) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for

Penalty for not making out policy, any contract of insurance, and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance; or

(b) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

66. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

67. Whoever, with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made, and whoever, knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same,

and whoever, with the like intent, practises or for other devices to defraud the revenue, is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Act or any other law for the time being in force,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

68. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section fifty-five, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

69. No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Act, or the General Stamp Act, 1869, or any Act thereby repealed, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally, or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

70. No Magistrate other than a Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

71. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any district or Presidency-town in which such instrument is found, as well as in any district or Presidency-town in which such offence might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

72. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act, or the rules made under it:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

SCHEDULE I.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|
| 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession | One anna. |
| 2. ADMINISTRATION-BOND ADOPTION DEED | The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14). |
| 3. AFFIDAVIT or declaration in writing on oath or affirmation made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath | One rupee. |
| See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II</i> (No. 1). | |
| 4. AGREEMENT TO LEASE | The same duty as a Lease (No. 39). |
| 5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT | One anna. |
| See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II</i> (No. 2). | |
| (a.) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange | One anna. |
| (b.) Whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the right so relinquished | Four annas. |
| (c.) If not otherwise provided for by this Act | Eight annas. |
| 6. APPOINTMENT, in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will | Fifteen rupees. |
| 7. APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit | The same duty as an award (No. 10). |
| See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II</i> (Nos. 3 & 4). | |
| APPRENTICESHIP DEED | See <i>Instrument, No. 31.</i> |
| 8. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY | Twenty-five rupees. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---|-------|--------|--|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|
| 9. ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court | ... | Two hundred and fifty rupees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASSIGNMENT ... { | See <i>Conveyance, No. 21 and Transfer, No. 60.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUTHORITY TO ADOPT ... | See <i>Instrument, No. 38.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit ... | (a.) Where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| See <i>Exemption, Schedule II (No. 6).</i> | (b.) In any other case ... | Five rupees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a.) When payable on demand and the amount exceeds Rs. 20 | One anna. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (b.) When payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight. If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed | <table> <tr> <th>If drawn singly.</th><th>If drawn in set of two, each part of the set.</th><th>If drawn in set of three, each part of the set.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Rs. A. P.</th><th>Rs. A. P.</th><th>Rs. A. P.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Rs. 200</td><td>0 2 0</td><td>0 1 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>400</td><td>0 4 0</td><td>0 2 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>600</td><td>0 6 0</td><td>0 3 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1,000</td><td>0 10 0</td><td>0 5 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1,200</td><td>0 12 0</td><td>0 6 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>1,600</td><td>1 0 0</td><td>0 8 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>2,000</td><td>1 8 0</td><td>0 12 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000</td><td>1 8 0</td><td>0 12 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 30,000</td><td>3 0 0</td><td>1 8 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000</td><td>6 0 0</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr> </table> | If drawn singly. | If drawn in set of two, each part of the set. | If drawn in set of three, each part of the set. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. 200 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 0 | 400 | 0 4 0 | 0 2 0 | 600 | 0 6 0 | 0 3 0 | 1,000 | 0 10 0 | 0 5 0 | 1,200 | 0 12 0 | 0 6 0 | 1,600 | 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 | 2,000 | 1 8 0 | 0 12 0 | For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000 | 1 8 0 | 0 12 0 | For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 30,000 | 3 0 0 | 1 8 0 | And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 | 6 0 0 | 3 0 0 |
| If drawn singly. | If drawn in set of two, each part of the set. | If drawn in set of three, each part of the set. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rs. 200 | 0 2 0 | 0 1 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 400 | 0 4 0 | 0 2 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 600 | 0 6 0 | 0 3 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 | 0 10 0 | 0 5 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,200 | 0 12 0 | 0 6 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,600 | 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,000 | 1 8 0 | 0 12 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000 | 1 8 0 | 0 12 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 30,000 | 3 0 0 | 1 8 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 | 6 0 0 | 3 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not being a cheque, bond, bank-note or currency-note ... | If it exceeds 200 and does not exceed 400 „ 400 600 „ 600 1,000 „ 1,000 1,200 „ 1,200 1,600 „ 1,600 2,000 For every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000 For every Rs. 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 30,000 And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 | <table> <tr> <th>Rs. A. P.</th><th>Rs. A. P.</th><th>Rs. A. P.</th></tr> <tr> <td>0 0 1</td><td>0 0 1</td><td>0 0 1</td></tr> <tr> <td>0 0 2</td><td>0 0 2</td><td>0 0 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>0 0 3</td><td>0 0 3</td><td>0 0 3</td></tr> <tr> <td>0 0 4</td><td>0 0 4</td><td>0 0 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>0 0 6</td><td>0 0 6</td><td>0 0 6</td></tr> <tr> <td>0 0 8</td><td>0 0 8</td><td>0 0 8</td></tr> <tr> <td>0 0 12</td><td>0 0 12</td><td>0 0 12</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 0 0</td><td>1 0 0</td><td>1 0 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 0 0</td><td>3 0 0</td><td>3 0 0</td></tr> </table> | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 12 | 0 0 12 | 0 0 12 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | | | | | | |
| Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 | 0 0 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | 0 0 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 | 0 0 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 | 0 0 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | 0 0 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 | 0 0 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 0 12 | 0 0 12 | 0 0 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION | INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|--|
| 11. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, &c.— <i>contd.</i> | (c) When payable at more than one year after date or sight | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of such bill or note. |
| 12. BILL OF LADING | ... .. | Four annas. |
| <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 7).</i> | | If a Bill of Lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set. |
| | When the amount or value secured does not exceed | Rs. 10 Two annas. |
| 13. BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Act) | When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 10, but does not exceed | 50 Four annas. |
| <i>See Administration-Bond (No. 2), Customs-Bond (No. 24), Indemnity-Bond (No. 28), Security-Bond (No. 14).</i> | When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed | 100 Eight annas. |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 8).</i> | and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to 1,000 | Eight annas. |
| | and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000 | Two rupees eight annas. |
| 14. BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money received by virtue thereof | (a.) When the amount secured does not exceed ... 1,000 | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 8 and 12).</i> | (b.) In any other case ... | Five rupees. |
| 15. BOTTOMRY-BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage | ... .. | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). |
| 16. CERTIFICATE OF SALE, granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue-officer | ... .. | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----|--|
| 17. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT | evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association | ... | ... | One anna. |
| 18. CHARTER-PARTY, | that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer | ... | ... | One rupee. |
| 19. CHEQUE, | for an amount exceeding twenty rupees | ... | ... | One anna. |
| 20. COMPOSITION-DEED, | that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whose payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of licence, for the benefit of his creditors | ... | ... | Ten rupees. |
| 21. CONVEYANCE, | not being a TRANSFER mentioned in No. 60, See <i>Interpretation, Schedule II, (Aes. 5 and 6).</i> | When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 | | Eight annas. One rupee. One rupee. Five rupees. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION | INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|---|--|
| CO-PARTNERSHIP... | See <i>Instrument, No. 32.</i> | |
| 22. COPY OR EXTRACT, certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to Court-fees ... | (a.) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee. ... (b.) In any other case ... | Eight annas. One rupee. |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 9 and 10).</i> | | |
| 23. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid ... | (a.) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee. (b.) In any other case ... | The same duty as is payable on the original. One rupee. |
| 24. CUSTOMS-BOND ... | ... .. | The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14). |
| 25. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property, when made by any writing not being a will ... | ... .. | Fifteen rupees. |
| 26. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees ... | ... .. | One anna. |
| DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS ... | See <i>Instrument, No. 29.</i> | |
| DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ... | See <i>Instrument, No. 33.</i> | |
| DUPLICATE ... | See <i>Counterpart, No. 23.</i> | |

SCHEDULE 1—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|--|--|--|
| 27. ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKÍL OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent ... | In the case of an Advocate or Vakíl | | Five hundred rupees. |
| | In the case of an Attorney ... | | Two hundred and fifty rupees. |
| <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 11).</i> | | | |
| EXCHANGE ... | <i>See Instrument, No. 35.</i> | | |
| EXTRACT ... | <i>See Copy, No. 21.</i> | | |
| FURTHER CHARGE ... | <i>See Instrument, No. 30.</i> | | |
| GIFT ... | <i>See Instrument, No. 36.</i> | | |
| 28. INDEMNITY-BOND ... | | | The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14). |
| INSPECTORSHIP-DEED | <i>See Composition-deed, No. 20.</i> | | |
| 29. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property ... | (a.) When such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument. | | The same duty as a Bill of Exchange (No. 11 (b)) for the amount secured. |
| | (b.) When such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument. | | Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange (No. 11 (b)) for the amount secured. |
| 30. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY ... | (a.) When the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 14, clause (a), of this schedule. | | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such instrument. |
| | (b.) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 14, clause (b), of this schedule. | | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such instrument. |
| 31. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship (No. 9 of this schedule) ... | | | Five rupees. |
| <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 12 (c)).</i> | | | |
| 32. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP ... | | | Ten rupees. |
| 33. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ... | | | Five rupees. |
| 34. INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage ... | | | One rupee. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|---|
| 35. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument. |
| 36. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT (OTHER THAN A SETTLEMENT OR WILL) | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument. |
| 37. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of the value of the property divided as set forth in such instrument. |
| 38. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT | Ten rupees. |
| INSURANCE ... See <i>Policy, No. 49.</i> | |
| 39. LEASE. See <i>Agreement to lease (No. 4).</i> See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 13).</i> | <div> <p>(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease purports to be for a term—</p> <p>of less than one year ...</p> <p>of not less than one year, but not more than three years ...</p> <p>exceeding three years ...</p> </div> <div> <p>The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.</p> <p>The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the average annual rent reserved.</p> <p>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.</p> </div> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|
| <p>39. LEASE,—<i>contd.</i> <i>See Agreement to lease (No. 4).</i> <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 13).</i></p> <p>(b) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...</p> <p>(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved...</p> <p>(d) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved ...</p> | <p>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.</p> <p>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.</p> <p>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered : Provided that, when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.</p> |
| <p>40. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company, or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company</p> | <p>One anna.</p> |
| <p>41. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn ...</p> | <p>One anna.</p> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|
| 42. LETTER OF LI-CENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion ... | Ten rupees. |
| 43. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY ... | Fifteen rupees. |
| 44. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 11, No. 12, No. 29 or No. 55 of this schedule. | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed. |
| See Exemptions, Schedule II, No. 12, and No. 14 (b). | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such deed. |
| 45. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public ... | One rupee. |
| 46. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ... | One anna. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---------------------------------------|-----|---|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| 47. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Eight annas. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARTITION | ... | See Instrument, No. 37. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARTNERSHIP | ... | See Instrument, Nos 32 and 33. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48. PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India | ... | ... | ... | ... | One hundred rupees. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | <table> <tr> <th colspan="3">If drawn singly.</th><th colspan="3">If drawn in duplicate, for each part.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Rs.</th><th>A.</th><th>P.</th><th>Rs.</th><th>A.</th><th>P.</th></tr> </table> | If drawn singly. | | | If drawn in duplicate, for each part. | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| If drawn singly. | | | If drawn in duplicate, for each part. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49. POLICY OF INSURANCE See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 14 (a)). | { | (a). In the case of Sea-insurance— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | When the amount insured does not exceed ... | Rs. 1,000 | 0 | 4 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... | 1,000 | 0 | 4 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | (b). In the case of any other insurance— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | When the amount insured does not exceed ... | 1,000 | 0 | 6 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... | 1,000 | 0 | 6 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY, not being a proxy chargeable under No. 51. | { | (a.) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction | | | Eight annas. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | (b.) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a) | | | One rupee. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SCHEDULE 1—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|---|
| <p>50. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY, not being a proxy chargeable under No. 51—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>(c.) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...</p> <p>(d.) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...</p> <p>(e.) In any other case ...</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i>—For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.</p> | <p>Five rupees.</p> <p>Ten rupees.</p> <p>One rupee for each person authorized.</p> |
| <p>PROMISSORY NOTE See <i>Bill of Exchange, No. 11.</i></p> | |
| <p>PROTEST, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note ...</p> | <p>See <i>Notarial Act, No. 45.</i></p> |
| <p>PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such ...</p> | <p>See <i>Notarial Act, No. 45.</i></p> |
| <p>51. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of—</p> <p>(a.) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable: ...</p> <p>(b.) Municipal Commissioners: ...</p> <p>(c.) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution ...</p> | <p>One anna.</p> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|-----|---|-----|--|
| 52. RECEIPT FOR ANY MONEY OR OTHER PROPERTY THE AMOUNT OR VALUE OF WHICH EXCEEDS TWENTY RUPEES | ... | ... | ... | One anna. |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 15).</i> | | | | |
| 53. RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY | ... | (a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ... | | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the re-conveyance. |
| | | (b.) In any other case ... | | Ten rupees. |
| 54. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property | ... | (a.) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed 1,000 ... | | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount or value as set forth in the release. |
| | | (b.) In any other case ... | | Five rupees. |
| 55. RESPONDENTIA-BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination | ... | ... | ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). |
| 56. REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property by any instrument other than a will | ... | ... | ... | Ten rupees. |
| 57. SETTLEMENT | ... | ... | ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement. |
| 58. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel | ... | ... | ... | One anna. |
| SPECIFICATION ... <i>See Petition, No. 48.</i> | | | | |

SCHEDULE I—concluded.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|---|---|
| 59. SURRENDER OF LEASE ... | (a.) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees ... | The duty with which such lease is chargeable. |
| See Exemption Schedule II (No. 16). | (b.) In any other case ... | Five rupees. |
| | (a.) Of shares in a Company or Association ... | One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21). |
| | (b.) Of any interest secured by a Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance— | |
| | 1. If the duty on such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five rupees ... | The duty with which such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable. |
| 60. TRANSFER | 2. In any other case ... | Five rupees. |
| See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 17). | (c.) Of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, section 31 ... | Ten rupees. |
| | (d.) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration ... | Five rupees. |
| TRUST ... | See Declaration, No. 25. Revocation, No. 56. | |
| VALUATION ... | See Appraisement, No. 7. | |
| 61. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on the half of the person in whose custody such goods may be ... | ... .. | Four annas. |

SCHEDULE II.

INSTRUMENTS EXEMPTED FROM STAMP-DUTY.

1. Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—
 - (a) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;
 - (b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or
 - (c) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.
2. Agreement or memorandum of agreement—
 - (a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 46 of schedule I;
 - (b) for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that Province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner;
 - (c) made by raiyats for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - (d) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;
 - (e) made regarding the occupancy of land denoted by a survey-number, and the payment of revenue therefor, under Bombay Act I of 1865;
 - (f) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1871, section 17.
3. Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.
4. Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.
5. Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No. XX of 1847, section 5.
6. Award under Bombay Act VI of 1873, section 81, or Bombay Act III of 1874, section 18.
7. Bill of lading, when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.
8. Bond when executed by—
 - (a) the sureties of middlemen (dambardars or khattadars) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - (b) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with Bengal Act III of 1846, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
 - (c) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.
9. Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.
10. Copy of registration of emigrants furnished under section 27 or section 29 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.
11. Entry—
 - (a) of an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court, when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court established by Royal Charter;
 - (b) on the roll of any High Court, as an attorney, of an articulated clerk bound as such before this Act comes into force.
12. Instruments—
 - (a) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;
 - (b) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by virtue thereof;
 - (c) of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under Act XIX of 1850 or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.

13. Leases and Counterparts—

- (a) Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 ;
- (b) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees ;
- (c) Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.

14. Letter—

- (a) of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance :

Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.

- (b) of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

15. Receipt—

- (a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under this schedule, No. 18, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured ;
- (b) for any payment of money without consideration ;
- (c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of inam lands ;
- (d) for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity ;
- (e) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity ;
- (f) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity ;
- (g) given by a headman or lambaridar for land-revenue or taxes collected by him ;
- (h) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for :

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for ;

Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

16. Surrender of lease when such lease is exempted from duty.

17. Transfers by endorsement—

- (a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note ;
- (b) of a bill of lading ;
- (c) of a policy of insurance ;
- (d) of mortgages of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India ;
- (e) of securities of the Government of India ;
- (f) of a warrant for goods (No. 61 of schedule I).

General Exemption.

18. Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.

SCHEDULE III.

ACTS REPEALED.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------|---|--|
| XX of 1847 ... | Copyright ... | In section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty." |
| X of 1866 ... | The Indian Companies Act ... | In section eleven, the words "shall bear the same stamp as if it were a deed, and." In section sixteen, the words "they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed." |
| XVIII of 1869 ... | The General Stamp Act ... | The whole. |
| VII of 1871 ... | The Indian Emigration Act | In sections twenty-seven and twenty-nine, the words "which shall not require a stamp." |
| XIX of 1873 ... | The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873. | In section one hundred and eighty-three, the words "stamped or." |
| II of 1874 ... | The Administrator General's Act. | In section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten rupees and." |
| IX of 1874 ... | The European Vagrancy Act | In section seventeen, the words "may be on unstamped paper and." |
| XV of 1876 ... | Bombay Municipal Debentures | In section two, the words "and no such indorsement shall be chargeable with any stamp-duty." |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th January, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee.

No. 1 of 1879.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the Coast-light dues paid under the provisions of Act No. XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*) and to render chargeable with such dues certain vessels which are not now so chargeable; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called the "Burma Coast-lights Act, 1879;"

It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioners of British Burma and the Andamans.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State.

2. Act No. XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*) and section 77 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, are hereby repealed.

But any appointment made under the said Act No. XIII of 1867 shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Customs-Collector" means a Customs-Collector or appointed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and includes any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Customs-Collector under this Act at any port:

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Voyage" means the whole distance between a vessel's place of departure and her final place of arrival; but the return of a vessel from any place shall, notwithstanding the terms of any charter party, be deemed a distinct voyage.

Coast-light Dues.

4. A toll, hereinafter called "Coast-light dues," shall be paid in respect of every vessel of the burden of fifty tons and upwards making any voyage mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, at the rate of one anna six pie per ton of burden:

Provided that such vessel sails from or enters during the course of, or at the termination of, any such voyage a port in British India.

5. The said toll shall become due and payable—

(a) in the case of a vessel clearing out of a port in British India upon any such voyage, previous to the grant of any port-clearance;

(b) in the case of a vessel entering a port in British India in the course, or at the termination, of any such voyage, immediately upon her entering such port:

Provided that the said toll shall not be levied more than once on any vessel in the course of the same voyage.

6. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or raise the rate of Coast-light dues, in respect of all vessels or any particular class of vessels:

Provided that such rate shall not in any case exceed the rate fixed by section four.

7. The Customs-Collector shall collect the Coast-light dues;

and shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing, under his hand, setting forth the name of his office, the port at which the Coast-light dues are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

8. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within a port of any vessel chargeable with Coast-light dues, the master of such vessel shall give notice of such arrival to the Customs-Collector.

9. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel chargeable with Coast-light dues, the following rules shall be observed:—

(a.)—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1844, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Customs-Collector may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master or other person neglects or refuses to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-Collector as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such Coast-light dues are payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Customs-Collector may cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

(b.)—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1844, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fails to satisfy the Customs-Collector as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Customs-Collector shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

Explanation.—In this section "owner" includes any agent to whom the vessel referred to is consigned.

10. If the Master of any vessel refuses or neglects to pay to the Customs-Collector on demand by him the amount of any dues or expenses payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, the Customs-Collector may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount of such dues or expenses is paid;

and in case any part of such dues or expenses, or of the costs of the distress or arrest, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest so made, the Customs-Collector may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy such dues, expenses and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

11. The officer of Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such port-clearance until her Master, or some other person, has paid, or secured to the satisfaction of such officer, the amount of all dues, expenses and costs with which such vessel is chargeable under this Act, and, of any fine to which any person is liable for any him in contravention of this Act.

12. The Master of any vessel departing from or entering any port in British India upon, or in the course of, or at the termination of, any voyage, shall, upon the demand of the Customs-Collector, specify upon what voyage he is or has been bound.

13. If the Master of any vessel evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any Coast-light dues, expenses or costs payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Determination of Disputes under Act.

14. If any dispute arises as to whether any vessel is chargeable with any Coast-light dues, expenses or costs under this Act, or as to the amount of such dues, expenses or costs, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by any Magistrate exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by a Presidency Magistrate; and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

Maulmain and Bassein Port-dues.

15. The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in either of the ports of Maulmain and Bassein, shall, to the extent of one anna six pie, be applicable in the first place to defray the expenses of maintaining the existing port-lights of British Burma.

Prosecutions under other Laws.

16. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same act or omission.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

1. A voyage to or from Chittagong or any place west of the longitude of Chittagong—

(a) from or to any port in British Burma; or

(b) from or to Port Blair, or any place east of the longitude of Mergui, by a route passing between the northern extremity of the Andaman Islands and the coast of British Burma.

2. A voyage to or from any port in British Burma—

from or to any other port in British Burma.

Except voyages to or from Maulmain from or to Tavoy or Mergui, or to or from Tavoy from or to Mergui.

3. A voyage to or from Rangoon and any port in British Burma west of the longitude of Rangoon—

from or to any place east of Mergui.

4. A voyage to or from any port in British Burma other than Tavoy and Mergui—

from or to Port Blair.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present coast-light dues of one anna per ton levied under section 3 of Act XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and tenure of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*) have been found insufficient to pay a fair rate of interest on the capital expended on the lights which at present exist on the coast of British Burma and provide for their maintenance. Moreover, the recent total destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house will immediately entail a large expenditure. It has therefore been determined to raise the present coast-light dues from one anna per ton to one anna six pie and to subject to the dues vessels making certain voyages not mentioned in the Act but in the course of which they benefit by the lights. These voyages are

(a) voyages from ports in British Burma to Chittagong and places west of Chittagong;

(b) voyages from Chittagong to ports in British Burma;

(c) voyages by certain routes to or from Chittagong and places west of Chittagong (except Calcutta) from or to Port Blair and places east of Mergui;

(d) voyages from places east of Mergui to Rangoon and from Rangoon and ports in British Burma west of Rangoon to places east of Mergui;

(e) voyages to or from any port in British Burma other than Tavoy and Mergui from to Port Blair.

2. The Bill repeals Act XIII of 1867 (which has already been amended) and re-enacts it in a

simpler form, with the requisite alterations in respect of the coast-light dues and with some changes in wording and arrangement.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 14th January, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th January, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee.

No. 2 OF 1879.

A Bill to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the recovery of advances made in Oudh for purposes other than those specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and to amend the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, accordingly; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. After section 160 of the said Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, the following section shall be inserted:—

“160A. All advances made by the Government to landholders for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed and cattle, the construction, maintenance and repair of dwelling-houses and other buildings, and for other purposes not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall, when they become due, be recoverable from the person to whom the advance was made, or from any person who has become surety for the repayment thereof, as if they were arrears of land-revenue due by the person to whom the advance was made or by his surety.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

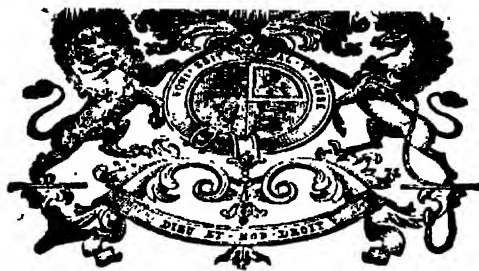
THE object of this Bill is to provide for the recovery by the Local Government in Oudh of advances made by it to landholders for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed and cattle, and other purposes not specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871. Such advances will when due be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue. A similar provision has been inserted in the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873; but, as the Select Committee, to which that Bill stands referred, consider it would be somewhat awkward to insert in it a clause providing for Oudh, the present Bill has been prepared to meet the case of that Province.

B. W. COLVIN.

The 19th December, 1878.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1878.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES. | | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------|--------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | WEST. | | | | | EAST. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | VIA TEHRAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF. | VIA SUZ. | | VIA AMUR. | VIA MADRAS. | | VIA RANGOON. | | NATIVE BURMA. | | No. | Indian Value. | | | |
| No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | | | | | | | |
| INDIAN. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Sent | ... | 1,163 | 7,805 2 | 84 | 321 0 | 88 | 301 10 | 3,173 | 15,981 8 | 7 | 14 3 | 537 | 1,772 12 | 91 | 350 2 | 302 | 622 13 | 5,498 | 26,829 1 | |
| Received | ... | 744 | 4,201 15 | 57 | 228 0 | 71 | 515 1 | 3,017 | 10,758 12 | ... | ... | 609 | 1,579 12 | 103 | 320 6 | 254 | 479 15 | 4,705 | 18,971 12 | |
| TOTAL | | ... | 1,907 | 12,007 1 | 141 | 549 0 | 159 | 816 11 | 6,190 | 26,740 1 | 7 | 14 3 | 1,066 | 3,294 8 | 197 | 670 7 | 556 | 1,102 12 | 10,203 | 44,803 14 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent | { | Via Madras .. | 0 | 38 4 | ... | ... | 6 | 22 7 | 2,199 | 12,566 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,513 | 12,626 12 |
| | | Via Rangoon .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 31 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 31 5 |
| | | Via Calcutta .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| From West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent | { | Via Madras .. | 217 | 854 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,313 | 10,933 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 | 11,788 14 |
| | | Via Rangoon .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Via Calcutta .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| From West to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay & Karachi. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 10 | |
| Via Karachi and Bombay. | | 2 | 6 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 9 | |
| From East to East. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL | | ... | 258 | 800 12 | ... | ... | 24 1 | 1,815 | 23,631 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,079 | 21,455 2 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... | 15,302 | 60,359 0 | | |

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1878.

| ROUTE. | | | NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). | | | PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----|--|-------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | | To India. | From India. | Total. | To India. | From India. | Total. |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | Via Teheran | ... | 744 | 1,163 | 1,907 | 19.13 | 25.80 | 22.71 |
| | " Turkey | ... | 57 | 84 | 141 | 1.47 | 1.86 | 1.63 |
| | Persian Gulf via Karachi | ... | 71 | 88 | 159 | 1.73 | 1.95 | 1.89 |
| RED SEA | Via Suez | ... | 3,017 | 3,173 | 6,190 | 77.54 | 70.35 | 73.72 |
| TOTAL | | | 3,889 | 4,508 | 8,397 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

**GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

Prices Current of Food-grains through

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| | Wheat. | | | | | | Barley. | | | | | | Rice (best sort). | | | | | | Rice (common). | | | | | |
| | Present fortnight. | | | Past fortnight. | | | Present fortnight. | | | Past fortnight. | | | Present fortnight. | | | Past fortnight. | | | Present fortnight. | | | Past fortnight. | | |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. |
| Ganjam | 9 5 | 7 8 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vizagapatnam | 7 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Godavery | 3 1 | 8 1 | 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kistna | 4 9 | 4 9 | 4 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nellore | 6 3 | 7 2 | 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cuddapah | 7 7 | 7 7 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bellary | 8 6 | 7 7 | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kurnool | 6 7 | 5 1 | 5 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 7 1 | 7 0 | 7 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Arcot | 7 6 | 7 1 | 7 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Arcot | ... | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tanjore | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichinopoly | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madura | 7 0 | 6 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tinnevely | 5 6 | 5 6 | 4 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coimbatore | 5 3 | 5 3 | 5 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nilgiris | 5 7 | 5 7 | 5 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Salem | 4 4 | 3 7 | 5 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Canara | No return received | | | | | | ... | | | | | | ... | | | | | | ... | | | | | |
| Malabar | 7 9 | 7 9 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 13 | 11 10 | 15 3 | 15 7 | 5 1 | 5 7 | 5 5 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 7 15 | 10 10 | 10 9 | 13 10 | 6 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad | 6 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 10 9 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kaira | 6 13 | 6 13 | 6 15 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 8 7 | 8 7 | 5 11 | 10 8 | 11 10 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Surat | 5 14 | 5 11 | 8 0 | 3 10 | 3 10 | 6 11 | 1 9 | 4 9 | 5 5 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 2 | 9 1 | 9 1 | 11 9 | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Broach | 6 10 | 6 15 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 6 1 | 6 9 | 7 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colaba (Alibag) | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 7 8 | 8 3 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nasik | 8 0 | 8 5 | 8 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmednagar | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poona | 6 14 | 6 11 | 6 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sholapur | 6 2 | 6 5 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuladgi (Bazalket) | 5 12 | 6 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Satara | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgaum | 5 13 | 5 15 | 8 0 | 11 13 | 11 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ratnagiri | 5 4 | 5 1 | 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kanara (Karwar) | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panch Mahals (Godhra) | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aden | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Asargah | 8 0 | 7 12 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Baroda | 6 12 | 6 5 | 8 9 | 8 12 | 9 10 | 7 7 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 9 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 13 | 10 3 | 10 9 | 9 12 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dun | 7 4 | 7 4 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nureh | 11 4 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 16 8 | 17 9 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nasirabad | 11 10 | 11 2 | 13 4 | 15 11 | 14 12 | 16 6 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajkot | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upper Sind Frontier | No return received | | | | | | ... | | | | | | ... | | | | | | ... | | | | | |
| Karachi | 8 11 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Haidarabad (Nakur) | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shikarpur | 8 3 | 6 10 | 12 0 | 12 12 | 11 14 | 16 0 | 6 0 | 5 5 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thar and Parkar (1 markot) | 7 13 | 6 13 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Districts. | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burawan | 12 0a | 11 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 13 10 | 13 8 | 15 8 | 11 8 | 14 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bancoorah | 10 12b | 11 4 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beerbhoom | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Midnapore | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hooghly | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Howrah | 10 8 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central Districts. | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | 10 8 | 11 0 | 12 1 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24-Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 4 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Auddeen | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 15 | 16 6 | ... | ... | 32 0 | 19 0 | 7 12 | 5 10 | 10 10 | 5 13 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jessore | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moorsheadabad | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 35 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 10 to 11 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 16 seers, and gram 3-8 to 11 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 10 to 11 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, maize or Indian corn 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 12-3 to 17-3 seers, and gram 3-8 to 11-8 seers.

CULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

for the 2nd half of December 1878.

| RS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | REMARKS | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--|--|-------|--|--|---------|--|--------------------------|--|
| Notes, Bagel, &c. 1. Veragu, Sawee, Coraloo, Murh- pleo, Panico, um, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 0 | 14 6 | 14 2 | 13 5 | 16 6 | 215 8 | 215 8 | 323 7 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 4 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 1 | 14 6 | 15 2 | 16 4 | 15 2 | 89 4 | 88 4 | 136 1 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 14 0 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 4 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 5 | 14 6 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 12 6 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 243 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 17 7 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 7 | 14 7 | 17 1 | 15 4 | 13 7 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 129 3 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 1 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 13 12 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 1 | 10 9 | 13 1 | 13 6 | 7 3 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 97 2 | 12 7 | 12 7 | 17 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 0 | 15 0 | 14 6 | 13 8 | 8 6 | 291 6 | 291 6 | 291 6 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 18 0 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 5 | 11 6 | 13 4 | 12 3 | ... | 97 2 | 97 2 | 97 2 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 14 9 | 4 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 7 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | 11 2 | 12 0 | 11 2 | 9 0 | 175 0 | 182 2 | 175 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 13 9 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 7 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 12 7 | 10 0 | 87 5 | 87 5 | 85 0 | 13 9 | 14 2 | 11 7 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 2 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 1 | 11 0 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 9 7 | 107 9 | 107 9 | 97 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 13 2 | 4 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 2 | 9 4 | 11 2 | 12 2 | 8 9 | 186 6 | 186 6 | 186 6 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 15 4 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 5 | 13 1 | 15 5 | 15 5 | 10 1 | 233 3 | 233 3 | 226 0 | 14 4 | 15 4 | 16 6 | 5 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 3 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 1 | 15 8 | 15 7 | 11 0 | 11 1 | 191 4 | 191 4 | 191 4 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 14 7 | 1 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 7 | 13 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 9 2 | 115 8 | 115 8 | 115 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 0 | 15 5 | 15 1 | 14 2 | ... | 111 8 | 106 9 | 116 6 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 2 | 4 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 22 8 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 5 | 12 5 | 9 1 | 66 6 | 66 6 | 66 6 | 13 9 | 13 9 | 15 5 | 6 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 6 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 7 | 15 6 | 16 5 | 16 5 | ... | 131 2 | 131 2 | 121 5 | 12 2 | 12 2 | 12 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 0 | 8 6 | 12 4 | 11 6 | 6 6 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 7 | 10 5 | 13 8 | 11 6 | 7 7 | 151 6 | 151 6 | 151 6 | 12 1 | 12 8 | 13 7 | 2 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 8 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 1 | 13 1 | 15 1 | 15 1 | 10 1 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 121 5 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 14 4 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 6 | 0 | 0 | 18 12 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 10 | 10 2 | 9 11 | 9 14 | 12 12 | 61 6 | 61 6 | 68 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 2 | 9 8 | 0 | 0 | 11 0 | 0 | 0 | 27-8 to 45-0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 9 6 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 16 13 | 4 11 | 0 | | 9 0 | 0 | 0 | 7-8 to 15-0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 11 | 6 11 | 7 6 | 113 0 | 113 0 | 93 7 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 14 13 | 7 to 10 | | | 7 to 10 | | | 15 to 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 5 11 | 5 11 | 9 6 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 15 | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 10 15 | 9 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 to 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 150 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 1 | 10 8 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 112 0 | 11 5 | 10 13 | 11 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 12 | 11 6 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 12 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 160 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 13 1 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 to 22 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 13 | 8 2 | 9 10 | 79 0 | 78 0 | 75 5 | 11 5 | 11 6 | 13 12 | 5 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 to 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 13 13 | 76 0 | 76 0 | 55 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 13 6 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 to 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 4 | 7 12 | 10 15 | 91 8 | 95 0 | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 12 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 to 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 12 | 7 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | 5 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 9-6 to 11-1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 3 | 6 8 | 10 6 | 93 1 | 93 1 | 145 10 | 10 13 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 to 14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 2 | 17 1 | 7 5 | 6 15 | 10 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 150 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 17 11 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 0 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 5 9 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 1 | 15 9 | 7 11 | 7 11 | 10 15 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 Buds. | 14 1 | 14 1 | 13 0 | 7 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 12 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 5 | 5 10 | 7 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 8 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 to 37 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 9 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 9 | 6 0 | 8 11 | 96 0 | 95 0 | 91 7 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 15 7 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 1 | 9 12 | 137 8 | 137 8 | 150 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 32 0 | 5 13 | 0 | 0 | 7 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 6 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 11 15 | 15 0 | 11 4 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 15 | 14 13 | 16 3 | 81 6 | 60 0 | 100 0 | 18 1 | 21 1 | 15 0 | 5 10 | 0 | 0 | 6 to 9 | | | 10 to 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 50 0 | 8 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 0 | 0 | 0 | 22-8 to 25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 8 | 5 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 112 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 10 to 12 | | | 8 to 12 | | | 20 to 25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | 27 0 | 9 5 | 9 6 | 13 0 | 130 0 | 119 0 | 220 0 | 10 6 | 10 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 106 12 | 10 10 | 10 14 | 21 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 16 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 to 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 14 12 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 440 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 5 to 7 | | | 4-8 to 5-8 | | | 7-8 to 9-8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 to 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | (13 0) (14 0) | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 5 to 7 | | | 5 to 6 | | | 7-8 to 12-0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 15 4 | 105 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 8 | 0 | 0 | 13 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 4 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 66 0 | 66 0 | 110 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 4 | 15 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 11 | 17 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 9 6 | 9 11 | 9 21 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 7-8 to 15-0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 4 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 to 10 (10 0 to 10 0) | 8 to 10 (10 0 to 10 0) | 7 0 | 4 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 0 | 0 | 0 | 7-8 to 15 | | | | | | | | | | |

2 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 13 1/4 to 16 1/2 seers, best rice 5-12 to 7-12 seers, common rice 4-5 to 6-5 to 8-10 to 10-12 seers, and 12-15 to 15-16 seers.

§ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 11-5 seers, common rice 11 to 11-5 seers, and ground 10 to 12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 13 to 20 seers, best rice 9 to 11-5 seers, common rice 13 to 14-5 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

| DISTRICTS. | | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | Wheat. | | | | | | Barley. | | | | | | Rice (best sort). | | | | | | Rice (common). | | | | | | Great Millet (Cholusa, Jowar) <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i> | | | | | | Bairush Millet (Cannon, Bajra) <i>Pennisetum Sp.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Central Districts—contd.</i> | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 8. | 7 | Ch. 8. | Ch. 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- * Return of wages of labour not given.
† In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 25-10 seers per rupee.
‡ 12 to 2 annas a day, for each 10 seers.
§ 24 to 5 annas a day, for each 10 seers.
¶ In Rangoon the prices are—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
‡ In Antioch the prices are—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
§ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
¶ In Berampur the prices are—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
‡ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
§ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
¶ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
‡ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
§ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
¶ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
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¶ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
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§ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
¶ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
‡ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
§ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers, best rice 12-5 seers, and common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers.
¶ In the interior the prices range as follows—Wheat 11-5 seers,

RIS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millet, Ragri, &c. in, Veragu, Sawee, in, Coralon, Murn- (Sagrie), Pansum crum, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-------|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|--|--------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|--|----------|
| Grain. | | | | | | Firewood. | | | | | | Salt. | | | | | | Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1877. | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | | | | | | | | |
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| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 240 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5-0 to 6-0 | 5 0 to 6-0 | 6-0 to 20-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 13 8 | ... | 107 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 10-0 to 12-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | ... | 67 8 | 67 8 | 67 8 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 9 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 10 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 15-0 to 16 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 5 | ... | 64 0 | 64 0 | 80 0 | 6 3 | 6 4 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 13-0 to 15-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 4 | ... | 100 0 | 106 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 19 0 to 15-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10-0 to 15 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 8 0 to 15 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | 6 8 0 | 10-0 to 25-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7-0 to 8 0 | 6 0 to 7-0 | 6-0 to 10-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 5 | 10 0 | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 5 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 11 0 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 11 8 | 13 0 | 22 0 | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 150 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3-0 to 4-0 | 4 0 to 5-0 | 5-10 to 7-8 | | | | | |
| 28 0 | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | ... | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3-0 to 3 8 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 7-0 to 12-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 28 8 | 24 0 | 9 4 | 12 0 | 17 8 | ... | 120 0 | 154 0 | 176 0 | 7 12 | 8 12 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2-13 to 3-12 | 3-0 to 5-0 | 3-12 to 7-8 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | ... | 140 0 | 110 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 0 to 3-0 | 3-0 to 5 0 | 4-0 to 6-0 | | | | | |
| 16 6 | 20 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 17 8 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 8 to 3-12 | 4-0 to 4 8 | 6-0 to 10 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 13 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 13 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 16 8 | ... | 147 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 8 1 | 8 4 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 5 10 to 7-8 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 11 6 | 12 0 | 20 3 | ... | 138 12 | 126 4 | 151 9 | 8 13 | 8 13 | 8 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3-0 to 4-0 | 4-0 to 5 0 | 6-0 to 10-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | ... | 100 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 0 | 6-0 to 15-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 12 | 17 0 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 3 2 | 17 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 15 12 | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 10 0 | 4 0 0 | 7-8 to 10-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8-0 to 10-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| 8 0 | 22 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | ... | 210 0 | 240 0 | 210 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | | | | | |
| 2 0 | 30 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | ... | 180 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 3-0 to 5-0 | 5-0 to 10 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0 | ... | 210 0 | 240 0 | 220 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 0 | 4-8 to 5-0 | 5-0 to 10-0 | | | | | |
| 1 0 | 64 0 | 9 4 | 9 8 | 18 0 | ... | 130 0 | 130 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 6 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 4 | 12 0 | ... | 108 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 8-0 to 20 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 10 | 8 0 | 10 10 | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 8 3 | 8 6 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 0 | 8 0 0 | 14 0 to 15 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6-0 to 10-0 | 7-0 to 10-0 | 13-0 to 20-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 12 0 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 5 12 | 5 11 | 6 5 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 12-0 to 15-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6-0 to 7-8 | 7-0 to 9-0 | 8-0 to 30-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6-0 to 8-0 | 7-0 to 10-0 | 12-0 to 17-0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 15-0 to 20 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7-0 to 15-0 | 8-0 to 10 0 | 15-0 to 30 0 | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 3 0 | ... | 4 0 | ... | 40 0 | ... | 40 0 | 4 0 | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9-0 to 10-0 | 9-0 to 10 0 | None procurable | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 13 14 | 13 13 | 16 0 | ... | 120 0 | 107 8 | 172 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 5 | 15 0 | 16 8 | ... | 154 0 | 154 0 | 132 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 8 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | ... | ... | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 15 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 1 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | ... | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, barley 16 to 25 seers, best rice 10 to 25 seers, common rice 16 to 30 seers, lesser millets 25 to 50 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 to 60 seers, and gram 10 to 23 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 13-12 to 14 seers, best rice 9 to 12-8 seers, common rice 17 to 22-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 34 to 46 seers, and gram 8-12 to 12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-7 seers, barley 13-6 to 21 seers, best rice 10 to 17-8 seers, common rice 17-8 to 18-40 seers, jowar 16 to 20 4 seers, murrwa 31-5 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27-3 to 31-5 seers, and gram 12 to 15 6 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley (at Banka) 18 seers, best rice 11 to 18 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, lesser millets 30 to 35 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 10 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, best rice 17 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 30 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 10 seers, best rice (at Chutti) 10 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, lesser millets 30 to 40 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 28 seers, and gram 10 to 11-8 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11 25 seers, barley (at Daltongunge) 13-50 seers, best rice 11-5 to 22 seers, common rice 16-8 to 23 seers, murrwa (at Daltongunge) 16-18 seers, murrwa at Lohardugga 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 27 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 10 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

| DISTRICTS. | | QUANTITIES PER RUPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|----|---|
| | | Wheat. | | | | | | Barley. | | | | | | Rice (best sort). | | | | | | Rice (common). | | | | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holeus Sorghum. | | | | | | Bulrush Millet (Cambho, Hara) Pennisetia Spicata. | | | | | |
| | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | | | | | | |
| | | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | |
| Nagpur | ... | 11 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 17 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 22 | 0 | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Bhandara | ... | 11 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 18 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 22 | 8 | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Chanda | ... | 10 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 22 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 19 | 6 | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Wardha | ... | 10 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 19 | 10 | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Balaghat | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | ... | 10 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 11 | |
| Saugor | ... | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Damoh | ... | 13 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 19 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | | | | |
| Seoni | ... | 11 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 22 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Mandla | ... | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 22 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 13 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Betul | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 21 | 0 | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Chhindwara | ... | 9 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 24 | 0 | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Hoshangabad | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 14 | | | |
| Narsinghpur | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | | | |
| Nimār | ... | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 12 | | | |
| Raipur | ... | 17 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 32 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 26 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Sambalpur | ... | 14 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 19 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Bilaspur | ... | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 32 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Upper Godavari | ... | No return received | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Bolarum | ... | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Chudderghat | ... | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 10 | | | |
| Amrāoti | ... | 9 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | |
| Akola | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | | | |
| Ellichpur | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 11 | | | |
| Buldāna | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 14 | | | |
| Wān | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 21 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Bāsim | ... | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 22 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Bangalore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 5 | ... | 16 | 2 | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Kolar | ... | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 24 | 0 | 23 | 1 | 12 | | | |
| Timkūr | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 0 | ... | ... | | | | |
| Mysore | ... | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | | | | |
| Hassan | ... | 7 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Shimoga | ... | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 12 | 5 | ... | ... | | | | |
| Kadur | ... | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 7 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Chitaldroog | ... | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 21 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 13 | |
| Coorg | ... | 6 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Jeypore | ... | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| Kishengurh | ... | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | 17 | 0 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 6 | 0 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 16 | 0 | ... | 15 | 8 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | | | |
| Ulwar | ... | 12 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 11 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 19 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 6 | 17 | 11 | 0 | |
| Blairpore (City) | ... | 12 | 4 | ... | ... | 11 | 14 | 18 | 0 | ... | ... | 13 | 6 | 6 | 11 | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 18 | 0 | ... | 13 | 0 | 17 | 4 | ... | 11 | 8 | | |
| Kerowlee (City) | ... | No return received | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Ajmere | ... | 10 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Deoli Cantonment | ... | 12 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 15 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 9 | | |
| Krupura | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 0 | | |
| Sirohee | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 8 |
| Abu | ... | No return received | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Anand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Willy Tracts of Meywar | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Meywar (Oodeypore) | ... | 8 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Bānstāra (Meywar Agency) | ... | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Portabgarh (") | ... | 11 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ...</ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

for the 2nd half of December 1878—concluded.

ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Milleta, Bagl,
avara, Veragoo,
Cheena, Coraloo,
ra, Nuglee), Pani-
stareum, &c.

| Milleta, Bagl, Savara, Veragoo, Cheena, Coraloo, ra, Nuglee), Pami- lacum, &c. | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | REMARKS. |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1877. | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 14 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 8 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 400 0 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 13 14 | 121 0 | 121 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 7 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 0 | 25 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 19 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 240 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 30 0 | 25 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 21 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 4 | 9 2 | 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 8 to 12 | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 8 | 24 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 320 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 30 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 | |
| 11 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 280 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| 13 0 | 20 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 19 6 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | ... | |
| 23 0 | 31 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 10 | 6 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 20 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 12 | 31 0 | 100 0 | 86 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 28 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 320 0 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 50 0 | 92 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 48 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 16 8 | 9 0 | ... | 7 5 | 8 3 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 8 9 | 8 9 | 9 3 | 5 to 7 | 5 to 7 | 12 to 15 | |
| ... | ... | 7 9 | 7 14 | 9 5 | 112 14 | 112 14 | 112 11 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 12 | None | 5 to 7 | 12 to 15 | |
| ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 7 | 7 5 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 8 5 | 8 2 | 9 0 | Not received | 5 to 7 | 12 to 15 | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 5 | 14 0 | 38 0 | 40 0 | 45 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 13 0 0 | |
| 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 5 | 61 0 | 64 0 | 115 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 5 | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 5 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 200 0 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 8 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| 7 0 | 7 9 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 100 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 5 | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 | |
| 18 7 | 9 5 | 12 7 | 13 2 | 8 2 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 72 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 22 6 | 9 2 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 6 8 | 172 4 | 172 4 | 172 4 | 12 1 | 12 1 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19 2 | 7 7 | 13 0 | 10 5 | 8 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18 0 | 8 3 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 8 5 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 72 0 | 8 2 | 8 0 | 8 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15 0 | 7 7 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 130 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 5 | 11 2 | 11 7 | 14 2 | 6 2 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 480 0 | 7 7 | 8 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 16 0 | 11 5 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 6 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 7 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18 9 | 10 2 | 14 3 | 13 9 | 7 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 7 7 | 7 5 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 13 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 10 | 19 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 to 6 | 8 to 10 | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | * | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | * | 11 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 to 4 | 8 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | 15 3 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | 28 0 | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 | |
| ... | 13 8 | 16 0 | ... | 13 12 | 200 0 | ... | 240 0 | 20 8 | ... | 28 0 | 3 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 3-8 to 10 | |
| ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 4 | 15 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 14 3 | 14 2 | 16 1 | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 3 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 40 0 | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 210 0 | 160 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 40 0 | 5 10 to 9 6 | 5 to 8 | 12 to 25 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 6 pica | 6 pica | 10 pica | 8 0 | 6 12 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 11 5 | 11 5 | 13 10 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 16 6 | 5 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 | a Perman's load. |
| ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 12 | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 to 15 | |
| ... | ... | 16 4 | 15 10 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 12 8 | 17 8 | 6 0 0 | 4 13 0 | 12 to 16 | |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 17 8 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 27 8 | 25 0 | 50 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | 16 4 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 22 0 | ... | 37 8 | 5 10 0 | 6 9 0 | 7-8 to 15 | |
| ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 19 4 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 260 0 | 9 4 | 9 1 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 125 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 35 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 30 0 | 3 12 0 | 3 12 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| ... | ... | 16 10 | 16 7 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 8 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 11 5 | 12 5 | 16 8 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 100 0 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 8 | 11 7 | 91 4 | 91 4 | 91 4 | 7 13 | 8 8 | 10 15 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 15 6 | 14 4 | 14 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 10 4 | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| 22 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 4 | 9 0 | 9 2 | 4 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 9 8 0 | |

a Per man's load.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF DECEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 26, 27, 32 AND 33
OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH JANUARY 1879.

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|--|--|-----------------|--|---|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|----------|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice. | | | | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i> | | | Bairush Millet (Cumbhon, Bairu), <i>Penicillaria Spicifera.</i> | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | | Salt. | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. |
| Ganjam | 7 8 7 410 3 | ... | ... | 8 9 8 6 8 0 9 6 9 1 8 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Secunderabad | 7 3 7 5 8 5 | ... | ... | 6 5 6 5 4 4 3 7 7 9 5 9 13 | 8 13 | 8 9 0 14 | 1 14 | 4 9 9 16 | 8 15 | 9 9 7 5 7 5 9 3 130 | 0 140 | 0 8 9 8 9 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bolarum | 8 2 7 0 9 6 | ... | ... | 7 3 6 1 5 3 8 3 7 2 6 112 | 8 12 | 8 9 8 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chandarghat | 6 2 6 2 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

A. O. HUME,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

| FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------|-----|
| YEAR. | BENGAL. | | | INLAND CUSTOMS. | | MADRAS. | | BOMBAY. | | SIND. | | BRITISH BURMA. | | TOTAL. | | |
| | Quantity. | Duty. | Rs. | Quantity. | Duty. | Rs. | Quantity. | Duty. | Rs. | Quantity. | Duty. | Rs. | Quantity. | | Duty. | Rs. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1874-75 | 6,265,332 | 2,01,48,281 | 3,231,912 | 94,11,297 | 4,451,539 | 81,04,227 | 2,416,112 | 48,55,907 | 103,537 | 55,472 | 500,053 | 98,292 | 16,978,085 | 4,26,73,886 | | |
| 1875-76 | 6,069,387 | 1,95,68,366 | 3,225,068 | 94,65,970 | 4,651,513 | 81,06,780 | 2,831,788 | 51,74,523 | 112,375 | 71,798 | 785,989 | 1,26,291 | 17,506,150 | 4,29,03,638 | | |
| 1876-77 | 6,272,727 | 2,02,61,427 | 3,417,970 | 1,00,92,773 | 4,581,153 | 83,74,403 | 2,945,841 | 57,65,943 | 131,039 | 66,153 | 632,762 | 1,10,587 | 18,011,492 | 4,46,71,246 | | |
| 1877-78 | 6,360,559 | 2,04,85,092 | 3,181,585 | 92,78,386 | 4,934,894 | 89,88,610 | 3,079,599 | 59,69,954 | 195,916 | 98,699 | 404,505 | 91,501 | 18,247,058 | 4,40,12,233 | | |
| 1878-79 | 6,433,522 | 1,99,59,106 | 3,728,615 | 95,82,277 | 4,323,830 | 1,08,08,287 | 3,251,914 | 79,56,333 | 64,394 | 88,729 | 523,658 | 85,804 | 15,327,466 | 4,76,14,536 | | |
| AVERAGE | 6,280,705 | 1,99,11,255 | 3,363,037 | 95,06,123 | 4,588,592 | 89,54,461 | 2,865,051 | 59,44,532 | 127,452 | 76,168 | 589,313 | 1,02,177 | 17,814,150 | 4,45,55,016 | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st JANUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras remain unchanged. No rain has yet fallen in Bombay, where the *rabi* crops however are still on the whole fairly good; some damage by locusts and rats in places is reported. In Mysore the standing crops continue to be satisfactory, and prices are falling. Rain still holds off in the Central Provinces; wheat and pulse are suffering in the northern districts, and prospects generally are not as satisfactory as could be wished. In Berar matters remain favourable as before. Rain is urgently needed in Central India, and prices are rising. Slight rain has fallen in parts of Rajputana, and the want of it is generally felt. There has been no rain in Bengal during the week, and no change of any importance has taken place; rain is much wanted in the Patna division and in a great part of the Bhágalpore division, as also in Rajshahye and Cooch Behar, but the general outlook is not discouraging; the exports of grain from some districts are large, and prices continue high in spite of the favourable rice harvest. No change is reported from Assam. In British Burma there is nothing new to note. The rain that fell during the preceding week in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has not been followed by more, except a very light shower in two tahsils of the Agra district and in Kumoun; the want of rain continues to be much felt. In the Punjab rain is greatly needed, and all crops on unirrigated lands are now suffering.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Madras—(Jan. 22nd). | | |
| Kistna (Jan. 18th) | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 9.13, <i>cholum</i> 15.65, <i>raggi</i> 16.92, <i>cumboo</i> 15.0; ague general; cholera in 6 and small-pox in 3 taluks; 2.4 feet water over ancient; later dry crops generally good; <i>varige</i> being reaped in Vinukonda taluk, outturn 7; wet paddy also being harvested. |
| Kurnool (" ") | ... | Rice 9.86, <i>cholum</i> 16.59, <i>raggi</i> 20.13, <i>cumboo</i> 18.51; fever prevalent; season favourable; second crop paddy being sown; white <i>cholum</i> , cotton, Bengal gram, wheat and gram in good condition. |
| Tanjore (" ") | 15 at Sheddly on 12th; <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 7.96, <i>cholum</i> 12.95, <i>raggi</i> 14.87, <i>cumboo</i> 13.12; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches almost dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, in parts of the district they suffer much; harvest of <i>sandikar</i> , <i>kuruvai</i> , <i>raglensamba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> , &c., outturn 8 to 9. |
| Madura (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 9.46, <i>cholum</i> 14.85, <i>raggi</i> 18.87, <i>cumboo</i> 18.17. |
| Malabar (" ") | 1.08 in Cochin, <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 9.64, <i>raggi</i> 15.35; prices of rice stationary in Kotayam, Ernád, and Walluvanad, fallen elsewhere; cholera slight in Cochin; small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle disease in Ernád; harvesting of second crop in progress. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged; strong wind with some rain at Madras. |
| Bombay—(Jan. 22nd) | | |
| <i>Sind—</i> | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | River continues very low; two cases of small-pox in town. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | No change. |
| Upper Sind Frontier... | ... | Weather cold; rain wanted; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy; prospects fair; small-pox in Jacobabad taluka, 2 cases fatal; famine rates prevail. |
| <i>Guzerat—</i> | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Damage by locusts to the extent of 2 annas in Dholka; slight damage from them in Dhandhuka and Gogo. |
| Surat ... | ... | } No change. |
| Bracon ... | ... | |
| <i>Khandesh and Násik—</i> | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | No change. |
| Násik ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> good; rain would be beneficial; large exports from Sinnar. |
| <i>Konkan—</i> | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; fever throughout district. |
| Colába (Jan. 20th) | ... | Weather cold; public health good, except in Pen taluka, where fever continues; <i>rabi</i> sowing completed. |
| Ratnágiri (" , 14th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops pretty good, sowing of <i>waingani</i> rice progressing. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preced. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Bombay—continued. | | |
| <i>Deccan—</i> | | |
| Poona | | } No change. <i>Rabi</i> crops slightly injured by rats in three talukas; public health good. |
| Ahmednagar | | |
| Sholapur | | |
| Satara | | |
| <i>Southern Mahratta</i> | | |
| <i>Country—</i> | | |
| Kaladgi | ... | } No change. Vermin causing damage to crops in three talukas; no marked improvement in public health. Second crop cultivation above ghāt; fever continues. |
| Belgaum | ... | |
| Dharwar | ... | |
| Kanara | ... | |
| <i>Kattywar and Gaekwar's</i> | | |
| <i>Territory—</i> | | |
| Rajkot | ... | Weather very cold; late crops healthy; prices of grain declining. Weather cold; locusts at Jhinjhawara and Tulsand; crops same as before. |
| Wadhwan | ... | |
| Baroda | ... | Health good; state of prices and crops beginning to cause anxiety. <i>General Remarks.</i> - Some damage by locusts in Ahmedabad and by rats in Satara and the Southern Mahratta districts; rain required in parts of Deccan; <i>rabi</i> prospects generally continue fair. |
| Bengal (Jan. 21st). | | |
| Chittagong | A few drops. | Weather fine; the state and prospects of the crops are excellent; the <i>amun</i> crop is all reaped. |
| Noakhully | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is nearly completed; the outturn is good; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather rather cold; foggy in the morning and clear at noon throughout the week; the mustard is in flower; tobacco is thriving well in some places; in others transplanting has commenced. |
| Hill Tipperah | ... <i>Nil</i> | Temperature a little high for the season; weather occasionally cloudy; the prospects of the crops are good everywhere; the gathering of the <i>amun</i> crop is almost finished. |
| Backergunge | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather on the whole seasonable, though hotter than usual on one or two days; the winter harvest may be said to be completed all over the district; the outturn is very good; general health is good. |
| Furreedpore | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; rather warmer than is usual at this time of year; the crops are good; nearly all the <i>amun</i> has been reaped; the winter crops are in fair condition. |
| Dacca | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather hot for the season, with clouds; the state and prospects of the crops are good. |
| Mymensingh | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy and for the most part warm; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Tipperah | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair and cold; the <i>amun</i> crop is now all gathered; the outturn is good; the minor crops are in fair condition. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather cooler than last week; north wind blowing; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera and small-pox are abating. |
| Jessore | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the <i>amun</i> harvest is nearly completed; the spring crops are promising; general health is good. |
| Nuddea | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather cool; the <i>amun</i> harvest is completed over the greater part of the district with a fair outturn; the winter crops are generally doing well; cholera is bad near Krishnaghur and in other parts of the district, and fever is reported from several places. |
| Moorshedabad | ... <i>Nil</i> | Cool nights and mornings, hot midday; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise well; large exportations of rice are going on down stream and by rail to Calcutta; prices have risen from 13½ seers (last week) to 12 seers, notwithstanding the favourable harvest. |
| Pubna | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine, cool, and seasonable; the harvesting of the <i>amun dhan</i> is going on; the prospects of the other crops are good; prices are still high; the public health is fairly good. |
| Rajshahye | ... <i>Nil</i> | The <i>dhan</i> crop is still being harvested, the <i>rabi</i> crops continue to be favourable, but want rain; reports of cholera have been received from Bagmara and Singra police stations. |
| Bogra | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the cutting of <i>amun</i> is nearly finished; the <i>rabi</i> crops look promising; sugarcane is being cut; fever is prevalent in some parts of the district; twelve cases of cholera were reported from Bogra during the week; of these, four proved fatal. |
| Dinagepore | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine; the rice harvest is nearly finished; the crop is above the average; mustard and other cold-weather crops are looking well. |
| Rungpore | ... <i>Nil</i> | Sun hot in the daytime; nights cold, with heavy dews, which supply the place of the Christmas rains; prospects continue favourable; cholera still prevails in parts of the district. |
| Cooch Behar | ... <i>Nil</i> | Weather not seasonable; much hotter than usual at this time of year; the <i>haimanta</i> crop is nearly harvested; coarse rice sells from Rs. 3 to 3-2 a maund; the cold-weather crops are looking well, but a little rain is wanted; public health is fair, but fever is prevalent. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| British Burmah—<i>contd.</i> | | |
| Thonkwa ... | ... | Report not received. |
| Bassein ... | Slight rain on 18th; rain for 4 hours in Pailen circle. | One death from cholera in town, 29 in Regye; from 25th to 30th December cattle deaths 122; same period mean temperature 74.62°; first boat this season's rice in no quotations. |
| Henzada ... | ... | Public health excellent; reaping nearly over. |
| Tharrawaddy ... | ... | Health fair; crop reaped and partly thrashed; paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets. |
| Prome ... | ... | Public health good; harvest over. |
| Thayetnyo ... | ... | General health of men and cattle normal; paddy reaping over. |
| Tenasserim Division— | | |
| Amherst | | Reaping and threshing of crops still in operation; public health good. |
| Shwegyeen ... | ... | Public health fair; crops good. |
| Toungchoo ... | 18 | Public health good; agricultural prospects good. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Health generally good; some fever and cattle disease in Bassein district; crops appear good. |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Jan. 22nd) | Nil | Weather clear and seasonable; reaping of the <i>sali</i> crops finished; mustard gathering. |
| Sylhet (" ") | Nil | Prospects good. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | |
| (Jan. 22nd) | | Standing crops are in good condition; prices falling; for week ending 11th January, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 662. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| (Jan. 22nd) | | <i>Rabi</i> prospects good; cotton picking continued. |
| Central India— | | |
| (Jan. 22nd) | | Clear sky; rain urgently needed; prices rising. |
| Rajputana— | | |
| (Jan. 22nd) | | Rain much wanted to save gram crop; otherwise prospects unchanged. |
| Sirohee (Jan. 5th) | | Tanks drying up, wells fair; health and prospects good; cloudy. |
| Marwar (" 18th) | | Health and prospects good; locusts in Jálór district. |
| Harowtee (" 11th) | | { Health good; prospects unchanged. |
| Deoli | 08 | More rain wanted. |
| Blurtipore ... | 10 | |
| Ulwur (Jan. 22nd) | 32 in south- ern Tahsils. | Health considerably improved. |
| Ajmere (" ") | | Rain much needed to save gram crop; otherwise prospects unchanged. |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 5.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 30th January 1879.

No. 208.—The following addition is made to Rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published in Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878:—

8. When a memorial is an appeal against an order of the Government of India, confirming a decision of a local Government regarding the dismissal, removal or reduction of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th January 1879.

No. 64.—The services of Mr. M. L. Dames are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department as a temporary arrangement.

No. 67.—The appointments made in Home Department Notification No. 891, dated the 30th August 1878, will take effect from the 18th April 1878, the date on which Mr. S. F. A. Smith, C.S., vacated his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, in British Burma, by completing his ordinary furlough for two years instead of from the 19th June 1878 as mentioned therein.

No. 68.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. H. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, with effect from the 19th June 1878, the date on which the appointment of a 4th Grade Deputy Commissioner for the new Tharrawaddy District was sanctioned.

Mr. A. Hough, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. Buckle.

Captain G. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Hough, but to continue to officiate as a Town Magistrate of the 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant B. A. N. Parrott, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Captain Alexander, and to continue to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, Grade, and to continue to officiate in the 3rd Grade.

No. 69.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. A. Hough, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, with effect from the 29th November 1878, the date on which the conversion of the Superintendentship of the Arakan Hill Tracts into a Deputy Commissionership of the 4th Grade was sanctioned.

Captain M. C. Poole, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. Hough.

Mr. W. C. Midwinter, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Captain Poole.

Mr. K. G. Burne, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr. Midwinter, but to continue to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade.

No. 71.—The services of Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 74.—Mr. H. H. Risley, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, until the return from leave of Mr. F. C. Daukes, or further orders.

The 30th January 1879.

No. 77.—The services of Mr. C. W. McMinn, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 78.—The services of Mr. J. H. Fisher, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 81.—The transfer of Mr. S. Jacob from the Central Provinces to Bengal, announced in Home Department Notification No. 1258, dated the 20th December 1878, will take effect from the 15th idem, the date following the day on which Mr. Jacob's three months' privilege leave expired.

The 31st January 1879.

No. 84.—General the Honorable Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his return to India on the 29th instant from the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to him on the 29th July 1878.

General the Honorable Sir E. B. Johnson resumed charge of his duties on the same date.

No. 86.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major R. M. B. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 1st Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Playfair, retired.

Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Major Thomas.

Mr. T. Drysdale, Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. Tawney.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain F. B. Morris, deceased.

MEDICAL.

The 29th January 1879.

No. 84.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. Brake to be Civil Surgeon of Nagpur in the Central Provinces, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. B. Beatson, M.D., promoted.

No. 85.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. F. Barter to be Sanitary Commissioner, Superintendent of Vaccination and Inspector-General of Dispensaries in the Central Provinces, *vice* Surgeon-Major S. C. Townsend, promoted.

The 31st January 1879.

No. 93.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Ram Moy Roy, who was temporarily lent to the Madras Government for famine duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1879.

No. 100 P.—Messrs. N. Hearle and F. W. Thellusson, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are posted to that Department as Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade. Messrs. Hearle and Thellusson are attached to British Burma, and their appointments will have effect from the 27th December 1878.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 29th January 1879.

No. 15J.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to approve the following Rules framed in pursuance of Sections 20 and 22 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), for regulating the execution and costs of processes issued by the Civil Courts in Mysore:—

1.—The following Rules shall take effect from and after the 1st February 1879, in supersession of all other Rules now in force relating to the service or execution of processes:

2.—All processes issuing from the Civil Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Judicial Assistants, and Munsiffs, shall be served or executed by a separate establishment, which shall consist of Amins and peons.

3.—Every warrant for the attachment of property, and every warrant for the sale, or for the sale and delivery of possession of property (whether movable or immovable), shall be executed by Amins.

4.—Every summons, notice, written order, warrant of arrest, injunction, and proclamation, shall be served or executed by peons.

5.—There shall be two grades of Amins, remunerated by salaries of Rs. 16 and 14 respectively, and two grades of peons remunerated by salaries of Rs. 8 and 7 respectively. The proportion of Amins in the higher grade in each district shall not exceed one to two in the lower

grade, and the proportion of peons in the higher grade shall not exceed one to three in the lower grade. The Amins and peons of the higher grade shall be divided among the Courts of the district in the same proportion, *viz.*, wherever there are attached three Amins to any Court, one of them shall be of the higher grade, and where there are four or more than four peons attached to any Court, one of every four peons shall be of the higher grade. In exceptional cases, and with the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, *batta* may be given in addition to salary.

6.—The following procedure shall be followed for ascertaining and regulating, from time to time, the number of Amins and peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issuing from the different Civil Courts in the Province :

I.—The Commissioner of each division shall ascertain the average annual number of civil processes issued from his own Court, and from each of the Courts subordinate to him, which are required to be executed by Amins and peons, respectively, under these Rules, during the three years last past, or during any lesser period regarding which reliable data can be procured.

II.—The Amins and peons to be employed in each Court shall be in number sufficient for the execution of a like number of processes, each Amin being for this purpose considered capable of executing seventy processes annually, and each peon capable of executing three hundred processes in the Munsiff's Courts, and two hundred in the Courts of higher grades : Provided that the Judicial Commissioner may, on sufficient cause shown, and with reference to the peculiar circumstances of any Court, modify the rate above mentioned with regard to such Court.

III.—In order to provide for the service by peons of processes of certain kinds, which occupy a longer period, and in respect of which a higher fee is charged, 25 per cent. may be added in each case to the average ascertained under Clause I of this section : Provided that in no case shall the costs and charges on account of the service of process exceed the estimated or probable receipts.

IV.—When there are in any districts several offices of any one class, such as those of Munsiffs, the Commissioners may authorize the appointment of such number of Amins and peons on the whole, for such Courts, as may suffice for executing the total number of processes, and may, from time to time, apportion such peons according to need among such Courts.

V.—When it appears to the Commissioner that the number of processes issued out of any Court or class of Courts in any district has increased so as to render an increase of establishment necessary, he shall be competent to make the requisite increase in the number of Amins or peons; and if there shall be a diminution of processes to the like extent, or if he shall be satisfied that the processes of all or any of such Courts can be executed by a smaller number of peons, or if it appears that the costs and charges exceed the receipts, it shall be his duty to make a reduction accordingly : Provided that intimation of all changes effected under this clause shall be reported to the Judicial Commissioner for sanction, and that all extra officers appointed shall be placed on the temporary establishment until such time as it is evident that

it is necessary to place them on the ordinary establishment.

VI.—If in any Courts or class of Courts the amount of work fluctuates at different seasons of the year, the number of Amins and peons appointed on the ordinary establishment shall be the minimum required at any time of the year. To provide in such cases for the carrying on of the work during the busy season of the year, the Commissioner shall, subject to the approval of the Judicial Commissioner, be empowered to sanction the temporary employment of an extra establishment.

7.—For and in respect of the service of a process issuing from a Munsiff's Court, there shall be payable by the party, at whose instance such process is to be served, a fee of the amount specified in Schedule No. I, annexed to these Rules, and such process shall not be served or executed until such fee shall have been duly paid.

8.—For and in respect of the service or execution of a process issuing from any Civil Court in the Province of Mysore, above the grade of a Munsiff's Court, there shall be payable by the party, at whose instance such process is to be served, a fee of the amount specified in Schedule No. II, attached to these Rules, and such process shall not be served or executed unless and until such fee shall have been duly paid.

9.—In cases in which the party at whose instance a process is issued desires expedition in the service or execution of process, he shall pay to the Amin or peon entrusted with the process, through the Nazir or Sheristadar, mileage, at the rate of four annas per mile, if the Amin or peon is required to travel by transit; two annas per mile, if by ordinary cart; and three pies per mile, if by rail.

SCHEDULE NO. I.
In the Munsiff's Court.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| 1. Summons to defendant | ... | 0 | 8 0 |
| And for every additional defendant, if applied for at the same time, and if defendant resides in the same neighbourhood | ... | 0 | 4 0 |
| 2. Summons to a witness | ... | 0 | 8 0 |
| And for every additional witness, if applied for at the same time, and if the witness resides in the same neighbourhood | ... | 0 | 4 0 |
| 3. Warrant of arrest | ... | 1 | 0 0 |
| 4. Proclamation of attachment or sale | ... | 0 | 8 0 |
| 5. Warrant of attachment of movable or immovable property according to the value of the suit, if applied for before judgment; or the amount decreed, if applied for in execution of decree :— | | | |
| If the value or amount does not exceed Rs. 50 | ... | 0 | 8 0 |
| Exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100 | ... | 1 | 0 0 |
| Exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 500 | ... | 2 | 0 0 |
| 6. Warrant of delivery of possession of property (movable or immovable) : | | | |
| If no attachment has taken place | ... | (The fee for delivery of such property) | |
| If attachment has taken place— | | | |
| For movable property | ... | 0 | 8 0 |
| For immovable property | ... | 1 | 0 0 |
| 7. Warrant of sale of movable property | ... | 0 | 8 0 |
| 8. Warrant of sale of immovable property | ... | 1 | 0 0 |
| 9. Injunction, order or notice, not otherwise provided for | ... | 0 | 8 0 |

A.B.—(1) When it is found necessary to employ more than one Amin or peon (as, for instance, where property is situated in different places), double rates are to be charged.

(2.) When a warrant remains unexecuted for 15 days after its delivery to the officer entrusted with its execution, an additional fee at the same rate shall be levied from the party at whose instance the warrant was issued for every 15 days or portion of 15 days until return is made: Provided that the delay in executing the said warrant is not attributable to the officer of the Court.

(3.) If the processes for attachment and sale are issued simultaneously, the proper fee for the former process only is to be charged.

SCHEDULE No. II.

In Courts above the grade of a Munsiff's Court.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|--|----|----|
| 1. Summons or notice to defendant or respondent | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| And for every additional defendant or respondent, if applied for at the same time, and if defendant or respondent resides in the same neighbourhood | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 2. Summons to a witness | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| And for every additional witness, if applied for at the same time, and if witness resides in the same neighbourhood | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 3. Warrant of arrest | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Proclamation of attachment or sale | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Warrant of attachment of movable or immovable property, according to the value of the suit, if applied for before judgment; or the amount decreed, if applied for in execution of decree:— | | | |
| If the value or amount does not exceed Rs. 100 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 500 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceeds Rs. 500, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceeds Rs. 5,000, but does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Exceeds Rs. 10,000 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. Warrant of delivery of possession of property (movable or immovable): | | | |
| If no attachment has taken place | { The fee for attachment of said property. | | |
| If attachment has taken place— | | | |
| For movable property | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| For immovable property | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Warrant of sale of movable property | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. Warrant of sale of immovable property— | | | |
| If conducted at the Court-house | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| If not conducted at the Court-house | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. Injunction, order or notice, not otherwise provided for | 1 | 0 | 0 |

N.B.—(1.) When it is found necessary to employ more than one Amin or peon (as, for instance, where property is situated in different places), double rates are to be charged.

(2.) When a warrant remains unexecuted for 15 days after its delivery to the officer entrusted with its execution, an additional fee at the same rate shall be levied from the party at whose instance the warrant was issued for every 15 days or portion of 15 days until return is made: Provided that the delay in executing the said warrant is not attributable to the officer of the Court.

(3.) If the processes for attachment and sale are issued simultaneously, the proper fee for the former process only is to be charged.

GENERAL.

The 30th January 1879.

No. 261G.—In supersession of the Foreign Department Notification No. 175G., dated 17th January 1879, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., Press Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted furlough to Europe for one year from the 3rd February 1879, under Section 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave for two days.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to officiate as Press Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Lethbridge, proceeding on furlough.

No. 266G.—Consequent on the death of Khan Bahadur Taj-uddin Hussein Khan, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, the following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 10th December 1878:—

Captain E. S. Ludlow, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mahomed Yasin Khan, an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

No. 268G.—Surgeon E. Ferrand, 20th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th December 1878, *vice* Surgeon M. Smith.

No. 270G.—Surgeon A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Zanzibar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon J. Robb, proceeding on furlough.

The 31st January 1879.

No. 283G.—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is transferred in the same capacity to Neemuch, *vice* Major A. L. Playfair.

Major A. L. Playfair, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is transferred in the same capacity to Morar, *vice* Captain Dalrymple.

No. 285G.—Captain O'Moore Creagh, Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, is appointed to be 2nd-in-Command of that Regiment, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

This supersedes that portion of the Foreign Department Notification No. 135 C.G., dated 19th December 1878, which relates to Captain Creagh.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 31st January 1879.

No. 510.—Remittances to the Home Treasury, 1878-79:—

| | £ | Rs. | Average rate. | Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| Estimated for the whole year. | 17,000,000 | 20,00,00,000 | s. d. 1 8 1 | 3,00,00,000 |
| In the month of January. | 1,553,078 | 1,95,00,000 | 1 7 11 | 39,69,220 |
| To the end of the month of January. | 13,140,173 | 15,80,70,028 | 1 7 87 | 2,72,75,108 |

No. 511.—*Money in the Public Treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of the month of December 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876 :—*

| | | | Rs. |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|
| 1876 | ... | ... | 9,98,46,648 |
| 1877 | ... | ... | 10,31,25,206 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | 10,44,10,913 |

The 1st February 1879.

No. 512.—WHEREAS, by the terms of the Notification No. 28, dated 20th April 1859, and by the conditions of the Promissory Notes dated the 31st May 1859, bearing interest at the rate of Five-and-a-Half Per Centum Per Annum, issued in accordance with that Notification, the said Promissory Notes may be paid off and discharged on or after the First day of May 1879, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment, which notice may be issued at any time after the Thirty-first day of January 1879;

and WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has determined to pay off the said Promissory Notes on the First day of May 1879 as aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of May 1879, all the said Promissory Notes then outstanding and not accepted for transfer into the Transfer Loan 1879, and the amount of the said Promissory Notes then outstanding in Registered Book Debt Account and not accepted for transfer into the said Transfer Loan 1879, will be paid off at the Office of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta; and that from the said First day of May 1879, interest on the said Promissory Notes and Stock will cease.

Notice is also hereby given that after the Thirtieth day of April 1879 Notes or Stock of the said Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 will not be received for transfer to the said Transfer Loan 1879.

Meanwhile, unless the sum of Ten Crores fixed as the amount of the said Transfer Loan 1879 is earlier completed, such transfers will continue to be accepted, in accordance with Notification No. 2640, dated 4th December 1878, at the Head Offices of the Presidency Banks and at the Bank of England only.

The 31st January 1879.

No. 521.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda to the Civil Pension Code :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 50 (page 26).

Insert the following as Rule 1A under this Section :—

1A. Reasonable notice should be given to an officer in permanent employ before his services are dispensed with on the abolition of his office. If, in any case, such notice is not given at least three months before dispensing with the officer's services, and he shall not have been provided with some other employment, then, with the sanction of the Local Government, a gratuity not exceeding his emoluments (as defined in Section 69 (a)), for the period by which the notice actually given to him falls short of three months, may be paid to him, in addition to the pension or gratuity to which he may be entitled under Section 59. But the responsible officer will be required to explain any neglect on his part which may give rise to expenditure for such a gratuity.

Section 82 (page 47).

Insert the following as Rule 2 :—

2. When the services of an officer are dispensed with on the abolition of his office, before the necessary enquiries preliminary to the settlement of the pension or gratuity to which he is entitled can be completed, the Accountant General may sanction the immediate disbursement of the pension to which, after the most careful summary investigation that he can make without delay, he believes the officer likely to be entitled.

If the Accountant General thinks it likely that the officer would be found entitled to a gratuity only, one-sixth of the amount of such probable gratuity may be disbursed to him monthly until the amount is finally settled.

The settlement of such provisional payments should be made so as to admit of their disbursement not later than one month after the officer has ceased to hold the abolished post.

If, upon the completion of the regular investigation, it be found that the pension or gratuity thus summarily assigned, differs from the pension or gratuity finally settled, the difference must be adjusted in the first subsequent payments. Provided that, if a gratuity summarily assigned under this Rule, proves to be larger than the amount found actually due upon completion of the enquiries, the officer shall not be required to refund any excess actually paid to him, except as provided in Chapter XX. To enable the Accountant General to exercise the jurisdiction thus entrusted to him, the Head of the office from which the officer is removed should furnish to the Accountant General, as early as possible, immediately that it becomes known to him that the officer must retire, and without waiting for his actual retirement, the fullest information that can be obtained regarding the officer's service, without correspondence which must cause delay. This information is to be furnished in anticipation of the regular investigation required by Section 74, which, also, should on no account be delayed.

All officers should bear in mind that delay in the payment of pensions or gratuities may involve peculiar hardship, and everything should be done to prevent or shorten to the utmost such delays.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st January 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 95.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Frederick Hawkins, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 36th (The Barcilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—2nd January 1878.

No. 96.—Brevet—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Elder, Bombay Staff Corps,—29th January 1879.

No. 97.—DIVISIONAL STAFF—

Lieutenant-General W. T. Hughes, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to General Sir J. Brind, K.C.B., whose term of service on the staff has expired.

No. 98.—PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Captain Golab Sing to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Commanding the Punjab Chiefs' Contingent.

No. 99.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—*Temporary.*

Colonel J. Keer, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissary General.

Colonel H. A. Taylor, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Colonel J. B. Cox, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major C. O'Donel, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major C. Case, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Captain A. G. Yaldwyn, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. J. Brander, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 100.—The services of Surgeon A. Adams, Medical Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**No. 101.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—***No. 2 Field Battery.*

Captain C. M. Smith, Royal Artillery, Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Captain J. G. Pollock, vacated.

5th Infantry.

Major H. F. H. Sewell, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 2nd Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, *vice* Captain F. T. Goad, deceased.

2nd Infantry.

Captain J. G. Proudfoot, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 4th Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Sewell.

Surgeon S. Borah, M.B., to officiate as Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon A. Adams, appointed Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalra Patun Agencies.

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant R. V. Garrett, 54th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 102.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain T. J. Bailey, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry—medical certificate, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875 (G. G. O. No. 1110 of 1876).

Surgeon E. L. Robinson—medical certificate, under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875 (G. G. O. No. 1110 of 1876).

Conductor N. Hutchinsen, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, Public Works Department—medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 103.—In G. G. O. No. 81 of 1879 ; granting furlough to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. W. Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps, for "Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class" read "District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade," and in the case of Major N. Lewis, for "rules IX and XV" read "rule IX."

ORDNANCE.

No. 104.—STORES—

The issue of drill stores as enumerated in the following list is sanctioned for the instruction of Garrison Batteries of Royal Artillery in substitution of those laid down in list published in G. G. O. No. 972 of 1875.

2. For instruction of Garrison Batteries not located in Forts, the issue, on loan, of a 40-pounder Rifled Muzzle Loading Gun on travelling carriage with limber and drill stores complete, from the nearest Siege Train or Heavy Battery reserve, is authorized.

| Description of Stores. | | | | | Number or quantity. | REMARKS. |
|---|-----|--|--------------|---|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Tools, Intrenching.</i> | | | | | | |
| Axes, pick, helved | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | * |
| Shovels, helved, universal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | |
| Spades, helved, common | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | |
| <i>Instruments, Drawing, Mathematical, &c.</i> | | | | | | |
| Plummets, lead, with line for mortar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| Quadrant, gunner, brass, with spirit level | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| <i>Tools, Artificers'.</i> | | | | | | |
| Hammers, handled, claw | ... | ... | 28 oz. large | ... | 1 | * |
| | ... | ... | 20 " small | ... | 1 | * |
| Spanner, McMahon's, 15-inch | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| Spikes, marline, iron, well steered, 1½ lbs. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i> | | | | | | |
| BLOCKS | { | wood, both ways | ... | treble, 12-inch | 2 | * |
| | | | ... | double " | 2 | * |
| | | | ... | single " | 4 | * |
| | | Admiralty, iron bound, snatch | ... | 12-inch... | 2 | * |
| BLOCKS | { | wood, both ways | ... | double, 8-inch | 2 | * |
| | | | ... | single " | 2 | * |
| Chalk, white | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | |
| CORDAGE | { | white, hawser, 3 strand | ... | 4 inch fathoms | 56 | For main tackle of sheers. |
| | | | ... | 4 " " | 35 | Foot ropes. |
| | | | ... | 2½ " " | 14 | Head lashing. |
| | | tarred, hawser, 3 strand | ... | 4 " " | 60 | For guys. |
| | | | ... | 2½ " " | 90 | For runner tackles. |
| | | | ... | 1½ " " | 56 | Knitting purposes. |
| | | yarn, spun | ... | ... | 30 | |
| Needles, brass, 4-inch | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | |
| Twine, whipping | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | |
| Worsted, white, No. 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | |
| <i>Ordnance.</i> | | | | | | |
| Beds, iron, mortar, L. S. with quoins, 8-inch, 9 cwt. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| Boxes, tin, tube, garrison, small | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | * |
| Buckets, sponge, wood | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | * |
| Capstan, crab, complete | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| CARRIAGES | { | iron, garrison, cast, complete with beds, quoins, and trucks, gun, 32-pr., 56 cwt. | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| | | wood, garrison, complete, common, standing, 4 trucks, with beds and 2 quoins, without elevating screw, S. B. 32-pr., 58 or 56 cwt. | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | | wood, travelling, with complete with box | ... | field S. B. bronze, service, gun, 9-pr. | 1 | |
| | | limbers | ... | complete side | 1 | |
| CARTS | { | hand, common | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| | | platform or truck | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| | | slings, service, complete | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| WHEELS | { | | ... | ... | 2 | |
| | | | ... | ... | 1 | |
| Cartridges, drill, S. B. Ordnance, raw hide, gun | ... | ... | 18-pr. | ... | 1 | |
| | ... | ... | 9-pr. | ... | 1 | |
| Cartridges, flannel, empty, smooth bore, 18-pr., 6 lbs. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | For instruction in making up cartridges. |
| Cases, cartridge, leather | { | No. 5 | ... | ... | 2 | * |
| | | " 6 | ... | ... | 1 | * |
| Fids, wood, gun S. B. | { | 32-pr. | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | | 18 " | ... | ... | 1 | |
| FUSES | { | percussion, section before firing, R. L. | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | | | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | | B. L. | 20 seconds | ... | 1 | |
| | | | 9 " | ... | 1 | |
| | | diaphragm shrapnel | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | | | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | | mortar | large | ... | 1 | |
| | | | small | ... | 1 | |
| | | | 20 seconds | ... | 1 | |
| | | M. L. | 9 " | ... | 1 | |
| | | | 5 " | ... | 1 | |

* Stores marked with an asterisk are usually found in Fort Armaments.

| Description of Stores. | | | Number or quantity. | REMARKS. |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| Gyn, complete with tackle, triangle, with levers and wood trucks, 16 feet, wood... | | | 1 | * |
| Handspikes, common, bevelled ... { 7 feet ... | | | 6 | * |
| ... { 6 " ... | | | 24 | * |
| IMPLEMENTS, FUZE AND SHELL, PARTS OF— | { bits ... | hook borer ... | 9 | * |
| | | mortar ... | 3 | * |
| | | braces, mortar ... | 1 | * |
| | | cylinders, wood ... { common ... | 2 | * |
| | | ... { mortar ... | 1 | * |
| | | handles, hook borer ... | 4 | * |
| | | hooks, hook borer ... | 4 | * |
| | | instructions, fuze and shell, S. B. ordnance ... | 2 | * |
| | | keys, iron, fuze and plug, S. B. ... | 2 | * |
| | | Lanyards, friction, tube, field and siege ... | 4 | * |
| Levers, wood, 14 feet ... | | | 2 | |
| Mauls, wood, iron hooped, helved ... | | | 12 | |
| ORDNANCE | { without sights, cast iron ... { S. B. Gun, 32-pr., 58 or 56 cwt. ... | ... { Mortar, 8-inch, S. B., service, 9 cwt. ... | 1 | Unserviceable for repository drill. |
| | | complete with sights ... { bronze S. B. Gun, 9 pr., 13 cwt. ... | 1 | |
| | | ... { cast iron, S. B. ... { gun, 18-pr. ... | 1 | |
| | | ... { howitzer, 8-inch, 22 cwt. ... | 1 | |
| | | Planks, wood, moving gun, whole 10 feet by 17 inches by 3 inches ... | 4 | |
| POCKETS, { buff, fuze ... | | | 1 | * |
| LEATHER { tube ... | | | 1 | * |
| Posts, picket, garrison ... { 6 feet ... | | | 6 | |
| ... { 5 " ... | | | 21 | |
| Prickers, priming, iron ... { field and sea, 7½-inch ... | | | 1 | |
| ... { garrison 12 " ... | | | 3 | * |
| PLUGS | { metal, fuze hole drill with lanyard, common ... | ... { vent, Hayes' pattern ... | 3 | |
| | | ... { gun, 18-pr. gun ... | 1 | |
| Rammers, gun with wood stave, S. B., 18-pr. gun ... | | | 1 | |
| Rods, iron, for pointing mortar, 2 per set with plank ... set | | | 1 | * |
| ROLLERS, | { 20 inches long by 5 inches diameter ... | ... { 14 " ... | 4 | |
| | | WOOD { ground 3 feet long by 5 inches diameter ... | 3 | |
| ROPES | { drag, heavy ... | ... { gasket, crab, capstan, 3½ inches, tarred rope or stoppers ... | 4 | |
| | | ... { parbuckling, 12 fathoms ... | 4 | |
| | | ... { sling, cart or wagon ... | 1 | |
| | | SCOTCHES, { medium 9" x 5" x 4" ... | 12 | |
| WOOD | { small 6" x 4" x 2½" ... | ... { ... | 12 | |
| | | Selvagees ... | 6 | |
| SHELLS | { rifled, M. L. gun, without fuze hole plugs ... { empty, common, 40-pr., section ... | ... { filled, without fuzes or primers, shrapnel, boxer, 40-pr., section ... | 1 | |
| | | spherical, S. B., riveted, gun or howitzer, with plugs, without fuzes, empty ... { common ... | 1 | |
| | | ... { 8-inch ... | 1 | |
| | | ... { 18 pr. ... | 1 | |
| | | spherical, mortar, empty, without fuze hole plugs or fuzes, with corks, 8-inch ... | 1 | |
| SKIDS, WOOD | { 14 feet by 8 inches square ... | ... { 3 " 9 " by 6 inches ... | 6 | |
| | | ... { 3 " 6 " square ... | 6 | |
| | | ... { 3 " 4 " " ... | 6 | |
| | | ... { 3 " 3 " " ... | 6 | |
| | | Skin, sheep, for mortar ... | 1 | * |
| Slings, white rope, gun, 6 inches by 12 feet ... | | | 4 | |
| SPONGES, WITHOUT CAPS, WITH WOOD STAVES, S. B. { land, bronze, 9-pr. ... | | | 1 | |
| ... { gun, iron, 18-pr. ... | | | 1 | |
| ... { howitzer, iron, 8-inch ... | | | 1 | * |
| ... { mortar, 8-inch ... | | | 1 | * |
| STRAPS | { leather, tube, pocket ... | ... { rope, spliced, like slings, guy, 4-inch white rope, 12 feet ... | 5 | |
| | | ... { luff, tarred, 2½-inch rope, 10 fathoms, with one double and one single ... | 2 | |
| TACKLES | { 8-inch Admiralty blocks ... | ... { ... | 6 | |
| | | Timbers—Sheers and Derrick's spars for 30 feet long by 9 inches diameter ... | 2 | |
| Tubes, friction, dummy, drill ... | | | 4 | |
| WADHOOKS, { gun { field service with scraper, 9-pr. ... | | | 1 | |
| S. B. { garrison, 18-pr. ... | | | 1 | |
| ... { howitzer, 8-inch ... | | | 1 | |
| Barrack, Hospital and Military Prison Stores, &c. | | | | |
| Board, black, school ... | | | 1 | |
| Compasses for chalk, musketry drill ... | | | 1 | |
| Easel for black board, school ... | | | 1 | |
| Rulers, flat, instructor of musketry, plain ... | | | 1 | |

* Stores marked with an asterisk are usually found in Fort Armaments.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 105.—The rates of travelling allowance to witnesses not in the military service of Government, sanctioned by G. G. O. No. 793 of 1864, are modified as follows:—

1st Class—8 annas a mile by road, and 3 annas a mile by rail.

REWARDS.

No. 106.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Kote Duffadar Jhandah Sing, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in heading the charge of his troop against a force many times its number and under a heavy fire in the fight against the Mangals on the 7th January 1879.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 107.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants and Native Medical Pupils passed the English qualification examination according to the test laid

down in G. G. O. No. 945 of 7th October 1868, on the dates specified:—

| Names. | Date of rank. | Date of passing the English qualification examination. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| <i>1st Class Hospital Assistant.</i> | | |
| Munram Sing ... | 1st April 1858 | 15th October 1878 |
| <i>2nd Class Hospital Assistant.</i> | | |
| Shaikh Wilayut Hossein ... | 10th April 1871 | 22nd October 1878 |
| <i>3rd Class Hospital Assistant.</i> | | |
| Abdool Rohim ... | 23rd April 1872 | 24th June 1878 |
| <i>Native Medical Pupils.</i> | | |
| Sohail Singh, No. 1257 | 16th April 1877 | 17th April 1878 |
| M. S. Annasawmy Moodelliar, No. 1363 | 15th May 1878 | 14th October 1878 |

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 108.—The services of Surgeon O. Baker, Civil Surgeon, Thavetmyo, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 109.—The services of Lieutenant J. A. Ferrier, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 18th to 31st January 1879.

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | • Date of Death. | Place of Death. | Testate or Intestate | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|
| 5th Battalion, 6th Rifles | Quartermaster H. Riley | 13th January 1879 | Agra | Will left | |
| Indian Medical Service | Surgeon-Major F. H. O'Donell | 18th Ditto | Meean Meer | " | |

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 25th January 1879.

No. 55.—The following transfers are ordered in the superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department:—

Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, S.C., Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, but to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, during the absence of Lieutenant Beaucherk, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Stuart, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 29th January 1879.

No. 56.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days, with effect from the 7th February 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. S. Thorpe, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary during the absence of Mr. Sampson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department.

No. 57.—The services of Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Western System of State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The 30th January 1879.

No. 58.—The privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, granted to Mr. A. R. Beecher, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts (Public Works Department Notification No. 465, dated 31st October 1878), is cancelled.

No. 59.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 36, dated the 16th January 1879, Mr. W. C. Furnivall made over, and Mr. A. Grant received, charge of the Office of the Director of State Railways, Central System, on the forenoon of the 20th January 1879.

No. 60.—Mr. L. Harrington, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Central Provinces for employment on the Wardah Valley State Railway.

The 31st January 1879.

No. 61.—Mr. A. Penny, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is re-transferred from

Mysore Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch.

No. 62.—The following Officers and Subordinates are transferred from Madras Famine Relief Work to the Provinces and Branches specified:—

TO WESTERN SYSTEM OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.

Siva Dutta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr. T. O'Connor, Overseer, 1st Grade.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Babu Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. W. G. Newton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

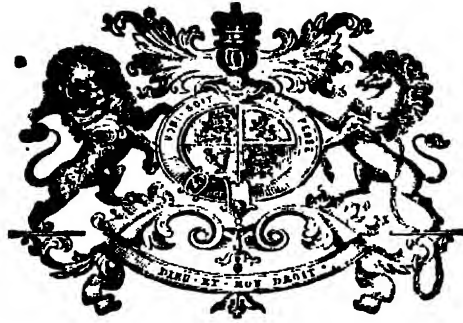
BRITISH BURMAH.

Railway Branch.

Mr. P. Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.

ALEX. FRASER, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1879.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed H. F. Pollock, Esquire, of 1, Great Winchester Street, London, E. C., a Commissioner in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1879.

No. 41.—Mr. G. A. Gosselin, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 12, and subsidiary leave for nineteen days, under Section 24(a), of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th October 1878.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The following Text-book in English History has been appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1880 and following years, instead of Lethbridge's History of England:—

Miss Edith Thomson's England, being Vol. 2 of the Historical Course for Schools edited by Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd January 1879.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 24th January 1879.

No. 111.—Captain E. A. Fraser, 2nd Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 12th December 1878 to the afternoon of the 24th idem, during the absence on special duty at Lahore of Lieutenant-General Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B.

F. H. MAITLAND,

*1st Asst. to the Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India,
In charge of the Residency.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd January 1879.

No. 15.—Sergeant T. Hicks, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 24th January 1879.

No. 16.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Corporal S. Dukes, 15th Hussars, has been appointed Barrack Sergeant, and is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

The 25th January 1879.

No. 17.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 37 of 17th January 1879, Mr. A. Passanah, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

No. 18.—Dowlat Ram, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Lahore Command, Military Works.

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No. 10 of 13th January 1879.

No. 19.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Sergeant J. O'Leary is appointed Barrack Sergeant and posted to the Oudh Command, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 27th December 1878.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 18th January 1879.

No. 128.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on this date. He is posted to the Superintending Engineer's Office as a temporary arrangement.

The 21st January 1879.

No. 142.—Mr. F. W. Morse, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival in the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the 15th instant, and was posted to the Peshawur Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 18th idem, afternoon.

The 22nd January 1879.

No. 177.—Mr. J. Purdie, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival in the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the 21st instant,—was posted to the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of that date.

D. LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 23rd January 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, assumed charge of the Consulting Engineer's Office at Lucknow, on the forenoon of the 21st November 1878, from Major C. H. Luard, R.E., Officiating Consulting Engineer.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

The 29th January 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, made over charge of the current duties of the Consulting Engineer's Office on the forenoon of the 25th January 1879 to Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer.

F. T. MAXWELL, *Lieut., R.E.,*
for Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 23rd January 1879.

No. 1.—Mr. J. C. Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Neemuch State Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India six months' furlough, in extension of that granted in this Office Notification No. 48 of the 4th July 1878.

The 27th January 1879.

No. 2.—With the approval of the Government of India, the following arrangement of Divisions has been sanctioned for the unopened portion of the Sindia State Railway:—

The "Construction Division," to extend from Dholpur to Gwalior, 40½ miles, comprising the following Sub-Divisions, viz.:—

(i.)—No. 1 Sub-Division, from south end of Dholpur Station to mile 43 chain 16·80,—7½ miles.

(ii.)—No. 2 Sub-Division, from mile 43 chain 16·80 to mile 56 chain 31·00,—13 miles.

(iii.)—No. 3 Sub-Division, from mile 56 chain 31·00 to south end of Gwalior Station,—20 miles.

No. 3.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 30 of the 15th January 1879, Mr. R. E. Wright, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways (Open Line.)

No. 4.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 42 of the 18th January 1879, Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Neemuch-Nasirabad Survey

No. 5.—Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 2nd November 1878.

No. 6.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 114, dated 30th December 1878, Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is retransferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway, on being relieved of his duties as Officiating Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Director.

North-Eastern System.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1879.

No. 10.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 50 of the 24th January 1879, Mr. M. J. Chabrel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Central Bengal State Railway Surveys.

CORRIGENDA.

In Notification No. 84 of the 31st December 1878, for "Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank)," read "Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade."

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.*Rawalpindi, the 22nd January 1879.*

No. 16.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 30, dated 30th instant, that portion of this Office Notification No. 14 of the 17th idem, reposting Mr. R. E. Wright, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Indus Valley State Railway, is hereby cancelled.

The 24th January 1879.

No. 17.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 39, dated 9th ultimo, Baboo Labdha Rama Sahni, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 18.—Mr. F. E. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to return to India within the period of the leave granted to him in late Director's Notification No. 21, dated 5th February 1877, and is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

The 25th January 1879.

No. 19.—Mr. H. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, officiated as Assistant Engineer in charge of the Goojranwalla Sub-Division, from the afternoon of the 26th August 1878 to the 6th October 1878.

No. 20.—With the approval of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, it is hereby notified that the services of Mr. F. Russell, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, are no longer required.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Mhow, the 22nd January 1879.*

No. 2.—Mr. W. E. Hartt, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th January 1879.

The 27th January 1879.

No. 3.—Pundit Gopall Chander, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Central Office of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to the Holkar Division, which he joined on the 9th instant.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATIONS.***The 23rd January 1879.*

No. 10.—With reference to Director of State Railways Western System's Notification No. 15 of 18th instant, Mr. P. Calvert, Overseer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Southern District.

No. 11.—Private L. Fletcher, Overseer, 1st Grade, was transferred from the Khanpur Division to the Western Extension Surveys.

No. 12.—The following postings and transfers have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Southern District:—

Mr. P. Calvert, Overseer, 2nd Grade,—to the Sukkur Division.

Tej Rai, Supervisor, 1st Grade,—to the Kotri Division.

Mr. C. J. S. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—from Superintending Engineer's Office to Sukkur Division.

Private L. Fletcher, Overseer, 1st Grade,—from Western Extension Surveys to Sukkur Division.

B. L. Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade,—from the Western Extension Surveys to Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

The 21st January 1879.

No. 3.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 315, dated 25th July 1878, Mr. J. H. Allen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class IV, on probation, joined the Traffic Department of the Open Line, Indus Valley State Railway, on the forenoon of the 24th August 1878.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Rawalpindi, the 24th January 1879.*

No. 10.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 7, dated 9th instant, Dr. H. S. Warth, Collector of Inland Customs, joined this Railway on the forenoon of 23rd November 1878, and is attached to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

J. BONUS, *Lieut-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Agra, the 23rd January 1879.*

No. 2.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 20, dated 9th instant, Mr. P. Heyward, Accountant, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 15th idem.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Agra, the 23rd January 1879.*

No. 2.—Mr. P. C. Gilhooly, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), and Instructor of Apprentice Overseers, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 9th instant, from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 94, dated 28th November last.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

**WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE
RAILWAY,
Southern Section.**

NOTIFICATIONS.*Ahmedabad, the 13th January 1879.*

No. 2.—The following Subordinates transferred to this Section from the Eastern and Western Extensions, Provincial Railways, North-Western Provinces, reported their arrival at Ahmedabad on the forenoon of this date, and are posted to the Divisions specified opposite their respective names:—

Sergeant T. Collier, Supervisor, 1st Grade, posted to Kalol Division.

Sergeant R. H. Lambert, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, posted to Serohi Division.

The 14th January 1879.

No. 3.—Mr. B. V. Soobrao, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred to this Section from the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, reported his arrival on the forenoon of this date and is posted to Serohi Division.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 565, dated 20th December 1878, Baboo Peary Mohun Hur, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Ahmedabad on the afternoon of this date, and is posted to the Office of Store-keeper of this Section.

The 17th January 1879.

No. 5.—Mr. J. E. Gabbette, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Line from the North-Western Provinces, Light Railways, reported his arrival at Ahmedabad on the forenoon of 15th January 1879, and is posted to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, for special duty.

The 23rd January 1879.

No. 6.—With reference to Engineer-in-Chief Northern Section's Notification No. 4590, dated 17th December 1878, Messrs. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and H. N. C. Cloëte, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, respectively, made over and received charge of the Serohi Division on the afternoon of 13th January 1879.

W. H. PARKER,
*Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,
Western Raj. State Railway.*

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Treasury Account Branch.**NOTIFICATION.***Calcutta, the 31st January 1879.*

The following Account is published in accordance with the Law:—

Account of the Profits of the Currency Note Circulation and of the Charges and Expenses incidental thereto during the year 1877-78 or from April 1877 to March 1878, made up as required by Section 20 of the India Paper Currency Act, 1871.

Dr.**Cr.**

| CHARGES AND EXPENSES. | | | | PROFITS. | | | |
|--|------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| Rs. A. P. | | | | Rs. A. P. | | | |
| Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c. ... | 43,960 | 10 | 2 | Interest on Government Securities | 24,48,550 | 3 | 1 |
| Establishment ... | 1,53,133 | 15 | 1 | Miscellaneous Receipts .. | 1,104 | 14 | 7 |
| Temporary Establishment ... | 12,036 | 13 | 7 | | | | |
| Charges for Remittance ... | 1,41,146 | 14 | 8 | | | | |
| Stationery ... | 2,661 | 8 | 5 | | | | |
| Printing Charges ... | 2,953 | 10 | 4 | | | | |
| Service Telegram ... | 2,547 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Purchase of Service Postage Stamps ... | 1,580 | 7 | 0 | | | | |
| House, Lighting, Police and Water-rates ... | 5,094 | 13 | 11 | | | | |
| Cost of Note Forms ... | 1,08,085 | 11 | 4 | | | | |
| Pensions and Gratitudes ... | 2,038 | 6 | 8 | | | | |
| Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings | 3,186 | 15 | 2 | | | | |
| Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks ... | 803 | 9 | 2 | | | | |
| Dead Stock (Cost of Office Furniture &c.) | 1,097 | 14 | 0 | | | | |
| Contingencies ... | 6,125 | 12 | 0 | | | | |
| Compensation for dearness of provisions... | 518 | 13 | 11 | | | | |
| | 4,84,992 | 15 | 5 | | | | |
| Profit of Note Circulation for 1877-78 ... | 19,64,662 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| RUPEES ... | 24,49,655 | 1 | 8 | RUPEES ... | 24,49,655 | 1 | 8 |

E. E.,
W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Allahabad Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|--------------|---|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 353 | ... D 14—12861 | 20 | } Mr. S. W. Vardon, Nagpur. |
| | ... D 5—99667 | 20 | |
| | ... D 10—42166 | 5 | |
| 354 | ... D 7—80618 | 100 | Beharee Mull Punna Mull, Lahore. |
| 355 | ... D 18—22276 | 100 | Mr. J. R. Tickell, Agra. |
| 57 | ... D 10—59016 } wrongly ... —59018 } joined | 5 | Mr. S. J. Naher, Pertabgarh. |

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 23rd January 1879. }

H. G. KEENE,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| 399 | ... O 35—46601 | 100 | } Babu Shib Nath Ghose. |
| | ... —42899 | 100 | |
| | ... —42900 | 100 | |
| 400 | ... O 35—10271 | 100 | } Babu Haran Chunder Mitter. |
| | ... —10275 | 100 | |
| | ... —10276 | 100 | |
| 401 | ... O 29—71756 | 1,000 | } Babu Shama Churn Lahuri. |
| | ... L 93—85862 | 50 | |
| 402 | ... O 11—73355 | 10 | } Babu Harakissore Choudhury. |
| | ... O 17—85545 | 10 | |
| | ... —85547 | 10 | |
| 403 | ... O 31—75325 | 100 | Babu Kristo Dass Roy. |
| 404 | ... L 84—23938 | 100 | Cherungee Lall. |
| 405 | ... O 13—57693 | 10 | Lieutenant H. Murray Mackenzie. |
| 407 | ... O 35—32308 | 100 | Chamroo Bhagut Ram Dass. |
| 408 | ... O 30—12171 | 50 | } Nairan Singh. |
| | ... L 93—80814 | 50 | |
| | ... O 11—96207 | 10 | |
| 409 | ... L 91—19135 | 100 | The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal. |
| 110 | ... O 34—91915 | 100 | Sheik Tinnoo. |
| 111 | ... L 22—49229 | 5 | } Post Master General, Madras. |
| | ... —49228 | 5 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| 249 | ... L 22—31971 | 5 | Babu Wooma Churn Nundi. |
| 250 | ... A 72—19937 | 20 | } Babu Rye Churn Mookerjee. |
| | ... A 71—51557 | | |
| 251 | ... O 25—39943 | 20 | The Treasury Officer, Burdwan. |
| | ... —39948 | 10 | } Babu Ruttnessur Mullick. |
| 252 | ... O 14—99336 | | |
| | ... —99339 | 10 | } Akbar Moonshee. |
| 253 | ... L 72—49921 | | |
| | ... —49923 | 10 | } Sergeant D. Richards. |
| 254 | ... O 12—02223 | | |
| | ... —02224 | 5 | } Babu Gopaul Krishna Sen. |
| 256 | ... L 30—69921 | | |
| | ... —69928 | 10 | } Babu Gopaul Chunder Mullick. |
| 257 | ... L 72—26016 | | |
| | ... —26019 | 10 | } Missoo Ram Munde and Baboo Ram Munde. |
| 258 | ... O 10—97396 | | |
| | ... O 16—48105 | 10 | } The Treasury Officer, Amritsar. |
| 259 | ... L 34—90759 | | |
| | ... —90756 | 20 | } The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation. |
| 260 | ... L 7—77271 | | |
| | ... L 12—35743 | 5 | } The Agent, Bank of Bengal, Allahabad. |
| 261 | ... L 26—13713 | | |
| | ... —13714 | 20 | } K. M. Chatterjee. |
| 434 | ... O 25—21616 | | |
| | ... L 47—26913 | 10 | Mrs. Barty. |
| 435 | ... O 18—75039 | 10 | } Mohendro Nath Chund. |
| 436 | ... L 3—21148 | 10 | |
| | ... L 64—05767 | 20 | Haree Mull. |
| 438 | ... L 93—71538 | 50 | } Byjootollah Sircar. |
| 439 | ... L 74—56395 | 10 | |
| | ... —56395 | 20 | } Pundit Kassi Nath. |
| 440 | ... O 22—49959 | | |
| 441 | ... L 31—85772 | 5 | Kussee Nath Chund. |
| 442 | ... L 31—61406 | 5 | Juggeshur Seal. |
| 443 | ... O 12—00054 | 10 | Brojogopaul Muttylall. |
| 444 | ... L 33—19799 | 10 | } Hajee Haeran Ismail. |
| | ... L 39—56161 | 10 | |
| 445 | ... L 16—69792 | 5 | Hara Nund Sen. |
| 447 | ... A 61—99275 | 100 | Radha Nund Tancoor. |
| 448 | ... O 19—45324 | 10 | } Kondorpo Nath Bhattacharjee. |
| | ... O 39—10828 | 10 | |
| 449 | ... O 39—7566 | 10 | Messrs. Groves, Wait & Co. |
| 450 | ... O 25—74006 | 20 | Mr. P. Paulson. |

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 1st January 1879. }

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value | Name of Claimant. |
|--------------|----------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1879. | | Rs. | |
| W6 | ... M 36—74217 | ... 100 | ... Jamsetji Hormasji, Mhow. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| 1879. | | Rs. | |
|-------|------------------|---------|--|
| H20 | ... M 41—98431 | ... 10 | ... Ramchand, Tahsildar, Betul. |
| H21 | ... M 8—31746 | ... 5 | ... } Mrs. Harrington, Bombay. |
| | ... " —31747 | ... 5 | ... } |
| H22 | ... M 29—17432 | ... 10 | ... } Kutbudin Mahimkar, Nall Bazar, Bombay. |
| | ... M 27—1***3 | ... 10 | ... } |
| H23 | ... M 42—20610 | ... 10 | ... } B. G. Parangpe, Nagpur. |
| | ... " —20611 | ... 10 | ... } |
| H24 | ... M 38—30580 | ... 20 | ... Rastomji Nasserwanji Kapadia, Poona. |
| H25 | ... M 36—69154 | ... 100 | ... } |
| | ... " —85586 | ... 100 | ... } Moosligi Ettapa, Bellary. |
| | ... " —86281 | ... 100 | ... } |
| M4 | ... M 23—20100 } | ... 20 | ... Sultanalli bin Vallibhoy, Shaik Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. |
| | ... M 22—95581 } | | |
| M5 | ... M 28—70189 } | ... 10 | ... Hari Bhanji, Mandvi, Bombay. |
| | ... " —70190 } | | |
| M6 | ... M 10—40169 } | ... 10 | ... Carrimbhoy Moola Valliji, Baba Dhahoo Street, Bombay. |
| | ... " —40171 } | | |

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 28th January 1879.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|---|
| | Rs. | |
| J 9—22579 | ... 10 | ... } Acting Postmaster General, Madras. for Mr. George Buynau. |
| " —26167 | ... 10 | ... } Bepore. |
| J 5—90858 | ... 20 | ... } |

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 21st January 1879.

J. C. WINSOM,
Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| | Rs. | |
| I 8—15783 | ... 5 | ... } Subnevis Antanna, Coconada. |
| I 10—26346 | ... 10 | ... } |

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 21st January 1879.

C. E. PLUNKETT,
Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Register No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|--------------|----------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 268 | ... B 55—68377 | ... 50 | ... } Fakirapa bin Parapa, Wonasigly Taluk, Bombay. |
| | ... " —75807 | ... 50 | ... } |
| 269 | ... B 56—02181 | ... 10 | ... M. Matheen Saib, Cloth Merchant, Big Pettah, Bangalore. |
| 270 | ... B 34—54165 | ... 10 | ... } Venkatasawmy Naidu, Attender, Collector's Office, Coimba- |
| | ... B 35—33856 | ... 20 | ... } tore |
| 271 | ... B 46—35415 | ... 5 | ... Dr. H. S. Nasserodeen Saib, Arcot. |

FORT ST. GEORGE,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 20th January 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1879. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| JAN. 20 | ... | ... | 1,365,511 | 12,800 | 60,72,167 | 33,07,400 |
| " 21 | 2,03,000 | 60,726 | 1,55,215 | 2,01,509 | 62,33,057 | 31,17,418 |
| " 22 | 4,82,141 | 1,20,233 | 10,963 | 7,70,653 | 62,16,737 | 33,07,155 |
| " 23 | ... | 1,21,617 | 835 | 7,75,840 | 62,18,067 | 31,81,730 |
| " 24 | ... | 63,086 | ... | 7,75,840 | 62,19,407 | 30,65,413 |
| " 25 | ... | 1,13,980 | ... | 7,75,840 | 62,19,851 | 30,06,781 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th Jan. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 30th Jan. 1879 ... Rs. 99,23,602-13-9

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st Jan. 1879.

Report of a Deserter from the E-2 Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Nusseerabad, this 23rd day of January 1879.

Number, Rank, and Name.— 700, Gunner Edward Conway.
Age.—28 years 2 months.
Size.—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, light blue.
Parish and County in which Born.— New York.
Marks.—A small scar on left knee, mole about 6 inches above right buttock.
Trade.— Laborer.
Coat or Jacket.—Serge.
Waistcoat.—
Breeches or Trowsers.— White regimental.
Date of Desertion.—19th January 1879.

Place of Desertion.—Nusseerabad.
Date of Enlistment.—In present Corps.—30th November 1870.
In Corps from which deserted.—30th November 1870.
Place of Enlistment.—Manchester.
If fraudulently enlisted.—
Date of discovery of fraudulent Enlistment.—
Name and Rank of Enlistment.—
Whether a Regimental Head Quarter Recruit.—
REMARKS.
Under 9 years' service.

J. C. D. MURRAY, Major,
Comdg. E-2, R.A.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1879.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 1st February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyauk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 3rd February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Deccan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 6th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th February 1879, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th February 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 10th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 28th January 1879.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Adjee, E. R. S. | Groene, G. H. | Neel, H. |
| Anderson, Miss Anne | Hamilton, C. | Neel, E. T. |
| Asch, J. | Hop, G. W. | Nightingale, Messrs. A. C. |
| Auger, F. W. | Howe, George. | O'Dell, Master. |
| Auger, J. | Howe, Esq. | Ogden, Charles. |
| Baird, Mrs. | Jall, Miss | Paul, Miss R. H. |
| Blair, P. W. | Johnston, G. | Percy, ... |
| Bonner, G. | Johnson, Henry. | Peter, Sergeant. |
| Bower, Mrs. | Johny, Esq. | Rumell and Bigley. |
| Burridge, L. J. | Jones, H. E. | Sammol, R. C. |
| Castro, Mrs. L. | Kelly, Mrs. A. | Sanderson, Miss J. |
| Chater, Miss E. | Lawrence, A. R. | Taylor, C. |
| Dale, Mrs. Agnes. | Leech, William. | Thompson, Mrs. |
| Davis, Mrs. | Levy, A. | Slate, A. W. |
| De Lencours, Miss. | Maduen, W. S. | Stables, James. |
| De Lencours, Miss. | Murcol, Thomas. | Sylvester, Charles. |
| Duffy, C. | Maker, W. P. | Taylor, Robt. |
| Douglas, B. K. | Martinez, M. | Tout, O. |
| D'Kozar, M. | Mathon, A. H. | Tubish, R. H. |
| Dunham, A. | Mathon, Jardine. | Tucker, Miss. |
| Edmond, Miss E. | McClure, R. | Ward, P. H. |
| Forbes, A. | McDaniel, J. | Wright, Mrs. L. |
| Gates, A. | | |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Abdington, E. | Faber, A. H. | Man, G. O. |
| Alcock, A. W. | Fazell (Administration) | Marshall, E. O. |
| Anderson, A. | Fellwell, J. W. | Martin, Thomas. |
| Atkins, F. A. | Forbes, W. S. & Co. | McDonald, C. |
| Baker, L. A. | Fontana, M. Saw. | Moor, The. |
| Beaver, P. | Ferguson, D. | Muker, I. |
| Bennett, T. D. | Gage, W. Quintan. | Nag Chahai, Shaik. |
| Bernburg, G. | Garrett, Miss L. | Neel, Mrs. |
| Blagden, G. | Gaydon, C. | Neel, J. M. |
| Boss, H. A. | Greaves, W. | Nelson, H. R. |
| Boulton, M. Sam. | Green, Mrs. | P. D. C. |
| Bradford, M. A. H. | Greer, H. | Paul, Emma. |
| Bradwell, J. | Gumbacher, Esphir. | Patterson, R. |
| Browning, Miss. | Hallford, J. | Payne, Robt. |
| Burnett, G. B. | Harris, H. L. | Perez Mari, Monsieur. |
| Burnett, R. | Hart, J. | Reagan, M. D. |
| Bush, C. | Hart, B. T. | Rice, J. B. |
| Cameron, V. G. | Hartman, Miss. | Sanders, A. |
| Carroll, A. | Hill, L. | Schmidt, E. H. |
| Chameli, C. | Hollywood, F. | Seegrub, Miss. |
| Chapman, E. | Hordern, A. | Sim, Robert. |
| Colly, Miss A. | Innes, T. E. D. | Shaw, Dr. P. C. |
| Cotton, T. F. | Jennings, N. E. | Simpson. |
| Cummins, Mrs. | Jamney, L. R. | Smith, Mrs. H. |
| Dunn, F. | Jamson, James. | Stoddard, W. A. |
| Davison, W. | Johnson, Miss. | Stuart, W. G. |
| Denton, J. | Kirkton, C. | Suarez, A. C. |
| Dunbar, T. | Lambert, P. | Thomson, Lt. Col. |
| Duncan, Chesney. | Lewis, Mr. | Thomson, G. M. |
| Eales, E. F. | Lewson, J. | Virginia. |
| Edward, George. | London, Adolph. | Webster, David. |
| Ephgrave, E. | M. C. Mrs. | West, Mrs. E. |
| Evans, G. | M. S. W. | Whitlam, Dr. R. |

Newspapers.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Davison, W. | Hamilton, Capt. W. R. | Sailer, A. S. |
| Forbes, W. S. & Co. | Lander, W. | Fraser, J. |
| Garrick, R. | McWilliam, D. | Fraser, John. |
| Gould, G. | | Wallace, E. C. |

Registered Letters.

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 018736 of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Sumbhoo Pandurung, and last endorsed to Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal (Bombay), and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

H. M. RERTON, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat.

BALAGHAT,
The 18th January 1879. }

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos 031705 of 4 per cent. of 1871-55 for Rs. 1,000, and 093935 of 4 per cent. of 1872, for Rs. 500, both originally standing in the names of J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, G. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

R. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF,
16, Strand Road.

NOTICE.

The public is warned against negotiating the following Government Securities at present known to belong to the estate of my paternal uncle, late Juggo Persad Mookerjee, of Bhuddereally, Zillah Hooghli, who did not endorse them to any body.

The payment of interest and transfer of the Securities have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta.

Any person negotiating these Securities at it at their risk, subjecting to future suits:—

| No. | Description. | Rate of Interest. | Amount. |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 007992 | of 1872 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. .. | Rs. 500 |
| 008319 | " | " ... | 2,000 |
| 008829 | " | " ... | 1,000 |
| 008830 | " | " ... | 1,000 |
| TOTAL Rs. ... | | | 4,500 |

TARA PRASANA MOOKERJEE,
Head Clerk, Nepal Residency,
and legal heir to the estate of
Juggo Persad Mookerjee.

NEPAL RESIDENCY,
The 1st January 1879. }



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th January, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1879.

THE STAMP ACT, 1879.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Short title. | 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Stamp Act, 1879." |
| Local extent. | It extends to the whole of British India; And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1879. |
| Commencement. | |
| Repeal of enactments. | 2. On and after that day, the Acts specified in the third schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules made under the General Stamp Act, 1869, and then in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder. And all references made to the General Stamp Act, 1869, in enactments passed subse- |

quently thereto, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1.) "Banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:

(2.) "Bill of exchange" includes a hundí:

(3.) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a vessel or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver the same at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated:

(4.) "Bond" means—

(a) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be;

(b) any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(c) any instrument so attested whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

(5.) "Chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after this Act comes into

force, chargeable under this Act, and, as applied to any other instrument, chargeable under the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or, where several persons executed the instrument at different times, first executed:

(6.) "Cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a banker and payable on demand:

(7.) "Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue: in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sind and the limits of the town of Bombay, a Revenue Commissioner: in Sind, the Commissioner: in the Panjáb, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

(8.) "Collector" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and, without those limits, the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer whom the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

(9.) "Conveyance" means any instrument by which property (whether moveable or immoveable) is transferred on sale:

(10.) "Duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means stamped, or written upon paper bearing an impressed stamp, in accordance with the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed:

(11.) "Instrument of partition" means any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority:

(12.) "Lease" means a lease of immoveable property and includes also

(a) a pattá,

(b) a kabúliyat or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy or pay or deliver rent for, immoveable property,

(c) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let, and

(d) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is granted:

(13.) "Mortgage-deed" includes every instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers, or creates, to or in favour of another, a right over specified property:

(14.) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

(15.) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event:

It includes a life-policy:

(16.) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to Court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act in the stead of the person executing it:

(17.) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whereby any money or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or whereby any other moveable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person:

(18.) "Schedule" means a schedule to this Act annexed:

(19.) "Settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition in writing, of moveable or immoveable property, made—

(a) in consideration of marriage,

(b) for the purpose of distributing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or

(c) for any religious or charitable purpose:

It includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition:

(20.) "Vessel" means anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

(21.) "Written" and "writing" include every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper.

4. The schedules and everything therein contained shall be read and construed as part of this Act.

Schedules to be read as part of Act.

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to duty.

5. Subject to the exemptions contained in the second schedule, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in the first schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say:—

(a) every instrument mentioned in the first schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the first day of April 1879;

(b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and

(c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in the first schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India, and is received in British India.

6. Where, in the case of any sale, lease, mortgage or settlement, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed for the conveyance, lease, mortgage or settlement in the first schedule, and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that schedule.

The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments so employed shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the principal instrument.

7. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Act.

Subject to the provisions of the first clause of this section, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in the first schedule shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties; but nothing herein contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

8. The Governor General in Council may, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

(b) cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

B.—Of Stamps and the Mode of using them.

9. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps

(a) according to the provisions herein contained, or

(b) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct.

The rules made under this section may, among other matters, regulate—

(1) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used,

(2) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of stamps which may be used,

(3) in the case of hundis—the size of the paper on which they are written.

10. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely:—

(a) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets;

(b) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(c) entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of a High Court;

(d) notarial acts; and

(e) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations.

11. Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty and which has been executed by any person, shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again,

and whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

12. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp, shall be written in such manner, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

13. No second instrument chargeable with duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which an instrument chargeable with duty has already been written: provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payment or delivery of which is secured thereby.

14. Every instrument written in contravention of section twelve or thirteen, shall be deemed to be unstamped.

15. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made in writing to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first-mentioned instrument in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe.

C.—Of the Time of stamping Instruments.

16. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in British India shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

17. Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of British India, and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it has been first received in British India; or, where such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Collector, and he shall stamp the same, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

18. The first holder in British India of any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or payment, or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in British India, affix thereto the proper stamp and cancel the same:

Provided that if, at the time any such bill, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in British India, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section eleven, and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the time required by this Act, such stamp shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled. But nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any penalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp.

D.—Of Valuations for duty.

19. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of an amount expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, francs or dollars, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the following scale:

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees:

One hundred francs are equivalent to forty rupees:

One Mexican or China dollar is equivalent to two rupees four annas.

20. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money expressed in any other foreign or colonial currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

21. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

22. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, rate of exchange or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it shall, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

23. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

24. Where any property is transferred to any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject to the payment of such debt, either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty.

25. Where an instrument is executed to secure the payment of an annuity, or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument, or the consideration for such conveyance (as the case may be), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be—

(a) where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(b) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance; and

(c) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years next after the date of such instrument or conveyance.

26. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be, or (in the case of an instrument executed before this Act comes into force) could not have been, ascertained, at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient.

27. The consideration (if any) and all other facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument. facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

28. (a.) Where any property has been contracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole, and is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts by different instruments, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, so that a distinct consideration for each separate part is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of such distinct consideration.

(b.) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole, by two or more persons jointly, or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased, for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.

(c.) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person, and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration for the sale by the original purchaser to the sub-purchaser.

(d.) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the whole, or any part, thereof, to any other person or persons, and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons in parts, the conveyance of each part sold to a sub-purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the consideration paid by such sub-pur-

chaser, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration, and the conveyance of the residue (if any) of such property to the original purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the excess of the original consideration over the aggregate of the considerations paid by the sub-purchasers:

Provided that the duty on such last mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than one rupee.

(e.) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration paid by him, and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable with a duty equal to that which would be chargeable on a conveyance for the consideration obtained by such original seller; or where such duty would exceed five rupees, with a duty of five rupees.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

29. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(a) in the case of any instrument described in numbers 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 24, 28, 29, 30, 44, 53, 51, 55, 57 and 60 (a) and (b) of the first schedule—by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

(b) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured:

(c) in the case of a conveyance—by the grantee: in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee:

(d) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor:

(e) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein, or when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue-authority, in such proportion as such authority directs:

(f) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares: and

(g) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AS TO STAMPS.

30. When any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable:

and may for that purpose require to be furnished with an abstract of the instrument, and also with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the

duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such abstract and evidence have been furnished accordingly :

Provided that no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an enquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and every person by whom any such evidence is furnished shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty he may have incurred under this Act by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

31. When an instrument brought to the Collector under section thirty is in his opinion one of a description chargeable with duty and

(a) the Collector determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(b) the duty determined by the Collector under section thirty, or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined, has been paid,

the Collector shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

When such instrument is in his opinion not chargeable with duty, the Collector shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped, or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped :

Nothing in this section shall authorize the Collector to endorse—

any instrument executed or first executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution or first execution (as the case may be);

any instrument executed or first executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in British India; or

any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

32. Every payment of a fee under section thirty shall be made in stamps, or cash, as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct.

Payment of fees under section 30 how made.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

33. Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and

every person in charge of a public office except an officer of Police,

before whom any instrument chargeable in his opinion with duty is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a criminal Court to examine or impound any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act :

Provided also that, in the case of a Judge of a High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

The Local Government may from time to time, in cases of doubt, determine who shall be deemed to be, for the purpose of this section, persons in charge of public offices.

34. No instrument chargeable with duty shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped :

Provided that—

1st, any such instrument, not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion ;

2nd, nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a criminal Court other than a proceeding under chapter forty or chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates Act ;

3rd, when an instrument has been admitted in evidence, such admission shall not, except as provided in section fifty, be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

35. When the person impounding an instrument under section thirty-three has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence upon payment of a penalty as provided by section thirty-four, he shall send to the Collector an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of the duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Collector, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Collector.

36. When a copy of an instrument is sent to a Collector under the first paragraph of section thirty-five, he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf, refund any portion of the penalty in excess of five rupees which has been paid in respect of such instrument, or

when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section twelve, or section thirteen, he may refund the whole penalty so paid.

37. When the Collector impounds any instrument under section thirty-three, or receives any instrument sent to him under the second clause of section thirty-five, he shall adopt the following procedure :—

(a.) If he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and shall upon application made to him in this behalf deliver such instrument to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct.

(b.) If the Collector is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five rupees ; or if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, then such penalty, not less than five rupees and not more than ten times the amount of such duty or portion, as he thinks fit :

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section twelve or section thirteen, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this section.

Every certificate under clause (a) of this section shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

38. If any instrument chargeable with duty and which is not duly stamped is produced by any person of his own motion before the Collector within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Collector the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped, and offers to pay to the Collector the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Collector is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections thirty-three and thirty-seven, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

39. When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section thirty-four, section thirty-seven or section

thirty-eight, the person admitting such instrument in evidence, or the Collector (as the case may be), shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or (as the case may be) the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct :

Provided that no instrument which has been admitted in evidence upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-four shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Collector has certified that its further detention is necessary and has not cancelled such certificate :

Provided also that nothing in this section shall affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 144, clause 3.

40. The payment of a penalty under this chapter in respect of an instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp-law in respect of such instrument :

But no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such a penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Collector that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

41. When any duty or penalty has been paid, under section thirty-four, section thirty-seven or section thirty-eight, by any person in respect of an instrument, and by agreement, or under the provisions of section twenty-nine or any other enactment in force at the time such instrument was executed, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid ; and for the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under section thirty-nine shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

42. When any penalty is paid under section thirty-four or thirty-seven, the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such penalty wholly or in part.

43. If any instrument sent to a Collector under the second paragraph of section thirty-five be lost, destroyed or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be

made at the expense of such first-mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

44. When any bill of exchange or promissory note chargeable with the duty of ~~the~~ anna, or any cheque, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided may pay the sum payable upon such bill, note or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid.

But nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty he may have incurred in relation to such bill, note or cheque.

CHAPTER V.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

45. If any Collector acting under section thirty, Procedure where Collector feels doubt as to duty chargeable. section thirty-seven or section thirty-eight feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, and such Authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, and he shall proceed to assess and charge the duty (if any) in conformity with such decision.

46. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may state any case referred to it under section forty-five or otherwise coming to its notice and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council—to the High Court of Judicature at Madras or Bombay as the case may be: if it arises in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh—to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces: if it arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab—to the Chief Court of the Panjab: if it arises in the Central Provinces—to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; and if it arises in any other part of British India—to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

47. If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue-Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

48. The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded: and it shall send to the Revenue-Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue-Authority shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

49. If any Court other than a Court mentioned in section forty-six feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under the first proviso to section thirty-four, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court or Chief Court to which, if he were the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, he would under section forty-six refer the same, and such Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section forty-six, and send a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

References made under this section, when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and when made by any subordinate Revenue Court shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

50. When any Court in the exercise of civil or revenue jurisdiction makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section thirty-four, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Collector, take such order into consideration; and if it is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section thirty-four, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

When any declaration has been recorded under this section, the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Collector and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument; and thereupon the Collector may, notwithstanding anything contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under section thirty-nine, or in section forty, prosecute any person for any offence against the stamp-law which the Collector considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which according to the determination of such

Court was payable in respect of the instrument under section thirty-four is paid to the Collector, unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty :

Provided also that, except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section thirty-nine.

CHAPTER VI.

ALLOWANCES FOR SPOILED STAMPS AND STAMPS NO LONGER REQUIRED.

51. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely :—

(a.) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person :

(b.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of his hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negotiated, issued or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner, and which, being a bill of exchange or cheque, has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon :

(c.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note :

(d.) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say :—

- (1) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found by a competent Court to be absolutely void in law from the beginning :
- (2) an instrument executed by any person, but afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended :
- (3) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which, by reason of the death of any person, by whom it is necessary that it

should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form prescribed :

- (4) an instrument executed by any party thereto which, for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended :
- (5) an instrument executed by any party thereto which, by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose :
- (6) an instrument executed by any party thereto which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped :
- (7) an instrument executed by any party thereto which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped :

Provided that in the case of an executed instrument—

- (a) such instrument is given up to be cancelled :
- (b) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent out of British India, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in British India :

Provided also that, in the case of stamped paper not having an executed instrument written thereon, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid.

52. When any person has inadvertently used, for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Act, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty, or when any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section fourteen owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provi-

sions of section twelve, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

53. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps, the Collector may give in lieu thereof (a) other stamps of the same description and value, or, (b) if required, and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value, or (c) at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

54. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by such person with a *bona fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full price thereof, and that it was so purchased within the period of six months next preceeding the date on which it is so delivered.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

55. The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules consistent herewith for regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

56. The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent herewith to carry out generally the purposes of this Act.

57. All powers to make appointments, rules and orders conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

All rules made under this Act other than rules made under section fifty-five shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and all rules made under section fifty-five shall be published in the local Gazette. All rules published as required by this section shall, upon such publication, have the force of law.

58. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in amount, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value shall, on demand

by the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

59. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under any enactment for the time being in force relating to Court-fees.

60. Every Local Government shall cause Act to be carefully translated into the principal vernacular languages of the territories administered by it. A full alphabetical index shall be added to every such translation, and the translation and index shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

CHAPTER VIII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

61. Any person drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped,

any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, and

any person voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees :

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section thirty-four, section thirty-seven or section fifty, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

62. Any person required by section eleven to cancel an adhesive stamp and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

63. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, (a) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section twenty-seven to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth, or

(b) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits, fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

64. Any person who, being required under section fifty-eight to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same, or who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

65. Every person who—

(a) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any contract of insurance, and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance; or

(b) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

66. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

67. Whoever, with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made, and whoever, knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same,

and whoever, with the like intent, practises or for other devices to defraud the revenue, is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Act or any other law for the time being in force,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

68. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section fifty-five, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

69. No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Act, or the General Stamp Act, 1869, or any Act thereby repealed, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally, or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

70. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

71. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any district or Presidency-town in which such instrument is found, as well as in any district or Presidency-town in which such offence might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

72. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act, or the rules made under it:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

SCHEDULE I.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|---|
| 1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession | One anna. |
| 2. ADMINISTRATION-BOND | The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14). |
| ADOPTION DEED | See <i>Instrument, No. 38.</i> |
| 3. AFFIDAVIT or declaration in writing on oath or affirmation made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath | One rupee. |
| See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 1).</i> | |
| 4. AGREEMENT TO LEASE | The same duty as a Lease (No. 39). |
| 5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT | (a.) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange |
| | One anna. |
| | (b.) Whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the right so relinquished |
| See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 2).</i> | Four annas. |
| | (c.) If not otherwise provided for by this Act... .. |
| 6. APPOINTMENT, in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being Will | Eight annas. |
| 7. APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit | Fifteen rupees. |
| See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 3 & 1).</i> | |
| APPRENTICESHIP DEED | See <i>Instrument, No. 31.</i> |
| 8. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY | Twenty-five rupees. |

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|
| 11. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, &c.— <i>contd.</i> | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of such bill or note. |
| 12. BILL OF LADING | Four annas. If a Bill of Lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set. |
| <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 7).</i> | |
| (When the amount or value secured does not exceed | Rs. 10 Two annas. |
| 13. BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Act) | When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 10, but does not exceed 50 Four annas. |
| <i>See Administration-Bond (No. 2), Customs-Bond (No. 24), Indemnity-Bond (No. 28), Security-Bond (No. 14).</i> | |
| When such amount or value exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed | 100 Eight annas. |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 8).</i> | |
| and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of | Rs. 100 |
| up to | 1,000 Eight annas. |
| and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of | 1,000 Two rupees eight annas. |
| 14. BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money received by virtue thereof ... | (a.) When the amount secured does not 1,000 The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). (b.) In any other case ... Five rupees. |
| <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 8 and 12).</i> | |
| 15. BOTTOMRY-BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). |
| 16. CERTIFICATE OF SALE, granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue-officer ... | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|---|
| 17. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association ... | ... \| One anna. |
| 18. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer ... | ... \| One rupee. |
| 19. CHEQUE, for an amount exceeding twenty rupees ... | ... \| One anna. |
| 20. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of licence, for the benefit of his creditors ... | ... in rupees. |
| 21. CONVEYANCE, not being a TRANSFER mentioned in No. 60. { <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II, (Nos. 5 and 17).</i> | <div>When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed</div> <div>Rs. 50 Eight annas.</div> <div>When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed...</div> <div>100 One rupee.</div> <div>For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to ...</div> <div>1,000 One rupee.</div> <div>and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of ..</div> <div>1,000 Five rupees,</div> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|---|
| CO-PARTNERSHIP... See <i>Instrument, No. 32.</i> | |
| 22. COPY OR EXTRACT, certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to Court-fees ... | (a.) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee. ... (b.) In any other case ... |
| See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 9 and 10).</i> | Eight annas. |
| 23. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid ... | (a.) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee. ... (b.) In any other case ... |
| 24. CUSTOMS-BOND ... | The same duty as is payable on the original. One rupee. |
| 25. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property, when made by any writing not being a will ... | The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14). Fifteen rupees. |
| 26. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees ... | One anna. |
| DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS ... DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ... DUPLICATE ... | See <i>Instrument, No. 29.</i> See <i>Instrument, No. 33.</i> See <i>Counterpart, No. 23.</i> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|--|-----|--|
| 27. ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKÍL OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent ... | In the case of an Advocate or Vakíl | | Five hundred rupees. |
| | In the case of an Attorney | ... | Two hundred and fifty rupees. |
| <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 11).</i> | | | |
| EXCHANGE ... | <i>See Instrument, No. 35.</i> | | |
| EXTRACT ... | <i>See Copy, No. 22.</i> | | |
| FURTHER CHARGE ... | <i>See Instrument, No. 30.</i> | | |
| GIFT ... | <i>See Instrument, No. 36.</i> | | |
| 28. INDEMNITY-BOND ... | | ... | The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14). |
| INSPECTORSHIP-DEED | <i>See Composition-deed, No. 20.</i> | | |
| 29. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property ... | (a.) When such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument. | | The same duty as a Bill of Exchange (No. 11 (b)) for the amount secured. |
| | (b.) When such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument. | | Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange (No. 11 (b)) for the amount secured. |
| 30. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY ... | (a.) When the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 44, clause (a), of this schedule. | | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such instrument. |
| | (b.) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 44, clause (b), of this schedule. | | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such instrument. |
| 31. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship (No. 9 of this schedule) ... | | ... | Five rupees. |
| <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 12 (c)).</i> | | | |
| 32. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP ... | | ... | Ten rupees. |
| 33. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ... | | ... | Five rupees. |
| 34. INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage ... | | ... | One rupee. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|---|
| 35. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property ... | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument. |
| 36. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT (OTHER THAN A SETTLEMENT OR WILL) ... | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument. |
| 37. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of the value of the property divided as set forth in such instrument. |
| 38. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT ... | Ten rupees. |
| INSURANCE ... See <i>Policy, No. 49.</i> | |
| 39. LEASE. See <i>Agreement to lease (No. 4).</i> See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 13).</i> | <div>(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease purports to be for a term—</div> <div> of less than one year ... The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease. </div> <div> of not less than one year, but not more than three years ... The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the average annual rent reserved. </div> <div> exceeding three years ... The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved. </div> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|
| <p>39. LEASE,—<i>contd.</i> See <i>Agreement to lease</i> (No. 4). See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II</i> (No. 13).</p> | <p>(b) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...</p> <p>(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved...</p> <p>(d) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved ...</p> |
| <p>40. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company, or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company ...</p> | <p>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.</p> <p>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.</p> <p>The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered : Provided that, when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.</p> |
| <p>41. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn ...</p> | <p>One anna.</p> <p>One anna.</p> |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|--|
| 42. LETTER OF LI-CENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion ... | Ten rupees |
| 13 MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY ... | Fifteen rupees. |
| 44. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 14, No. 15, No. 29 or No. 30 of this schedule | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 24) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed. |
| See Exemptions, Schedule II, No. 12, and A 14 (b) | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such deed |
| 45. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public ... | One rupee. |
| 46. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ... | One anna. |

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 47. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ... | | | | Eight annas. | | | |
| PARTITION ... See <i>Instrument, No. 27.</i> | | | | | | | |
| PARTNERSHIP ... See <i>Instrument, Nos. 32 and 33.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 48. PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India ... | | | | One hundred rupees. | | | |
| | | | | If drawn singly. | | If drawn in duplicate, for each part. | |
| | | | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | |
| 49. POLICY OF INSURANCE ... <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 14 (a)).</i> | { | (a). In the case of Sea-insurance— | | | | | |
| | | When the amount insured does not exceed ... Rs. 1,000 | | 0 4 0 | | 0 2 0 | |
| | | And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... Rs. 1,000 | | 0 1 0 | | 0 2 0 | |
| | | (b). In the case of any other insurance— | | | | | |
| | | When the amount insured does not exceed ... Rs. 1,000 | | 0 6 0 | | 0 3 0 | |
| | | And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... Rs. 1,000 | | 0 6 0 | | 0 3 0 | |
| 50. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY, not being a proxy chargeable under No. 51. ... | | | | Eight annas. | | | |
| { (a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction ... | | | | | | | |
| { (b) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a) ... | | | | One rupee. | | | |

SCHEDULE I—continued

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT

PROFIT STAMP-DUTY

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 50 POWER-OF-ATTOR-NELY, not being a proxy chargeable under No 51— <i>could</i> | { (c) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally (d) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally (e) In any other case | Five rupees Ten rupees One rupee for each person authorized |
|--|---|---|

Option—For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.

PROMISSORY NOTE See *bill of exchange* A 11

PROTEST that I do hereby declare in writing made by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting in such a manner the document is full of exchange or promissory note

See *Notarial Act*, No 10

PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP that is to say, my declaration of the particular charges drawn up by him with a view to the discharge of the cargo and circulation of every bond and every declaration in writing made by him in consequence of the consignment of the cargo on board the ship when such declaration is made by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting in such

See A

51 PROXY (my witness) my person to ~~act~~ at my residence or

(1) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable

(2) Municipal Commissioners

(3) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution

...

One rupee

SCHEDULE I—continued.

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | | | | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|--|-----------------------|---|---------------|--|
| 52. RECEIPT FOR ANY MONEY OR OTHER PROPERTY THE AMOUNT OR VALUE OF WHICH EXCEEDS TWENTY RUPEES | ... | ... | .. | One anna. |
| • See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 15). | | | | |
| 53. RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY | ... | { (a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed | Rs. ... 1,000 | The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the re-conveyance. |
| | | { (b.) In any other case | ... | Ten rupees. |
| 54. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property | ... | { (a.) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed | 1,000 | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount or value as set forth in the release. |
| | | { (b.) In any other case | ... | Five rupees. |
| 55. RESPONDENTIA-BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination | ... | ... | ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). |
| 56. REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property by any instrument other than a will | ... | ... | ... | Ten rupees. |
| 57. SETTLEMENT | ... | ... | ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement. |
| 58. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel | ... | ... | ... | One anna. |
| SPECIFICATION | See Petition, No. 48. | | | |

SCHEDULE I—concluded

| DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. | PROPER STAMP-DUTY. |
|---|--|
| 59. SURRENDER OF LEASE <i>See Exemption Schedule II (No. 16).</i> | (a.) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees ... The duty with which such lease is chargeable. (b.) In any other case ... Five rupees. |
| 60. TRANSFER <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 17).</i> | (a.) Of shares in a Company or Association ... One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21). (b.) Of any interest secured by a Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance — 1. If the duty on such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five rupees ... The duty with which such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable. 2. In any other case ... Five rupees. (c.) Of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, section 31 ... Ten rupees. (d.) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration ... Five rupees. |
| TRUST ... <i>See Declaration, No. 25. Revocation, No. 56.</i> | |
| VALUATION ... <i>See Appraisal, No. 7.</i> | |
| 61. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be ... | Four annas. |

SCHEDULE II.

INSTRUMENTS EXEMPTED FROM STAMP-DUTY.

1. Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—
 - (a) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;
 - (b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or
 - (c) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.
2. Agreement or memorandum of agreement—
 - (a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 46 of schedule I;
 - (b) for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that Province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner;
 - (c) made by raiyats for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - (d) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;
 - (e) made regarding the occupancy of land denoted by a survey-number, and the payment of revenue therefor, under Bombay Act I of 1865;
 - (f) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.
3. Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.
4. Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.
5. Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No. XX of 1817, section 5.
6. Award under Bombay Act VI of 1873, section 81, or Bombay Act III of 1874, section 18.
7. Bill of lading, when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.
8. Bond when executed by—
 - (a) the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - (b) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with Bengal Act III of 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
 - (c) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.
9. Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.
10. Copy of registration of emigrants furnished under section 27 or section 29 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.
11. Entry—
 - (a) of an advocate, vakíl or attorney on the roll of any High Court, when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court established by Royal Charter;
 - (b) on the roll of any High Court, as an attorney, if an articled clerk bound as such before this Act comes into force.
12. Instruments—
 - (a) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;
 - (b) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by virtue thereof;
 - (c) of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under Act XIX of 1850 or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.

13. Leases and Counterparts—

- (a) Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 ;
- (b) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees ;
- (c) Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.

14. Letter—

- (a) of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance :

Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.

- (b) of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

15. Receipt—

- (a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under this schedule, No. 18, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured ;
- (b) for any payment of money without consideration ;
- (c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of inām lands ;
- (d) for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity ;
- (e) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity ;
- (f) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity ;
- (g) given by a headman or lambardār for land-revenue or taxes collected by him ;
- (h) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for :

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for ;

Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

16. Surrender of lease when such lease is exempted from duty.

17. Transfers by endorsement—

- (a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note ;
- (b) of a bill of lading ;
- (c) of a policy of insurance ;
- (d) of mortgages of rate and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India ;
- (e) of securities of the Government of India ;
- (f) of a warrant for goods (No. 61 of schedule I).

General Exemption.

18. Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.

SCHEDULE III.

ACTS REPEALED.

| Number and year | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------|---|--|
| XX of 1817 ... | Copyright | In section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty." |
| X of 1866 ... | The Indian Companies Act ... | In section eleven, the words "shall bear the same stamp as if it were a deed, and." In section sixteen, the words "they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed." |
| XVIII of 1869 ... | The General Stamp Act ... | The whole. |
| VII of 1871 ... | The Indian Emigration Act | In sections twenty-seven and twenty-nine, the words "which shall not require a stamp." |
| XIX of 1873 ... | The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873. | In section one hundred and eighty-three, the words "stamped or." |
| II of 1874 ... | The Administrator General's Act. | In section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten rupees and." |
| IX of 1874 ... | The European Vagrancy Act | In section seventeen, the words "may be on unstamped paper and." |
| XV of 1876 ... | Bombay Municipal Debentures | In section two, the words "and no such indorsement shall be chargeable with any stamp-duty." |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th January, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee.

No. 1 of 1879.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the Coast-light dues paid under the provisions of Act No. XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*) and to render chargeable with such dues certain vessels which are not now so chargeable; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the "Burma Coast-lights Act, 1879;"

Local extent. It extends to the territories respectively administered by the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioners of British Burma and the Andamans.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of Her Majesty, or the Government of India, or to any vessel of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State.

2. Act No. XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*) and section 77 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, are hereby repealed.

But any appointment made under the said Act No. XIII of 1867 shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Customs-Collector" means a Customs-Collector or appointed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and includes any person appointed by the Local Government by name or in virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Customs-Collector under this Act at any port:

"Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property:

"Master," when used in relation to any vessel, means any person (except a Pilot or Harbour Master) having for the time being the charge or control of such vessel:

"Voyage" means the whole distance between a vessel's place of departure and her final place of arrival; but the return of a vessel from any place shall, notwithstanding the terms of any charter party, be deemed a distinct voyage.

Coast-light Dues.

4. A toll, hereinafter called "Coast-light dues," shall be paid in respect of every vessel of the burden of fifty tons and upwards making any voyage mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, at the rate of one anna six pie per ton of burden:

Provided that such vessel sails from or enters during the course of, or at the termination of, any such voyage a port in British India.

5. The said toll shall become due and payable—

(a) in the case of a vessel clearing out of a port in British India upon any such voyage previous to the grant of any port-clearance;

(b) in the case of a vessel entering a port in British India in the course, or at the termination, of any such voyage, immediately upon her entering such port:

Provided that the said toll shall not be levied more than once on any vessel in the course of the same voyage.

6. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or raise the rate of Coast-light dues, in respect of all vessels or any particular class of vessels:

Provided that such rate shall not in any case exceed the rate fixed by section four.

7. The Customs-Collector shall collect the Coast-light dues;

and shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, setting forth the name of his office, the port at which the Coast-light dues are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment is made.

8. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival within a port of any vessel chargeable with Coast-light dues, the master of such vessel shall give notice of such arrival to the Customs-Collector.

9. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel chargeable with Coast-light dues, the following rules shall be observed:—

(a.)—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Customs-Collector may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of her register, to produce such register for inspection. If any such owner, Master or other person neglects or refuses to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Customs-Collector as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such Coast-light dues are payable, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Customs-Collector may cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

(b.)—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act No. X of 1841, or Act No. XI of 1850, or under any other law for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof fails to satisfy the Customs-Collector as to what is her true tonnage according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Customs-Collector shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode of measurement, to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

Explanation.—In this section “owner” includes any agent to whom the vessel referred to is consigned.

10. If the Master of any vessel refuses or neglects to pay to the Customs-Collector on demand by him the amount of any dues or expenses payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, the Customs-Collector may distrain or arrest such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount of such dues or expenses is paid;

and in case any part of such dues or expenses, or of the costs of the distress or arrest, or of the keeping of the same, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest so made, the Customs-Collector may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy such dues, expenses and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

11. The officer of Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such port-clearance until her Master, or some other person, has paid, or secured to the satisfaction of such officer, the amount of all dues, expenses and costs with which such vessel is chargeable under this Act, and of any fine to which any person is liable for anything done by him in contravention of this Act.

12. The Master of any vessel departing from or entering any port in British India upon, or in the course of, or at the termination of, any voyage, shall, upon the demand of the Customs-Collector, specify upon what voyage he is or has been bound.

13. If the Master of any vessel evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of any Coast-light dues, expenses or costs payable in respect of such vessel under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Determination of Disputes under Act.

14. If any dispute arises as to whether any vessel is chargeable with any Coast-light dues, expenses or costs under this Act, or as to the amount of such dues, expenses or costs, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by any Magistrate exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by a Presidency Magistrate; and the decision of such Magistrate shall be final.

Maulmain and Bassein Port-dues.

15. The port-due leviable under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in either of the ports of Maulmain and Bassein, shall, to the extent of one anna six pie, be applicable in the first place to defray the expenses of maintaining the existing port-lights of British Burma.

Prosecutions under other Laws.

16. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same act or omission.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

1. A voyage to or from Chittagong or any place west of the longitude of Chittagong—

(a) from or to any port in British Burma; or

(b) from or to Port Blair, or any place east of the longitude of Mergui, by a route passing between the northern extremity of the Andaman Islands and the coast of British Burma.

2. A voyage to or from any port in British Burma—

from or to any other port in British Burma

Except voyages to or from Moulmein from or to Tavoy or Mergui, or to or from Tavoy from or to Mergui.

3. A voyage to or from Rangoon and any port in British Burma west of the longitude of Rangoon—

from or to any place east of Mergui.

4. A voyage to or from any port in British Burma other than Tavoy and Mergui—

from or to Port Blair.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present coast-light dues of one anna per ton levied under section 3 of Act XIII of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal*) have been found insufficient to pay a fair rate of interest on the capital expended on the lights which at present exist on the coast of British Burma and provide for their maintenance. Moreover, the recent total destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house will immediately entail a large expenditure. It has therefore been determined to raise the present coast-light dues from one anna per ton to one anna six pie and to subject to the dues vessels making certain voyages not mentioned in the Act but in the course of which they benefit by the lights. These voyages are—

- (a) voyages from ports in British Burma to Chittagong and places west of Chittagong;
- (b) voyages from Chittagong to ports in British Burma;
- (c) voyages by certain routes to or from Chittagong and places west of Chittagong (except Calcutta) from or to Port Blair and places east of Mergui;
- (d) voyages from places east of Mergui to Rangoon and from Rangoon and ports in British Burma west of Rangoon to places east of Mergui;
- (e) voyages to or from any port in British Burma other than Tavoy and Mergui from or to Port Blair.

2. The Bill repeals Act XIII of 1867 (which has already been amended) and re-enacts it in a

simpler form, with the requisite alterations in respect of the coast-light dues and with some changes in wording and arrangement.

WHITLEY STOKES.

The 14th January, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th January, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 3 of 1879.

A Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Hackney-Carriage Act, 1879,"

Commencement.

and it shall come into force at once;

but nothing herein contained shall affect any power conferred by any law relating to municipalities.

Saving.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Hackney-carriage" means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of human beings, which is kept, or offered, or plies, for hire, and

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee, or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force.

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-

Western Provinces and the municipalities, Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively.

When this Act has been so applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may from time to time make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation and control of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when sanctioned and published by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, have the force of law.

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind any such rule.

4. The Local Government of any of the said territories may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any military cantonment situated in the territory administered by it, and

the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any place in India, but not in British India, in which British troops are cantoned.

What rules under sections 3 and 4 may provide for.

5. The rules to be made under section three or section four may, among other matters,

(a) direct that no hackney-carriage, or no hackney-carriage of a particular description, shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered, for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf;

(b) direct that no person shall act as driver of a hackney-carriage except under a license granted in that behalf;

(c) provide for the issue of the licenses referred to in clauses (a) and (b), prescribe the conditions (if any) on which such licenses shall be granted, and fix the fees (if any) to be paid therefor;

(d) regulate the description of animals, harness, and other things to be used with licensed carriages, and the condition in which such carriages, and the animals, harness, and other things used therewith, shall be kept;

(e) provide for the inspection of the premises on which any such carriages, animals, harness, and other things are kept;

(f) fix the time for which such licenses shall continue in force and the events (if any) upon which within such time they shall be subject to revocation or suspension;

(g) determine the times at which, and the circumstances under which, any person keeping a hackney-carriage shall be bound to let such carriage to any person requiring the same, and any driver of a hackney-carriage, being with such carriage in a public place, shall be bound to go with any person desirous of hiring such carriage;

(h) appoint places or stands for hackney-carriages and prohibit such carriages waiting for hire except at such places;

(i) limit the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney-carriage; and

(j) limit the number of persons, and the weight of property, which may be conveyed by any such carriage.

6. Any person breaking any rule made under this Act shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

7. The amount of any fees received, and the amount of any expenses incurred, by any Committee giving effect to this Act shall respectively be credited and debited to the Municipal Fund, and in any cantonment where there is a Cantonment Fund, to such Fund.

8. If any dispute arises between the hirer of any hackney-carriage and the owner or driver of such carriage as to the amount of the fare payable by such hirer under any rule made under this Act, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by a Magistrate or bench of Magistrates, and the decision of such Magistrate or bench shall be final.

When any such dispute is heard by a bench, any difference of opinion arising between the members of such bench shall be settled in the same manner as differences of opinion arising between such members in the trial of criminal cases.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE want of a law to regulate hackney-carriages in towns and cantonments in the interior of India has long been felt, and has lately been pressed upon the notice of the Government of India by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The present Bill has been prepared to supply this want in the case of municipalities in those parts of India which have not local Legislatures, and in all cantonments, whether in British India or in Native States.

3. It gives power to the Municipal Committee, in the case of a municipality, and to the Local Government, in the case of a cantonment, to make rules (subject, in the former case, to the sanction of the Local Government, and in the latter, to that of the Governor General in Council) to ensure that carriages offered for hire, and the animals and harness used with them, shall be in proper condition; that fit persons shall be employed as drivers; that the fares charged shall be reasonable, and that the carriages shall not be over-laden.

4. It further provides that breach of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and that disputes between the hirer and owner of a carriage, as to the amount of a fare, shall be determinable by a Magistrate.

T. H. THORNTON.

The 20th January, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th JANUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras prospects are reported to be fair in most districts; extraordinary drought prevails in the Tinnevely district. No material change has taken place in the Bombay Presidency, where local damage from rats and locusts still continues. The *rabi* is likely to be good. In Mysore matters are satisfactory as before, and prices continue to fall. No rain has yet fallen in the Central Provinces, and in the Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore districts prospects are gloomy; in other districts they are still on the whole fair. The report from Berar mentions clear weather and gives a favourable account of the spring crop. Central India and Rajputana exhibit no change; in the former prices are rising, and in the latter rain is needed, especially in Ajmere. In Bengal slight rain has fallen only in Chittagong and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and it is much wanted in other places; frost has done much damage in the Patna division and in Palamow, but otherwise the *rabi* crops are generally fairly good; large exportations continue and prices remain high. Prospects are satisfactory in Assam and also in British Burma. In the last named province, although the general health is good, there has been slight cholera in some parts of Thonkwa, Henzada, Mergui, and Bassein, where, too, there is cattle disease. The reports from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab repeat the complaint of want of rain, of which unfortunately there appears to be no prospect at present. There has been clear bright weather in almost every part of India. The failure of the winter rains in the north up to the present time is certainly unfortunate, but there is no reason as yet to entertain any apprehension of extensive injury to the spring crop.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Madras—(Jan. 29th) | | |
| Kistna (Jan. 25th) | Nil | Rice 9'38, <i>cholum</i> 15'13, <i>raggi</i> 16'93, <i>cumboo</i> 15'09; fever general; cholera and smallpox in some taluks; 1'7 feet water over anicut; pulse crops suffering from insects and want of rain; <i>varig</i> in ear in Repalli and Bapatla taluks. |
| Kurnool (" ") | ... | Rice 9'87, <i>cholum</i> 16'49, <i>raggi</i> 20'47, <i>cumboo</i> 17'84; fever prevalent; season favourable; white <i>cholum</i> , cotton, Bengal gram, wheat and gram in good condition. |
| Tanjore (" ") | 44 (average of 8 stations); nil in others. | Rice 9'24, <i>cholum</i> 12'87, <i>raggi</i> 16'69, <i>cumboo</i> 13'45; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches almost dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, and in parts suffer; harvest of <i>kattalai</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>varagu</i> , <i>dal</i> , &c., outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|---|---|
| Madras—continued. | | |
| Madura (Jan. 25th) | 08 in Madura; <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 9·31, <i>cholum</i> 14·58, <i>raggi</i> 17·87, <i>cumboo</i> 17·16. |
| Malabar (" ") | 49 (average of 2 stations); <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 9·94, <i>raggi</i> 15·60; prices of rice fallen in Calicut, Wynaad, Palghaut and Ponany, stationary elsewhere; cholera slight in Kurambranad, Ernad, and Cochin; small-pox in 5 taluks; cattle disease slight in Calicut and Ernad; harvesting of second crop in progress. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects fair in most districts; drought in Tinnevely reported extraordinary. |
| Bombay—(Jan. 29th) | | |
| <i>Sind—</i> | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | River on 25th 3 feet 2 inches, last year 7 feet 11 inches. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Locusts have re-appeared, no damage. |
| Upper Sind Frontier... | ... | Weather cold; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; crops in much need of rain; prices of food grains very high; cattle disease prevalent. |
| <i>Guzerat—</i> | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Locusts to a certain extent in Dhandhuka; remaining crops in other talukas continue well. |
| Panch Mahals ... | ... | Locusts damaged wheat and pulse crops in some villages. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Crops and public health good. |
| Surat ... | ... | No change. |
| Broach ... | ... | Weather fine; public health good except in Jambusar and Wagra where fever continues; cattle free from disease throughout district crops saved from locusts and <i>khapedi</i> good. |
| <i>Khandesh and Nasik—</i> | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | Harvesting of grain commenced; cattle disease in 4 talukas. |
| Nasik ... | ... | No change. |
| <i>Konkan—</i> | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; fever continues. |
| Colaba (Jan. 27th) | ... | Weather cold; fever and locusts in 2 talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops good in 3 talukas. |
| Ratnagiri (" 21st) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; 11 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka. |
| <i>Deccan—</i> | | |
| Poona ... | ... | No change. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ... | Ditto. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Ditto. |
| Satara ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops generally good; slight injuries by rats in some talukas. |
| <i>Southern Mahratta Country—</i> | | |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | No change. |
| Belgaum ... | ... | Damage to crops by rats continues; cattle disease in Athni taluka. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Vermin causing damage in 2 more talukas; public health as before. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crop good on coast; fever general; cattle disease in Coompta. |
| <i>Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—</i> | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Weather cold; wheat and gram thriving; cholera at Palitana and surrounding villages. |
| Wadhwan ... | ... | Weather moderate; crops same as before; prices high. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Public health fair; state of <i>rabi</i> crops inferior. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Some damage by locusts in Guzerat, and by rats in Satara and Southern Mahratta Country; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair generally; no important change. |
| Bengal—(Jan. 28th). | | |
| Chittagong ... | 0·2 | Weather fine; nothing new to report in the state and prospects of the crops; prices show a tendency to rise; public health is good. |
| Noakholly ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold; the reaping of the <i>aman</i> crop is finished; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | 0·03 | Weather seasonable; very cold throughout the week; cloudy on the 21st; tobacco and mustard plants are thriving well. |
| Hill Tipperah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy in the morning; the first part of the week; latterly seasonably cold and bright; the prospects of the crops continue good; sugarcane, mustard, and other winter crops are being gathered. |
| Backergunge ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warmer than usual; cultivation of the spring crops is progressing; prices have fallen in Perozepore; general health is good. |
| Furreedpore .. | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold and seasonable; the <i>aman</i> has been harvested with good outturn; the <i>kalai</i> is also being reaped; the winter crops generally are doing well, except in the Bhushana thana; a little rain would do good. |
| Dacca ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are good. |
| Mymensingh ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are good. |
| Tipperah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are looking well; in spite of the heavy crop of rice, prices are yet high; cholera in a sporadic form is reported from most parts of the district. |
| 24-Pergunnahs .. | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the price of rice is very high; public health in general is good. |
| Jessore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine and cool; the storing of the <i>aman</i> crop is nearly completed; the winter crops promise well; general health is good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Nuddea ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold; the <i>amun</i> harvest is over; the outturn is nowhere below the average; but the prices are still high; the winter crops generally are doing well; cholera is still reported, and a few deaths have also been caused by small-pox. |
| Moorshedabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | The weather has again become cooler; clear bright days; the <i>rabi</i> continues to promise well; the price of rice remains high, and exportation continues; health is good. |
| Pubna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear and cold; the prospects of the crops are good; public health is good; no report has been received from Serajgunge. |
| Rajshahye ... | <i>Nil</i> | The <i>dhan</i> crop still continues to be reaped, but it is being exported abundantly from several parts of the district; the <i>rabi</i> crops, though thriving, still require rain; cholera has disappeared. |
| Bogra ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cooler than last week; north wind is prevalent; almost all the <i>amun</i> has been reaped; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well; fever still prevails; cholera is on the decrease. |
| Dinagapore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear and cold; the cold-weather crops are progressing favourably; the price of rice varies from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. |
| Rungpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather colder; the prospects of tobacco are good, and of wheat and mustard are moderate; rain would cause an improvement; cholera is disappearing, but small-pox is reported from Bagdogra. |
| Cooch Behar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable, clear, and cool; the reaping of the rice crop is completed; the prospects of the winter crops continue to be promising; but a little rain would have greatly benefited them; the state of the public health is good. |
| Jalpaiguri ... | <i>Nil</i> | Hazy foggy mornings; weather considerably cooler than last week; the ploughing of land for <i>bhadai</i> is slowly progressing; mustard and tobacco are doing well; the picking of the latter has commenced; in the Duars the mustard is said to be rather backward for want of rain. |
| Darjeeling ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy; very cold; threatening snow or rain; the few crops on the ground are doing well, the ground is being cleared for other crops. |
| Midnapore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Howrah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the small amount of crop still on the ground is doing well. |
| Hooghly ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold and clear; the <i>amun</i> crop is nearly harvested; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good; fever has much abated; cholera still continues at Goopipara. |
| Burdwan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cool and dry; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Bankoora ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather much cooler than last week, but clear and bright; no change in the prospects of any of the crops since last report; fever is gradually disappearing. |
| Beerbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | The weather has turned suddenly colder; there is nothing further to report about the crops. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine and cold, but sultry in Pakour; the prospects of the crops continue satisfactory, but rain is wanted in Doonkee and Godda; in Jantara <i>rahar</i> is ripening, sugarcane is being planted, and the old crop of sugarcane is being cut. |
| Bhāgalpur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold; west wind is prevailing; the prospects of the winter crops are favourable; the price of rice continues high; general health is very good. |
| Monghyr ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold, with west wind; the state and prospects of the crops are excellent. |
| Purneah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine and cold; the state and prospects of the crops are fair. But rain is required in places. |
| Maldah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; the reaping of the <i>haimanta</i> paddy is about to close; the <i>matore</i> plants are flowering, the wheat plants are thriving; the prospects of the crops are good; fever has abated, as the weather has become quite cool; cases of cholera are decreasing. |
| Durbhunga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold, with west wind; no change since last report; the <i>rabi</i> is suffering much from want of rain; prices are rising. |
| Mozufferpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold and clear; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are less promising than heretofore; the country is exceedingly dry, and rain is greatly needed. |
| Sarun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold; west wind (favourable to the <i>rabi</i> crops) is prevailing; the cold-weather crops are decidedly suffering for want of rain; <i>rahar</i> and cotton are doing well; sugarcane manufacture is going on. prices are stationary; public health is good. |
| Chumparun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; cool west winds in the day; the <i>rabi</i> crops are poor for want of rain. |
| Patna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold; there has been no change in the state of the crops. rain is wanted. |
| Gya ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the thermometer in the shade was 79.5°; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue to be favourable, but rain is wanted to secure a good outturn; several cases of small-pox have been reported from Gya, Aurungabad, Nabimagar and Nowada; the health of the plough cattle is good. |
| Shahabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; no change to report; rain is urgently wanted to ensure the <i>rabi</i> crops; public health is good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Hazáribágh ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine and colder; the <i>rabi</i> crops are at present flourishing, but rain would do good. |
| Lohardugga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold, with frosty nights; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise well, except in the Palamow sub-division, where they are said to have been much injured by frost; general health is good. |
| Manbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cooler and more seasonable; the condition of the crops continues good; and the general health is fair. |
| Singhbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing fairly; the price of rice is the same; the district is healthy. |
| Balasore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cool and seasonable; the paddy harvest is well in now. |
| Cuttack ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine and seasonable; the harvesting of the <i>sarad</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops is going on; the sowing of the <i>dahua</i> or spring rice has commenced; cholera is on the decrease. |
| Pootee ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested; the prospects of the <i>dahua</i> rice are fair; common rice sells at 16 to 21 seers for the rupee; public health is good. |
| General Remarks. —There has been no rain in Bengal during the week except a slight fall in the district of Chittagong and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts; rain is much wanted in the Patna division, and is also required in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and a few other places; except in the Patna division, and in Palamow where frost has caused much injury, the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are on the whole promising; the rice harvest is now generally over except in a few low lands; prices still keep very high, and are rising in some districts owing to large exportations. | | |
| N. W. P. and Oudh— | | |
| (Jan. 29th) | | |
| Benares (Jan. 28th) ... | ... | No change; rain much needed. |
| Allahabad (" ") ... | ... | No change; crops drying in light soil. |
| Jhánsi (" 29th) ... | ... | No change since last report. |
| Agra (" 28th) ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> thriving; no sickness. |
| Meerut (" 29th) ... | ... | No change. |
| Bareilly (" ") ... | ... | Rain much needed. |
| Lucknow (" ") ... | ... | Rain badly wanted; irrigation unequal to requirements of agriculturists. |
| Fyzabad (" ") ... | ... | Weather clear; rain wanted. |
| Sitapur (" ") ... | ... | Prospects doubtful; rain much needed. |
| Partabgarh (" 28th) ... | ... | General Remarks. —Rain much wanted. |
| Punjab—(Jan. 28th) | | |
| Delhi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Health improving; rain wanted; prices of food grains rising. |
| Hissar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops doing fairly; but rain much needed; prices of food grains rising; health good. |
| Umballa ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops doing fairly well; but rain much wanted; health good. |
| Jullundur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Condition of <i>rabi</i> crops critical; health still improving. |
| Amritsar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prices of food grains rising; rain much wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops; health still improving. |
| Lahore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Public health improving; rain much wanted. |
| Ráwalpindi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Cattle disease continues; rain much wanted. |
| Mooltan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Public health and condition of crops good; but rain wanted; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Health improving; crops fair; but rain wanted. |
| Pesháwar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Harvest prospects poor; prices of food grains rising. |
| General Remarks. —Clouds are again clearing off and there is no prospect of rain at present. | | |
| Central Provinces— | | |
| (Jan. 30th) | | |
| Nimár ... | ... | Prospects unchanged; prices stationary. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Prospects unchanged. |
| Betúl (Jan. 27th) ... | ... | Clear; prospects of grain fair; wheat below average; prices stationary. |
| Wardha ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects fair; rice steady. |
| Nágpur (Jan. 29th) ... | ... | Cold; prospects fair; health good; prices unchanged. |
| Chánda (" 26th) ... | ... | Clear and cold; prospects unchanged; health good; cattle disease at Bradnapuri; prices stationary. |
| Chhindwára ... | ... | Prospects fair; fever continues; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> fair; pulses average crop; wheat 14 annas. |
| Bhandára (Jan. 28th) ... | ... | Winnowing of rice almost completed; outturn satisfactory; <i>rabi</i> doing well; small-pox slightly prevalent; prices falling. |
| Seoni ... | ... | No improvement in <i>rabi</i> crops; fever continues; prices unchanged. |
| Balazhát ... | ... | Clear and cool; inferior kind of <i>rabi</i> crops harvesting; small-pox and fever continue; prices steady. |
| Mandla ... | ... | Prospects favourable; prices stationary. |
| Saugor ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects very unfavourable; prices stationary. |
| Damoh ... | ... | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> bad; health good; prices rising. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> suffering for want of rain; small-pox continues; prices rising. |
| Rampur ... | ... | Cool; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices stationary. |
| Sambalpur (Jan. 24th) ... | ... | Clear; all crops harvested; health good; prices falling. |
| General Remarks. —Prospects of <i>rabi</i> in Jubbulpore, Damoh, and Saugor unfavourable; in other districts continue fair. | | |

| residency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| British Burma— | | |
| (Jan. 30th) | | |
| <i>Arakan Division</i> ... | ... | Fever prevalent in Akyab town, otherwise public health normal; crops have been all reaped; outturn reported favourable. |
| <i>Pegu Division—</i> | | |
| Rangoon ... | ... | Four fatal cases of small-pox in town; no cholera cases; reaping rapidly progressing; an unusually full crop expected; fever prevalent in Phounglong township; no cattle disease. |
| Thonkwa (Jan. 18th) | Some rain on night of 17th instant. | Health generally good; some deaths from cholera reported in Kyau-tone circle in Phayapoon township; slight cattle disease also reported as existing in this circle; outbreak of small-pox reported at Phayapoon; reaping nearly over. |
| Ditto („ 25th) | ... | Health generally good; reaping nearly completed; outturn reported very favourable. |
| Bassein .. | 48 | Two deaths from cholera in town, 6 in Kanilai from 6th to 12th January; cattle deaths from 1st to 15th, 37 in Pyegunabenghla, 12 in Shwegunagongben; mean temperature 78°32'; rice dribbling in, but no quotation. |
| Henzada .. | .. | Seven deaths from cholera, one in Henzada township, and six in Okpho; otherwise public health good; harvest finished; threshing in operation. |
| Tharrawaddy .. | ... | Report not received. |
| Prome .. | ... | Public health good. |
| Thayetmyo .. | Nil | General health of men and cattle normal; few cases small-pox in Zaatoung. |
| <i>Tenasserim Division</i> | | |
| Amherst .. | 92 | Reaping nearly over; public health good. |
| Shwegyeen .. | ... | Public health fair; crops good. |
| Toungthoo .. | ... | Public health good; crops all gathered in. |
| Tavoy (Jan. 4th) | .. | Public health good; prospects of crops good; reaping nearly completed. |
| Ditto („ 11th) | ... | Public health good; prospects of crops good; reaping nearly completed. |
| Mergui („ 4th) | .. | Public health good with exception of a case or two of cholera in Mapaterien; cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets. |
| Ditto („ 11th) | ... | Nine deaths from cholera from 1st to 11th instant at Mergui, otherwise health good; crops being reaped; cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —General health good; slight cholera in some parts of Thonkwa, Bassein, Henzada and Mergui; cattle disease prevalent in Bassein; crops good. | | |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Jan. 29th) | Nil | Weather clear, cool, and seasonable; mustard seeds being gathered. |
| Sylhet („ „) | Nil | Prospects of winter crops good; prices not falling. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | |
| (Jan. 29th) | 28 in Bangalore, and 222 in Mysore. | Prices falling; for week ending 18th January, gratuitously relieved. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| Amraoti (Jan. 29th) | ... | Rabi crops continue favourable; weather clear. |
| Central India | | |
| (Jan. 29th) | Nil | No change; prices rising. |
| Rajputana— | | |
| (Jan. 29th) | | |
| Sirohee (Jan. 12th) | ... | Tanks drying up, wells fair; health and crops good; cold, but at times cloudy and cold; season mild and agreeable. |
| Marwar („ 11th) | ... | Health and crops good; weather seasonable; prices high with tendency to rise. |
| Jhallawar („ 23rd) | ... | Weather seasonable; health fair. |
| Ajmere („ 29th) | ... | Rain much wanted; prospects unchanged. |
| Ulwur .. | Nil | Prospects unchanged. |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. •

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1879.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbutnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

HACKNEY-CARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON introduced the Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Cockerell and Colvin, the Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān and the Mover. He said that the circumstances which had led to the introduction of the measure had been explained at the last meeting of the Council. Briefly stated, its object was to provide for the regulation, where necessary, of hackney-carriages in those Provinces and parts of India in which there were no local legislatures.

It was accordingly provided in the Bill, that the law should be applicable, if required, to the following localities ; namely :—

- (1) to municipalities situated in the territories known as the North-Western Provinces, the Panjāb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg ;
- (2) to cantonments situated in those territories ; and
- (3) to British cantonments situated in the territories of Native Chiefs.

As to the mode of operation, it was proposed that the regulation of hackney-carriages, where effected, should be effected by local rules. These local rules would be made, in the case of municipalities, by the municipal committees, subject to confirmation by the Local Government ; in the case of cantonments in British territory, by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council ; in the case of British cantonments in the territories of Native States by the Governor General in Council.

The several matters to be dealt with by the rules were set forth in section 5 of the Bill. They might require, *inter alia*, that carriages offered for hire, and the animals and harness used with them, should be in proper condition ; that fit persons should be employed as drivers ; that the fares charged should be reasonable, and that the carriages should not be over-laden.

The Bill further provided that breach of rules should be punishable with fine extending to fifty rupees, and that disputes between the hirer and owner or driver of a carriage, as to amount of fare, should be determinable by a Magistrate.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON also moved that the Bill be published in the local official Gazettes, in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PLEADERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865. He said that the Committee had made only two additions of any substantial importance. The first of these was the bringing of the practitioners in the Presidency Small Cause Courts within the scope of the Pleaders Act. He had already explained that, owing to Sir Barnes Peacock's interpretation of the expression "Courts of Small Causes" as used in that Act, there was no power to make rules as to the qualification, admission and control of those practitioners; and the expediency of making such rules would (MR. STOKES supposed) be admitted by every one except, perhaps, some of the practitioners in question.

The second addition had been suggested by the Chief Justice of Bengal, for whose wise and kindly counsel, given on this and on many other occasions, MR. STOKES wished to express his hearty thanks. The addition was the giving power to make rules for the qualification, admission and control of mukhtárs practising on the Appellate side of the High Court. The present Act, XX of 1865, section 44, purported to give such a power, and it was clear that the intention of the legislature at that time was to oblige all persons who desired to practise either in the High Court or the Mufassal Courts as mukhtárs, to be duly admitted and enrolled as recognized officers of those Courts, and to place them under the Court's supervision and control.

Accordingly, under the power thus conferred upon them, the High Court at Fort William on the 19th of January, 1871, passed the following rules relating to mukhtárs in the High Court:—

"I. Persons who have hitherto practised as mukhtárs on the appellate side of the High Court, and also persons desiring so to practise, may apply to be admitted and enrolled as mukhtárs in the High Court.

"II. No person so applying shall be admitted, except he shall satisfy the Court as to his character and competency.

"III. Every person so applying, on being approved by the Court, shall, before he is admitted and enrolled as a mukhtár, be required to give security in the sum of Rs. 2,000 for his honesty and good conduct, for his compliance with the rules and orders of the High Court, and for the faithful discharge of his duties towards the Court and towards his employers.

"IV. Every person admitted and enrolled as a mukhtár of the High Court shall be at liberty—

- (1) to instruct counsel or vakíl;
- (2) to inspect the records of any civil or criminal case in which he is engaged as mukhtár, and if necessary to obtain copies of any papers or documents in order to the preparation of a brief or instructions for the counsel or vakíl employed, or to be employed, in the case;
- (3) to deposit in the office money or securities on behalf of his clients;
- (4) to withdraw monies or securities deposited on account of his clients;
- (5) to receive back original or other documents filed in any case, after the case shall have been completely disposed of;
- (6) and, generally, to do all other such duties on behalf of his clients as mukhtárs are now, according to the existing practice in the Court, empowered to do; provided that no monies, securities or documents shall be handed out to any mukhtár, except on production of a special or general power-of-attorney under the hand of his client, and duly registered, authorizing him to receive the same.

"V. Mukhtárs, within the first fortnight in January in every year, or on the occasion of taking out or renewing their certificates, shall be required to satisfy the Registrar as to the state of their securities."

Soon after this, on the 15th of April, 1872, the vakíls of the High Court presented a petition to the Judges, praying that the rules so made might be reconsidered, upon the ground that the introduction of a fourth class of practitioners, under the name of mukhtárs, into the High Court was injurious to the rights and privileges to which they (the vakíls) were entitled under the Letters Patent of 1862 and 1865, and the rules made by the High Court pursuant to those Letters Patent.

Their contention was, that the Letters Patent provided for only three classes of practitioners in the High Court, namely, advocates, vakils and attornies; that clause 10 of the Letters Patent of 1862 contained a positive prohibition against any persons being allowed to act in any way for suitors in the High Court, except vakils and attornies, and that section 44 of Act XX of 1865 was *ultra vires* of the Indian legislature, in so far as it contravened, or enabled the High Court to contravene, this prohibition. They insisted, therefore, that the introduction of a fourth class of practitioners to act in any way for clients in the High Court, under the name of mukhtárs, was contrary to law notwithstanding section 44 of the Act of 1865; and they prayed the Judges, upon those grounds, to rescind the rules of December, 1871.

This petition was opposed by a large number of persons, professing to be the mukhtárs of the High Court, who contended that they were, and had been for years past, acting for clients in that capacity, and that their status, as such, was recognized by the vakils and the public, as well as by the Act of 1865.

The question thus raised was argued before the Judges; and, upon reconsideration, a majority of the Court were of opinion (no formal decision was given) that the rules which they had made in 1871 were contrary to law; and those rules were consequently rescinded.

MR. STOKES did not for a moment presume to question the correctness of the opinion of the High Court as the law then stood or was supposed to stand. But three days before Act XX of 1865 was passed, the Statute 28th Vic., c. 15, had been enacted by Parliament, and under it new Letters Patent were granted to the High Courts. The sixth section of the Statute expressly saved our legislative powers, and though clause 10 of the new Letters contained a prohibition like that in clause 10 of the former Letters, the 44th clause of the new Letters expressly declared that all the provisions of the Letters Patent (including, of course, the prohibition) were subject to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council. Furthermore, owing to the full discussion which the authority of the Indian legislature had received in Meares' case, 11 Beng. 106, in Feda Hussein's case, 1 L. R. 1 Cal. 431, and in Bura and Bakh Singh's case, 1 L. R. 3 Cal. 63, there could now be no reasonable doubt as to the extent of those powers.

The ground was therefore cleared. This legislature was fully competent to modify the Letters Patent and to enable the High Court to regulate the mukhtárs that practised on its appellate side. As to the expediency of so doing, there could be no question. "In order to the due protection of suitors (MR. STOKES quoted Sir R. Garth) from injustice and wrong, all persons, by whatever name they may be called—vakils, mukhtárs, agents, or otherwise—who are allowed to take any part in the business of the Court, should have a defined and recognized position as the Court's officers, and should be bound by such wholesome rules as the Court should from time to time think fit to pass. In other words, it was highly desirable, in the interests of the public, that the intention of the legislature in 1865 with regard to High Court mukhtárs, as well as others, should be fully and fairly carried out." MR. STOKES had lived too long in India to be sanguine as to the complete success of any measure intended to stop an evil practice. But he did hope and believe that the rules which the High Court at Fort William, and also, he presumed, the High Court at Allahabad, would pass as soon as the Bill became law, would to some appreciable extent restrict the dishonest and demoralizing custom of giving commission on fees paid to legal practitioners.

Act XX of 1865 having been already thrice amended, the Committee had thought it better to repeal and consolidate, with the changes proposed by the Bill and those now described, than to have the law on so small a subject contained in five Acts.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 12th February, 1879.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th January, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. —(Nothing for publication.)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Hackney-Carriage Bill, 1879.

Preliminary Report of Select Committee and the Legal Practitioners' Bill No. 11.

SUPPLEMENT No. 6.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

In the Abstract of Proceedings, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated 1st February, 1879, page 78, after "The Hon'ble Sayyad Minad Khan Bahadar, C.S.I.," read "Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.;" and, after "The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.," read—

NEW MEMBER.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. KENNEDY took his seat as an additional Member."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 6th February 1879.

No. 3.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the sixteenth day of March 1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to Ajmer and Merwara;

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same;

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

in pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. I of 1879.

A Regulation to provide for the levy of a duty on salt imported into Ajmer and Merwara without payment of duty.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose a duty on

Preamble. salt which has been imported

into Ajmer and Merwara without payment of duty and is now in large quantities therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Regulation extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer and subject to the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one;

Local extent. and it shall come into operation at once.

Commencement.

2. In the following sections of this Regulation, Interpretation-clause. "maund" means a maund of three thousand two hundred and two hundred tolas, that is 82½ lbs. avoirdupois, and "section" means a section hereof.

3. On all salt exceeding five maunds in weight which has been imported into the said territories without payment of duty and which is at the time this Regulation comes into operation in the possession or under the control of any person or firm in the said territories, a duty of two rupees eight annas per maund shall be levied; and in calculating the amount of such duty, fractions of quarter maunds shall be reckoned as quarter maunds.

4. Every person in whose possession, or under whose control, such salt is, shall, within one week from the date on which this Regulation comes into operation, give notice in writing to such officer as the said Chief Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, stating the weight of such salt, and pay to such officer the amount of the duty leviable upon such salt.

No such person shall move, or transfer to another the possession or control of, such salt or any portion thereof until the duty leviable thereon has been paid.

5. Any person possessing or having the control of any such salt after the expiration of the said period of one week without having given the notice required by section four and paid the duty leviable on such salt under section three, and any person moving, or transferring the possession or control of, any salt in contravention of section four, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment with or without hard labour which may extend to six calendar months, or with both.

6. The duty leviable upon any salt under section three shall be a first charge thereon, and if such duty is not paid as required by section four, such salt may be seized and detained by any officer empowered by the said Chief Commissioner in this behalf.

No. 97.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave on the 31st December 1878, is published for general information :—

| No. | NAMES. | SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT. | DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE. | DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE. | REMARKS. |
|----------------------|------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------|
| GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. | | | | | |
| FURLOUGH. | | | | | |
| 1 | E. F. HARRISON | Comptroller General | Mar. 19, 1877 | Jan. 18, 1879 | |
| 2 | C. E. CHAPMAN | Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay. | Aug. 9, 1878 | Dec. 4, 1879 | |
| 3 | C. J. LYALL | Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. | Nov. 25, 1878 | April 6, 1880 | |
| 4 | F. C. DAVIES | Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. | May 13, 1878 | May 12, 1879 | |
| SPECIAL LEAVE. | | | | | |
| Nil. | | | | | |
| LOWER PROVINCES. | | | | | |
| FURLOUGH. | | | | | |
| 1 | H. J. REYNOLDS | Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General and Revenue Departments. | April 19, 1878 | Nov. 18, 1879 | |
| 2 | C. T. M. CALVE, C.S.I. | Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade | Dec. 17, 1878 | June 16, 1879 | |
| 3 | A. C. MANGLIK | Collector, Chota Nagpore | Nov. 25, 1878 | Feb. 24, 1880 | |
| 4 | H. L. OLIPHANT | Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore | Jan. 28, 1878 | Sep. 27, 1879 | |

7. The sections of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, referring to offences against any of its provisions or against any rule made thereunder, and the provisions of Chapter VI of the same Act, shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to offences committed or suspected to have been committed against this Regulation.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the 24th and 25th Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 7th February 1879.

No. 5.—Mr. J. V. Woodman received charge of his offices of Chief Reporter and Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, from Mr. C. H. Reily, in the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 5th February 1879.

No. 88.—The services of Mr. L. Hare, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Dinagepore, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 7th February 1879.

No. 94.—Mr. H. H. Risley received charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department from Mr. C. E. Buckland on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

| No. | NAMES. | SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT. | DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE. | DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE. | REMARKS. |
|--|-------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| LOWER PROVINCES—continued. | | | | | |
| FURLOUGH—continued. | | | | | |
| 5 | G. S. PARK ... | Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade ... | April 19, 1878 | April 18, 1879 | |
| 6 | W. KEMBLE ... | Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade ... | Sep. 6, 1878 | Mar. 5, 1880 | |
| 7 | E. H. WHINFIELD ... | Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade ... | Oct. 15, 1877 | Feb. 6, 1879 | |
| 8 | C. C. STEVENS ... | Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade... | Aug. 7, 1878 | Aug. 6, 1880 | |
| 9 | T. SMITH ... | District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade. | Mar. 25, 1878 | Feb. 20, 1879 | |
| 10 | E. V. WESTMACOTT ... | Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade. | Jan. 9, 1878 | Jan. 8, 1880 | |
| 11 | T. E. COXHEAD ... | Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade. | June 1878 | Sep. 1879 | |
| 12 | F. J. G. CAMPBELL... | Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade. | Mar. 2, 1878 | Mar. 1, 1880 | |
| 13 | R. F. RAMPINI ... | Assistant and Joint-Sessions Judge of Darjeeling and Julpigoree. | Feb. 9, 1877 | Feb. 8, 1879 | Permitted to return to duty. |
| 14 | A. P. MACDONNELL | Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade | May, 15, 1878 | Sep. 14, 1879 | |
| 15 | H. G. SHARP ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Oct. 22, 1878 | Jan. 21, 1880 | |
| 16 | E. A. BRADBURY ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector, ... | Sep. 18, 1877 | Sep. 17, 1879 | Since returned. |
| 17 | C. A. WILKINS ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Mar. 22, 1878 | Nov. 21, 1879 | |
| 18 | G. G. DEY ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | April 21, 1878 | Nov. 19, 1879 | |
| 19 | J. PRATT ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Mar. 11, 1878 | Nov. 10, 1879 | |
| 20 | J. POSFORD ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | May 13, 1878 | Nov. 12, 1879 | |
| 21 | F. H. B. SKRINE ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | April 1878 | Dec. 1879 | |
| 22 | D. B. ALLEN ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | July 10, 1878 | Jan. 9, 1879 | Since returned. |
| 23 | W. R. MILLAR ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | June 16, 1876 | Mar. 15, 1879 | |
| 24 | C. T. LE HARDY ... | Assistant Magistrate and Collector ... | Mar. 8, 1878 | Mar. 7, 1879 | Retires at the end of his furlough. |
| SPECIAL LEAVE. | | | | | |
| 1 | T. F. BIGNOLD ... | District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade | Nov. 18, 1878 | Jan. 17, 1879 | Since returned. |
| 2 | E. R. HENRY ... | Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade (temporary.) | Sep. 14, 1878 | Mar. 13, 1879 | |
| NOTE.—Total absent ... | | | 26 | | |
| Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces ... | | | 218 | | |
| Percentage of absentees ... | | | 11.9 | | |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. | | | | | |
| FURLOUGH. | | | | | |
| 1 | G. H. M. RICKETTS, C.B. | Member, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. | Mar. 20, 1878 | April 2, 1879 | |
| 2 | E. COLVIN ... | Magistrate and Collector ... | April 22, 1878 | April 21, 1880 | |
| 3 | E. G. JENKINSON ... | Commissioner ... | Dec. 1878 | Dec. 1879 | |
| 4 | H. J. SPARKS ... | Commissioner ... | April 20, 1878 | Nov. 3, 1879 | |
| 5 | W. KAY ... | Magistrate and Collector ... | April 8, 1878 | Jan. 7, 1880 | |
| 6 | S. M. MOENS ... | Magistrate and Collector ... | Mar. 11, 1878 | Sep. 10, 1879 | |
| 7 | J. R. REID ... | Magistrate and Collector ... | April 18, 1877 | Feb. 17, 1879 | |
| 8 | W. H. SMITH ... | Magistrate and Collector ... | Feb. 23, 1878 | Aug. 22, 1879 | |
| 9 | W. R. BURKITT ... | Joint-Magistrate, 1st Grade ... | Mar. 1, 1878 | Mar. 21, 1879 | |
| 10 | R. T. HOBART ... | Deputy Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces. | July 12, 1878 | Oct. 11, 1879 | |
| 11 | A. F. MILETT ... | Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ... | Nov. 1878 | Nov. 1879 | |
| 12 | J. H. TWIGG ... | Joint-Magistrate, 2nd Grade ... | May 20, 1877 | Mar. 19, 1879 | |
| 13 | F. W. PORIER ... | Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ... | April 22, 1878 | Oct. 21, 1879 | |
| 14 | J. J. D. LATOUCHE ... | District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade. | Feb. 20, 1878 | Nov. 19, 1879 | |
| 15 | J. S. MACKINTOSH ... | Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. | Nov. 5, 1877 | Mar. 4, 1879 | |
| 16 | R. D. ALEXANDER ... | Assistant Magistrate ... | Mar. 21, 1877 | Mar. 20, 1879 | |
| 17 | R. SCOTT ... | Assistant Magistrate ... | April 18, 1877 | April 17, 1879 | |
| 18 | A. E. C. CASEY ... | Assistant Magistrate ... | Aug. 2, 1878 | Feb. 1, 1879 | |
| 19 | W. F. W. WELLS ... | Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ... | Feb. 8, 1878 | May 7, 1879 | |
| SPECIAL LEAVE. | | | | | |
| 1 | C. J. CONNELL ... | First Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Dec. 15, 1878 | Mar. 14, 1879 | |
| NOTE.—Total absent ... | | | 20 | | |
| Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... | | | 194 | | |
| Percentage of absentees ... | | | 10.3 | | |
| PUNJAB. | | | | | |
| FURLOUGH. | | | | | |
| 1 | A. BRANDISH ... | Commissioner and Superintendent ... | Dec. 2, 1878 | Dec. 1, 1879 | |
| 2 | T. W. SMITH ... | Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class ... | April 22, 1878 | Feb. 21, 1879 | |
| 3 | C. M. RIVAZ ... | Superintendent, Kapurthala State ... | Mar. 1, 1878 | Oct. 31, 1879 | |
| 4 | R. W. TRAFORD ... | Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class ... | April 6, 1878 | Oct. 5, 1879 | |
| 5 | W. E. PURSER ... | Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade ... | Mar. 9, 1878 | Mar. 8, 1879 | |
| 6 | C. E. GLAUFONT ... | Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ... | Mar. 18, 1878 | Mar. 17, 1879 | |

| No. | NAMES. | SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT. | DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE. | DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE. | REMARKS. |
|-----|---------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | PUNJAB—contd. SPECIAL LEAVE. <i>Nil.</i> | | | |
| | | SUBSIDIARY LEAVE. | | | |
| 1 | C. R. LINDSAY ... | Judge, Chief Court, Punjab ... | Dec. 17, 1878 | Jan. 16, 1879 | |
| | | NOTE.—Total absent ... 7 | | | |
| | | Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 92 | | | |
| | | Percentage of absentees ... 7.6 | | | |
| | | CENTRAL PROVINCES. FURLOUGH. | | | |
| 1 | R. LOGAN ... | Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class ... | April 12, 1878 | Jan. 11, 1879 | Granted six months' extension by the Secretary of State. |
| 2 | J. P. GOODRIDGE ... | Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class ... | April 12, 1878 | Dec. 11, 1879 | |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE. <i>Nil.</i> | | | |
| | | NOTE.—Total absent ... 2 | | | |
| | | Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces ... 25 | | | |
| | | Percentage of absentees ... 8 | | | |
| | | BRITISH BURMA. FURLOUGH. | | | |
| 1 | S. F. A. SMITH ... | Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade ... | April 18, 1876 | April 17, 1879 | |
| 2 | A. R. BIRKS ... | Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade ... | Nov. 8, 1878 | Nov. 7, 1879 | |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE. | | | |
| 1 | F. W. FOX ... | Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade ... | Aug. 27, 1878 | Feb. 26, 1879 | |
| | | NOTE.—Total absent ... 3 | | | |
| | | Total of Civil Servants employed in British Burma ... 26 | | | |
| | | Percentage of absentees ... 11.5 | | | |
| | | MYSORE AND COORG. <i>Nil.</i> | | | |
| | | HYDERABAD. <i>Nil.</i> | | | |
| | | ASSAM. FURLOUGH. | | | |
| 1 | A. L. CLAY ... | Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade ... | July 13, 1877 | July 12, 1879 | His services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the date of the expiration of his furlough. |
| | | SPECIAL LEAVE. <i>Nil.</i> | | | |
| | | NOTE.—Total absent ... 1 | | | |
| | | Total of Civil Servants employed in Assam (exclusive of Supernumerary Officers) ... 15 | | | |
| | | Percentage of absentees ... 6.6 | | | |
| | | NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees ... 63 | | | |
| | | Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... 617* | | | |
| | | Percentage of absentees ... 10.2 | | | |

* Exclusive of 10 out of 29 newly appointed Civilian, who had not arrived on the 31st December 1878. Including these, the grand total would be 627 and the percentage 10.04.

MEDICAL.

The 5th February 1879.

No. 99.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major James Browne, 1st Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major W. R. Rice, or until further orders.

The 7th February 1879.

No. 104.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 656, dated the 14th December 1877, the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah is, in addition to those Medical Officers whose names have been previously notified, appointed to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta.

POLICE.

The 5th February 1879.

No. 35.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled

Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend Sections 10, 12, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31 and 34 of Act V of 1861, an Act for the regulation of Police, to the District of Coorg.

This cancels paragraphs 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 24 and 25 of the Rules now in force for the guidance of the Police in the Towns of Mercara, Virajendrapet, Fraserpet and Kodlipet.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 6th February 1879.

No. 51.—The services of the Reverend Alexander Ferrier, M.A., Officiating Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1879.

No. 75.—The following Notification by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated the 2nd January 1879, is hereby published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874, (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act V (B. C.) of 1875 (the Bengal Survey Act, 1875), to the district of Cachar.

FORESTS.

The 5th February 1879.

No. 127F.—Mr. G. Greig, Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class, in the North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 22nd January 1879, *vice* Dr. W. Schlich who has been granted furlough to Europe.

Mr. J. S. Gamble, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class, in Bengal, *vice* Mr. Greig, with effect from the 22nd January 1879.

No. 130F.—Captain G. J. van Someren, Conservator of Forests of the 4th Class, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector General of Forests, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 29th January 1879.

MARINE SURVEYS—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

The 3rd February 1879.

No. 8 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WEST COAST—KATTIWAR.

Fixed Light at Goapnath Point, Gulf of Cambay.

Information has been received from the Executive Engineer, Bhaunagar State, that a light is now exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Goapnath point, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay.

The light is a fixed *white* light, elevated 68 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather through an arc of 180°, or between the bearings of S. S. W., through west, to N. N. E., from a distance of 6 miles.

The light-house—a buff-coloured limestone masonry tower, 32 feet high from base to vane—is situated on a hillock 240 yards inshore from Goapnath point.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the 6th order.

Position : Latitude, 21° 11' 35" N. ; longitude, 72° 6' 0" E.

[Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward : Variation 1° Easterly in 1879.]

R. C. CARRINGTON,

Chief Civil Assistant,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,

The 3rd February 1879.

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 50, 51, 2736, 826, 7486 ; Sailing Directions " West Coast of Hindostan pilot," page 177 ; Light List for 1879.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart, No. 15 ; Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 361 ; Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

The 5th February 1879.

No. 9 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE MARKING OF WRECKS.

The Corporation of the Trinity House, London, has issued the following notice :—

" It being desirable, when light-vessels or other craft are anchored to mark the position of wrecks, that Mariners should be able to distinguish them, and to learn on which side of them they should go,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That with these objects, wreck-marking vessels will in future have their top-sides coloured *green*, and will exhibit—

By DAY—Three balls on a yard 20 feet above the sea ; two placed *vertically* on the side on which navigating vessels may safely pass, and one on the other side.

By NIGHT—Three *white* fixed lights will be shown similarly arranged, but not the ordinary riding light.

Mariners will thus know, on sighting a wreck-marking craft, that she is so employed ; and that they should pass on that side of her on which the two balls or two lights are shewn."

The above is published for general information.

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,

The 5th February 1879.

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Port William, the 4th February 1879.

No. 443P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Thomas Payn as Consul for Belgium at Calcutta.

The 7th February 1879.

No. 494P.—With reference to Notification No. 2240P., dated 11th October 1878, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. James Stiven as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Madras, during the absence of Mr. Maude, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 4th February 1879.

No. 308G.—Mr. Edulji Bahmanji Dustoor, Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore* in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Abdul Hakk, on leave.

The 6th February 1879.

No. 337G.—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, is granted one month's examination leave from the 6th February 1879, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, and five weeks' privilege leave from such date as his examination leave may end.

The 7th February 1879.

No. 355G.—The services of Lieutenant E. D. F. Bignell, in charge of the duties of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 357G.—Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, 35th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 361G.—Major C. A. Baylay, Political Agent, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and posted to the Haraotee and Tonk Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Berkeley.

No. 364G.—Captain D. Robertson, Political Assistant, 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is deputed on special duty to Jhallawar, *vice* Captain Abbott, proceeding on furlough. Captain Robertson will officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class, while employed at Jhallawar.

Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Political Assistant, 1st Class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain D. Robertson.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Port William, the 7th February 1879.

No. 614.—Mr. A. C. Tupp, B. C. S., received charge of the Offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras, before noon, on the 25th January 1879.

No. 661.—From the 16th January 1879 inclusive, in accordance with the Notification No. 3206, dated the 16th September 1871, Notes and Stock of the Transfer Loan 1872, will bear interest at four per cent. per annum only.

Accordingly, notes issued in exchange for Notes of the said Transfer Loan 1879, surrendered for renewal, subdivision or consolidation will belong to a new series and will be expressed as bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 16th of January and 16th of July.

The words "reduced four per cent. Loan, dated 16th January 1879," will be printed in red ink across the face of any Note of the said Transfer Loan 1872 tendered hereafter for any purpose whatever at the Public Debt Offices in India or at the Bank of England before it is re-issued thence.

No Note of the Transfer Loan of 1872 shall hereafter be enfaced for the payment of interest in London by drafts upon India, but in exchange for any such note tendered for this purpose, a note in the new form shall be provided free of charge. Provided always that the usual fees shall be recovered for the enfacement, subdivision or consolidation of notes so presented.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 7th February 1879.

No. 645.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke the Notification in this Department, No. 3934, dated 31st October 1872, and to establish the following Circles of issue in the Madras Presidency:—

The Coconada Circle of Issue to consist of the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kistna.

The Calicut Circle of Issue to consist of the Districts of Malabar, South Canara, Coimbatore, and Nilgiri Hills, and Coorg.

The Madras Circle of Issue to consist of all the other districts in the said Presidency.

And to appoint the town of Coconada to be the place of Issue in the Coconada Circle; the town of Calicut to be the place of Issue in the Calicut Circle; and the town of Madras to be the place of Issue in the Madras Circle.

And to establish an Office of Issue in each of the said towns of Coconada, Calicut, and Madras.

This Notification shall come into force on the 1st day of March 1879.

No. 658.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following regulation with

regard to Paper Currency in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, in the Province of Mysore:

1. Within the said Town and Cantonment, a note, issued under the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, from the Office of Issue at Madras, within the Madras Circle of Issue, shall be a legal tender to the amount expressed in such note in payment or on account of
any revenue or other claim to the amount of five rupees and upwards due to the State; or
any sum of five rupees and upwards due by the State or by any body corporate or person in the said Town and Cantonment.
2. No body corporate or person in the said Town and Cantonment shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note, or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundies or notes payable to bearer on demand, of any such body corporate or of any such person
provided that cheques or drafts payable to bearer on demand or other-

wise may be drawn on bankers, shroffs or agents by their customers or constituents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of such bankers, shroffs, or agents, and held by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such cheques or drafts.

3. Any body corporate or person committing any offence under the preceding clause shall, on conviction before a Magistrate of the first class, be punished with a fine equal to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement, in respect whereof the offence is committed.

Every prosecution under this clause shall be instituted by the Commissioner of the Department of Issue at Madras, and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

REVENUE.—SEPARATE REVENUE.—POST OFFICE.
The 7th February 1879.

No. 573.—Mr. E. R. Douglas received charge of the Office of Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, after noon, on the 25th January 1879.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 7th February 1879.

No. 574.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1878-79.

| PRESIDENCY. | LATEST MONTH. | | | ELEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TEN MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY. | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Estimate. | Actual. | Worse than Estimate. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bengal | 58,10,000 | 57,77,450 | 32,550 | 5,86,81,000 | 6,17,94,020 | 31,13,020 |
| Bombay | 15,74,000 | 11,98,741 | 3,75,259 | 1,49,55,000 | 1,98,41,904 | 48,86,904 |
| TOTAL Rs. ... | 73,84,000 | 69,76,191 | 4,07,809 | 7,36,36,000 | 8,16,35,924 | 79,99,924 |

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 4th February 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 110.—Major Owen Ivan Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain, from this date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 112.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 30 of the 10th January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

No. 111.—Surgeon-Major John Joseph McDermott, M.D., Medical Officer, 35th (the Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, with effect from the 31st January 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

| No. | Rank and Name. | Corps. | Ordinary pension. | Annuity. | Capitalized value of annuity. | Date of retirement. | Where to be paid. |
|-----|--|---------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | |
| 1 | Lieutenant-Colonel John Hadow Jenkins. | Bengal Staff Corps. | 365 0 0 | 205 2 0 | ... | 20th January 1879. | England. |

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 113.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh,
Royal Artillery, Officiating Squadron Officer
16th Bengal Cavalry,—17th December 1877.
Lieutenant Charles Edward Wylde Macdonald,
51st Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 6th
Bengal Cavalry,—8th January 1878.

No. 114.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Charles Harley Bridges } 4th Feb.
Captain Stuart Colquhoun MacTier } 1879.

No. 115.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Gordon Duff,
Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of
Colonel by Brevet, from the 20th January
1879, under the operation of the Royal
Warrant of the 28th January 1878, clause b,
paragraph 3, subject to Her Majesty's ap-
proval.

No. 116.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

*"London Gazette," dated the 29th November
1878, page 6697.*

War Office, Pall Mall, 29th November 1878.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Benjamin Revell,
Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary
rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th July 1875.
The first Christian name of Honorary Major-
General L. J. Farquharson, retired Bengal
Army, is *Lenox* and not *Lennox*, as stated in
the Gazette of 1st March 1878.

The second Christian name of Lieutenant-
Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. D. Clement-
son, Madras Staff Corps, is *Doxat*, and not
Daxat, as stated in the Gazette of 1st March
1878.

The under-mentioned Officers to have a step of
honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William
Conrad Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps.
Dated 30th November 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Adrian
Hugh Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated
30th November 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Vincent
John Shortland, Madras Staff Corps. Dated
30th November 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William
Calcott Clarke, Madras Staff Corps. Dated
30th November 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund
L'Estrange, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated
30th November 1878.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzwilliam Thomas Pollok,
Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th November
1878. •

*"London Gazette," dated the 31st December 1878,
pages 7432 and 7433.*

War Office, Pall Mall, 31st December 1878.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh
Henry Gough, V.C., C.B., Bengal Staff
Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 1st October
1877.

Apothecary and Honorary and Local Surgeon
Daniel Gillespie, Madras Establishment, to
have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon-
Major on retirement. Dated 1st January
1879.

The under-mentioned Officers to have a step of
honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles
Brenton Basden, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated
1st January 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William
Ramsay, Madras Army. Dated 1st January
1879.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles
John Fullerton, Madras Army. Dated 1st
January 1879.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen William Ogilvie
Stevens, Bombay Army. Dated 1st January
1879.

No. 117.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 17 of 1879,
Captain E. H. H. Collen, 1st Assistant Secretary,
to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Govern-
ment of India, Military Department, with effect
from the 3rd February 1879, during the absence
on furlough of Colonel W. M. Lees.

No. 118.—PERSONAL STAFF—

Captain R. Pole-Carew, 1st Battalion, Cold-
stream Guards, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on
the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy
and Governor General, with effect from the 2nd
February 1879.

No. 119.—PUNJ FRONTIER FORCE—

Major J. M. Sym, Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha
Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion) to
officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General with effect
from the date on which he may have assumed
charge of the duties of the appointment, *vice*
Captain J. Davidson, on special service.

No. 120.—The following order issued by the
Officer Commanding (Queen's Own) Corps of
Guides, is confirmed :—

Dated Dacca, 16th December 1878.—Appoint-
ing Major R. B. P. P. Campbell, 2nd-in-
Command and Wing Commander, to officiate
as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F.
H. Jenkins, appointed to the Command of
a Brigade.

Major G. Stewart, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Commander, *vice* Major Campbell.
 Captain W. Battye, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major Stewart.

No. 122.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

No. 121.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant C. C. M. Lushington, 33rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

| RANK AND NAMES. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In whose room. |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| <i>Permanent.</i> | | | |
| Honorary Lieutenant Assistant Commissary John Ford, Head Overseer, Gunpowder Factory. | Deputy Commissary. | 21st November 1878. | |
| Honorary Lieutenant Assistant Commissary and Officiating Deputy Commissary James Parker. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Deputy Commissary Henry Telfer, invalided and transferred to Pension Establishment. |
| Honorary Lieutenant Deputy Assistant Commissary and Officiating Assistant Commissary William Swinnerton. | Assistant Commissary. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Assistant Commissary James Parker, promoted. |
| Conductor (and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary) William Devine. | Deputy Assistant Commissary. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Deputy Assistant Commissary William Swinnerton, promoted. |
| Sub-Conductor Richard Horniman, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory. | Conductor .. | 21st November 1878. | |
| Sub-Conductor Michael McNicholas, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory. | Ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| Sub-Conductor William J. Forley, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory. | Ditto ... | Ditto. | |
| Sub-Conductor (and temporary Conductor) Daniel Buckley. | Ditto - | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Conductor William Devine, promoted. |
| Sergeant William Scott, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory. | Sub-Conductor. | Ditto, | |
| Magazine Sergeant (and temporary Sub-Conductor) Andrew Giblin. | Sub-Conductor on probation. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Sub-Conductor D. Buckley. |
| <i>Temporary.</i> | | | |
| Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) William Howes. | Temporary Conductor. | 21st November 1878. | <i>Vice</i> Temporary Conductor D. Buckley. } Promoted, or until further orders. <i>Vice</i> Temporary Sub-Conductor Andrew Giblin. } |
| Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Thomas Wilson. | Temporary Sub-Conductor. | Ditto ... | |

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 123.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain (Brevet Major) F. M. Newbery, General List, Infantry, City Magistrate, Lucknow, North-Western Provinces,—private affairs for ten months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain F. T. Goodridge, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—urgent private affairs, for 3 months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. G. Begbie, Royal Engineers, Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, Examiner of guaranteed Railway Accounts, to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for fifteen months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain A. C. B. Wither, General List, Infantry, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for two years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 124.—With reference to G. G. Os. Nos. 631 and 808 of 1877 and No. 172 of 1878, Major O. I. Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted an extension of furlough to the 8th September 1878, the date he reported his arrival at Fort William.

No. 125.—The following extracts from Lists Nos. 1 and 2, dated the 3rd and 10th January 1879, respectively, received from the India Office, are published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant W. G. Mansel, Staff Corps.
 Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Oldfield, Staff Corps.
 Lieutenant P. R. Bairnsfather, Staff Corps.
 Captain G. Strahan, Royal Engineers.
 Major H. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lang, Royal Engineers.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Thomson, Staff Corps.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. S. Scott, Staff Corps.
 Surgeon A. Stephen.
 Colonel G. W. Fraser, Staff Corps.
 Lieutenant G. W. Anson, Staff Corps.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain R. B. Lockwood, General List, Cavalry, 6 months, medical certificate.
 Lieutenant W. H. Frith, Royal Artillery, 6 months, medical certificate.

Retirement.

Surgeon-Major C. T. Paske, 1st January 1879.

PENSIONS.

No. 126.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to

draw their pensions in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay :—

Sergeant John O'Neill, late Royal Horse Artillery,—two shillings per diem.

John Collins, late Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

Sergeant Major Charles William Sell, late 1st Battalion, 21st Foot,—three shillings per diem.

Corporal James Cairns, late 43rd Foot (21st Brigade),—one shilling two pence and half penny per diem.

Charles McDool, late 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 127.—The services of Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 128.—The services of 2nd Class Apothecary A. Fitzgibbon, V.C., are, with reference to the Notification of the Government of Bengal, No. 501A of the 23rd January 1879, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1879.

No. 63.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 47 of 23rd January 1879, for “Mr. T. P. Jones, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade,” read “Mr. P. Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.”

That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 62 of 31st January 1879, which retransfers Mr. P. Jones to British Burmah, is cancelled.

The 3rd February 1879.

No. 64.—Mr. T. Macpherson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from 15th March 1877.

The 4th February 1879.

No. 65.—The services of Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central System of State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for Field Service.

The 5th February 1879.

No. 67.—The services of Lieutenant R. deVillamil, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, are retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the Punjab Provincial Branch.

No. 68.—Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, Railway Establishment, is, on return from furlough, transferred to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 69.—Captain F. Mascall, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, having been transferred to the Imperial Establishment of the Corps, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 11th October 1878.

No. 70.—The services of Mr. H. O'Connor, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, are dispensed with.

The 6th February 1879.

No. 71.—The transfer of Mr. J. H. Harding, Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department (*vide* Public Works Department Notification No. 392, dated 9th September 1878), is cancelled.

No. 72.—Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is granted furlough for twenty months under Section 12, and subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Section 21(a) of the Civil Leave Code.

The 7th February 1879.

No. 73.—Captain W. J. Engledue, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, British Burmah Railway Establishment, is temporarily attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

No. 74.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted twelve months' furlough to England, under Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 17th February 1879, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 75.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. deBourbel, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for the charge of Public Works under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Beloochistan.

Colonel E. Davidson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel deBourbel, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 76.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 409, dated 27th September 1878, for “Mr. G. H. Tait,” Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily promoted to 2nd Grade from 8th May 1878, read “Mr. W. C. Rennie;”

and

for “Mr. W. C. Rennie,” Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily promoted to 2nd Grade from 3rd June 1878, and reverted to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from 11th June 1878, read “Mr. J. R. Bell.”

The 7th February 1879.

No. 77.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 409, dated the 27th September 1878, the promotions, *vice* Mr. Peel, and those subsequent to them, are as follows:—

| Names. | Present Grade. | Grade to which promoted. | With effect from | | Nature of promotion. | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----|----------------------|--|
| | | | 1878. | | | |
| Moyle, G. | ... Assistant Engineer, 2nd. | Assistant Engineer, 1st. | June | 13 | Temporary | <i>Vice</i> Mr. Peel, on furlough. |
| Scott, W. | ... Executive Engineer, 2nd. | Executive Engineer, 1st. | " | 26 | " | <i>Vice</i> Mr. Creegeon, temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer. |
| Bell, J. R. | ... Executive Engineer, 3rd. | Executive Engineer, 2nd. | " | 26 | " | |
| Duns, D. A. | ... Assistant Engineer, 1st. | Executive Engineer, 4th. | " | 26 | " | |
| Moyle, G. | ... Assistant Engineer, 2nd. | Assistant Engineer, 1st. | " | 26 | " | |
| Knox, H. C. | ... Assistant Engineer, 2nd. | Assistant Engineer, 1st. | " | 26 | " | |
| Sullivan, A. | ... Assistant Engineer, 2nd. | Assistant Engineer, 1st. | July | 10 | " | <i>Vice</i> Mr. Croudace, on furlough. |
| Constable, Lieutenant W. V., R.E. | Assistant Engineer, 2nd. | Assistant Engineer, 1st. | " | 10 | " | |
| Wolley-Dod, F. | .. Assistant Engineer, 2nd. | Assistant Engineer, 1st. | " | 10 | " | |

No. 78.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 546, dated 27th December 1877, Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), is permanently transferred to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

No. 79.—Captain J. Dundas, V. C., R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Military Works Branch, is temporarily attached to

the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India.

No. 80.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Mackesy, S. C., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is on return from furlough transferred to the Military Works Branch.

ALEX. FRASER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.
Indore, the 1st February 1879.

No. 7.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, joined Mhow Division on the forenoon of the 8th January 1879 and not on the 9th, as notified in Notification No. 3, dated 11th ultimo.

No. 8.—The following Officers have reverted to the grades specified against them on the return of Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from furlough, with effect from the 8th January 1879:—

Mr. R. Ewing, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. Von Ahn, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 9.—Baboo Munnoo Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned from three months' sick leave granted in Notifications No. 111 of 1878 and No. 1 of 1879, and joined the Southern Road Division on the forenoon of 23rd ultimo. The unexpired portion of his leave for one day has been cancelled.

No. 10.—Mr. J. Williams, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the fifteen days' privilege leave granted him on the afternoon of the 24th December 1878, and returned to duty on the afternoon of the 8th January 1879.

No. 11.—One month's privilege leave granted to Ganesh Moreswur Vadthekar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, in Notification No. 4, dated 11th January 1879, has been commuted to two months' sick leave.

No. 12.—Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from Madras Famine Relief Works and rejoined his appointment in Neemuch Division on the forenoon of the 18th January 1879.

By Order,
E. SWETENHAM, Major, S.C.,
*In charge of the Office of Secy. to Agent,
Govr. Genl., for Central India.*

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 27th January 1879.

No. 218.—Surgeon C. Little, M.D., Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon T. Hume, M.B., Civil Surgeon, Akola, is appointed to the charge of Sanitary Commissioner's Office, in addition to his own duties, during Doctor Little's absence on leave.

The 31st January 1879.

No. 224.—Consequent on the departure, on one month's privilege leave, of Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 13th January 1879 :—

Captain E. J. Gunthorpe, District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Mr. E. R. Christian, District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Mr. E. A. Hobson, Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Class.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR,
Secy. for Berar to the Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st January 1879.

No. 20.—Honorary Lieutenant J. Cargin, Barrack Master, is transferred from the Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

The 1st February 1879.

No. 21.—Mr. W. Hart, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 1st February 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 31st January 1879.

No. 4.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 16 of 24th January 1879, Corporal S. Dukes, appointed Barrack Sergeant, joined the Agra Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 10th December 1878.

G. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 1st February 1879.

No. 7.—Barrack Sergeant F. Trainer, attached to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Saugor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of 27th January 1879.

No. 8.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, Temporary, 1st Grade, reported his arrival and joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of 28th ultimo.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Military Works.

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1879.

No. 4.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works' Notification No. 9 of 13th ultimo, 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer Mr. J. C. Wyatt is posted to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 16th idem.

W. R. TUCKER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presidency Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 24th January 1879.

No. 4.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 11 of the 13th instant, Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Umballa Division.

The 27th January 1879.

No. 5.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4 of the 24th instant, Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the Umballa Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 25th idem.

L. RUSSELL, *Col., R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 31st January 1879.

No. 7.—Baboo Huri Ram Chunder is appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as a Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, and is posted to the Southern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway.

No. 8.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 4 of the 3rd January 1879, Mr. C. Cheyne, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, on the afternoon of the 1st January 1879.

No. 9.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Officiating Director's Notification No. 117, dated the 31st December 1878, for "30th February 1878," read "3rd February 1878."

No. 10.—Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted eight and a half months' furlough to Europe, and the necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from the 14th February 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 3rd February 1879.

No. 11.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 11, dated 4th January 1879, the following postings are made :—

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—to the Western Rajputana Railway, Northern Section.

Babu Jogindro Nath Sircar, Overseer, 1st Grade,—to the Western Rajputana Railway, Northern Section.

Mr. T. W. Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade,—to the Western Rajputana Railway, Northern Section.

Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—to the Western Rajputana Railway, Southern Section.

Sergeant T. Collier, Supervisor, 1st Grade,—to the Western Rajputana Railway, Southern Section.

Sergeant R. H. Lambert, Supervisor, 2nd Grade,—to the Western Rajputana Railway, Southern Section.

No. 12.—Mr. J. Curley, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is, with the approval of the Government of India, transferred to the Subordinate Maintenance Establishment of State Railways as an Inspector of Maintenance, 2nd Class.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notifications Nos. 47 and 63, dated 23rd January 1879 and 1st February 1879, respectively, Mr. P. Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Southern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway.

No. 14.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 18 of the 9th January 1879, Captain H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his departure from Allahabad to join the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 27th December 1878.

The 5th February 1879.

No. 15.—Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), arrived at Bombay on the 29th January 1879, on return from the eleven months' leave granted to him in this Office Notifications Nos. 2 and 83, dated the 14th January and 11th October 1878, respectively, and resumed charge of his duties as Assistant Director of State Railways, Central System, from Captain G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

No. 16.—Mr. R. Davies, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Indore Division, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, from the 2nd September to the 1st November 1878, both days inclusive.

A. GRANT,
Director
Offg. in Central System.

Western System.

Rawalpindi, the 28th January 1879.

No. 21.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 531, dated 6th ultimo, the following Officers are posted to the Indus Valley State Railway:—

Mr. C. P. O. Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 22.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 507, dated 15th November 1878, Bahadur Sirdar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is reposted to the Indus Valley Railway.

The 30th January 1879.

No. 23.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 4, dated 7th instant, for “forenoon of the 13th November 1878,” read “forenoon of the 11th November 1878.”

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 30th January 1879.

No. 3.—Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, placed on special duty for verification of stores, made over charge of Dodar Sub-Division, Jaora Division, to Mr. J. E. Howe, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of 24th January 1879.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 3rd February 1879.

No. 11.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 9, dated 13th January, Mr. C. H. C. Beckerton, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 13th December 1878, and is posted to the Salt Branch Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 28th idem.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 30th January 1879.

No. 4.—Mr. G. R. Smith, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, reported his return from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No. 100, dated 13th November 1878, on the forenoon of the 27th January 1879. He was relieved of his duties in the same Office on the afternoon of the 28th idem, with reference to Government of India Notification No. 31, in Gazette of 18th idem.

No. 5.—Leave of absence for a period of thirty-four days, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. J. A. Kearney, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, with effect from the 13th December 1878, in extension of the leave granted him in Notification No. 109 of 4th December 1878.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Offices of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta and Dehra Dûn, for the Quarter ending 31st December 1878.

Agents :

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.

Nagpore,—Curator of Government Books, Central Provinces.

Lahore,—Curator of Government Central Book Depôt.

Madras,—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

Simla.—Mrs. E. Williams, Fancy Repository.

Poona,—Superintendent, Government Photozineo-graphic Department.

Rajkot,—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.

Ahmedabad,—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Guzerat only.

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Do. Mr. Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.

N. B.—Maps are sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for cash pre-paid and issued free of charge only on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent, as above, be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of packing and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for, which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

| Description. | Size. | PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED PER SHEET OR COPY. | |
|---|----------------------|--|----------|
| | | Uncolored. | Colored. |
| | | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| GENERAL MAPS. | | | |
| <i>Scale 1 Inch = 24 Miles.</i> | | | |
| Afghanistan* (Printed on paper or on cloth) ... | 2 Sheets D. E. ... | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| <i>Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles.</i> | | | |
| Part of the Rajputana Agency (Preliminary Edition) ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| <i>Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.</i> | | | |
| Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 34, N. W., Ajmere, Mhairwarra, Jodhpur, &c. ... | ½ Sheet Atlas ... | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| DISTRICT MAPS. | | | |
| <i>Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles.</i> | | | |
| Bahraich½(Oudh) ... | Atlas ... | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| <i>Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles.</i> | | | |
| Damoh (Central Provinces) ... | 3 Sheets D. E. ... | 4 8 | 5 4 |
| REVENUE SURVEY MAPS. | | | |
| <i>Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.</i> | | | |
| Deccan, T. S., Sheets Nos. 30 & 41 (Districts Poona and Satara) ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Deccan, T. S., Sheet No. 43 (Districts Poona and Sholapur) ... | Ditto ... | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Deccan, T. S., Sheet No. 52 (District Satara) ... | Ditto ... | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Dinagpore District, Sheets Nos. 7, 9, 10 & 13 ... | Double Royal ... | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Furzedpore District, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 5 ... | Ditto ... | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Hanfirpur District, Sheets Nos. 9, 10 & 11 ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS. | | | |
| <i>Scale 1 Inch = 2 Miles.</i> | | | |
| Ganjam and Orissa (Old Series), Sheets Nos. 62, 63, 64 & 65 (in one sheet) ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Khâsi, Gâro, and Nâgâ Hills, Sheets Nos. 111, 123, 126 & 130 ... | ½ Sheet Imperial ... | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| <i>Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.</i> | | | |
| Index Maps to the 1 Inch = 1 Mile Sheets, Bhopal and Malwa, Ganjam and Orissa (Old Series), with Vizagapatnam Agency (New Series), Gâro, Khâsi and Nâgâ Hills, Mysore and Central India, Khandesh and Bombay Native States, Mysore, North-East Division, Central Provinces, and Rajputana Surveys ... | Foolscap ... | ... | ... |
| CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS. | | | |
| <i>Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile.</i> | | | |
| Silchar (Cachar District) ... | ½ Sheet D. E. ... | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY MAPS. | | | |
| <i>Scale 2 Inches = 1 Mile.</i> | | | |
| Guzerat, Sheet No. 31, Section 2* ... | Double Elephant ... | 1 12 | 2 0 |

Published and available at the Surveyor General's Office, Dehra Dûn.

J. WATERHOUSE, Capt., S.C.,

Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Calcutta, the 18th January 1879.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Sitaram | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 2 | Ray, Atulkrishna | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 3 | Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 4 | Basu, Debendrabijav | ... | Ditto. |
| 5 | Sengupta, Kisorimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| 6 | Narayan Das | ... | Lahore College. |
| 7 | { Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Makundadeb | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 9 | Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath | .. | Presidency College. |
| 10 | Mitra, Amulyacharan | ... | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| | Achhruram | ... | Lahore College. |
| | Adhikari, Sasibhoshan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Nandalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Basil, M. M. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Basu, Bhupendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Tarakchand | ... | Ex-Student, Dacca College. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Jugadas | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| | Chakraborti, Indranarayan | ... | Patna College. |
| | Chaudhuri, Tarapada | ... | Presidency College. |
| 10 | Das, Golindochandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Datta, Brajaballabh | ... | Krishnagpur College. |
| | „ Krishnalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Kandui, Rajkumar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Pal, Mani Lal | ... | Hooghly College. |
| | Baushandal | ... | Agra College. |
| | Ray, Indranarayan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| | „ Sailendrabandhu | ... | Ex-Student, Hooghly College. |
| | „ Sasadhar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Sarkar, Asutosh | ... | Ex-Student, Dacca College. |
| 20 | „ Jogannuchan | ... | Dacca College. |
| | „ Jagatnarayan | ... | Patna College. |
| | Ser, Kisorilal | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 23 | Tewari, Chandrasekhar | ... | Ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-----|--|
| | Babhu Singh | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | Bagchi, Kedarnath | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhushan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Jyotischandra | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | " Kaliprasanna | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Basu, Bijaygopal | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | " Dwarkanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| | " Kedarnath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Kritantakumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| 10 | " Manmathanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Priyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Rakhalechandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | " Sibrum | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Maheswar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Biharilal | ... | Benares College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Jogendranath | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Chaudhuri, Tarakisor | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Chandiprasad | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| 20 | " Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Das, Damodar | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | " Dhairyanarayan | ... | Ex-Student, Krishnaghur College. |
| | " Taraprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Datta, Narendrakrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Nrisinhakumar | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | " Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | De, Ramapati | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Narendranath | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | Gayaprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| 30 | Ghosh, Biharilal | ... | Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College. |
| | " Bipinbihari | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | " Manmathanath | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | " Ramottam | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Goswami, Nityagopal | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | Johns, G. W. | ... | Agra College. |
| | Kar, Gaurkisor | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Lakshmanprasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Lala Bindheswariprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| 40 | Mahabirprasad | ... | Canning College. |
| | Majumdar, Bhabanikisor | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | " Hridaynath | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Maitra, Herambachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Mohanta, Radhikanath | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Jogendrachandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | " Jagendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Hariprasanna | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | Nag, Abhayacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Nehalchandra | ... | Benares College. |
| 50 | Pain, Priyalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Pál, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Raghunandanprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | Ratnaparkhi, Manohar Damodar | ... | Benares College. |
| | Ray, Gurbakish | ... | Agra College. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | Sen, Harimohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| 58 | " Narendranath | ... | Presidency College. |

The 3rd February 1879.

The following students have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar

... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1 | Basu, Durgadas | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Sen, Taraprasanna | ... | Ditto. |
| 3 | Das, Tarakechandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 4 | Nagwant Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| 5 | Ized Bakhsh | ... | Presidency College. |
| 6 | { Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Rajnarayan | ... | Hugli College. |
| 8 | Aikath, Saradakumar | ... | Patna College. |
| 9 | Mitra, Ambikacharan | ... | Hugli College. |
| 10 | Set, Manilal | ... | Presidency College. |
| 11 | Gupta, Girindrakumar | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| 12 | Bagehi, Brajagopal | ... | Presidency College. |
| 13 | { Bhagwan Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| | Das, Bipinbihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| 15 | Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 16 | Chattopadhyay, Iswarachandra | ... | Patna College. |
| 17 | { Datta, Manmohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | De, Advaitaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| 19 | Sinha, Pramathakrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| 20 | Bhattacharyya, Srischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 21 | Pal, Nanigopal | ... | Ditto. |
| 22 | Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| 23 | Sayyed Khyrat Ahmed | ... | Presidency College. |
| 24 | Chandra, Priyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| 25 | Chattopadhyay, Manmathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| 26 | Mitra, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 27 | Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath (1st) | ... | Ditto. |
| 28 | { Datta, Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Satyacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| 30 | Chattopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| 31 | De, Asutosh | ... | Ditto. |
| 32 | Mitra, Gopallal | ... | Ditto. |
| 33 | Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| 34 | { Bagehi, Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 36 | Mukhopadhyay, Harachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 37 | Harilal | ... | Ditto. |
| 38 | Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan | ... | Ditto. |
| 39 | { Mukhopadhyay, Kanasindhu | ... | Ditto. |
| | Ghosh, Saradaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhushan | ... | Ditto. |
| | Datta, Nandalal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Chakrabarti, Harachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Basu, Anantakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | Sen, Gaurballabh | ... | Ditto. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Ditto. |

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th February 1879. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Recd. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 357 | ... D 12-05071 | 5 | Messrs. Watts & Co., Calcutta. |
| 358 | ... D 14-34837 | 100 | P. B. Johnson, Esq., Allahabad. |
| 359 | ... D 11-89581 | 10 | G. Adams, Esq., C.S., Jhansi. |
| 360 | ... D 14-01572 | 20 | J. A. Mangal Pershad, Benares. |

ALLAHABAD,
The 30th January 1879. }

H. KENNE, A. A. G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

WHOLELY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---|
| 1879. | | Rs. | |
| W7 | M 32-56011 | 10 | J. R. Bamford, Baroda. |
| W8 | M 11-01120 | 10 | Gopaldass Madodass, Kandawadi, Bombay. |
| W9 | M 36-55687 | 100 | Parshotum Harjivan, Portuguese Church Lane, Bombay. |
| W10 | M 26-19920 | 1,000 | |
| | M 36-33826 | | |
| | " - 33828 | | |
| | " - 56505 | | |
| | " - 61650 | | |
| | " - 62028 | | |
| | " - 61637 | | |
| | " - 78630 | | |
| | " - 79793 | | |
| | " - 80313 | | |
| | " - 80356 | | |
| | " - 80862 | | |
| | " - 80865 | | |
| | M 25-90991 | | |
| | M 21-91912 | | |
| | M 35-16155 | | |
| | " - 31763 | | |
| | " - 55551 | | |
| | M 23-96679 | | |

Hargivan Kushaldass, Begumpoor, Surat.

Bombay Circle—continued.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|--|
| 1879. | | Rs. | |
| 1126 ... | M 32—34084... | 10 | H. F. C. ... Assistant Commissioner, N. D., Poona. |
| 1127 ... | M 40—61111 ... | 10 | N. M. Khory, Indore. |
| 1128 ... | M 7—91702 ... | 5 | S. B. Chombal, Satara. |
| 1129 ... | C 98—40041 ... | 10 | Adam Smith, Poona. |
| 1130 ... | M 33—48249 ... | 20 | Hyderalli, Mhow. |
| M7 ... | M 32—53720 ... | 10 | Ekalji Rustomji, Reporter, Wheel Tax Collector, Bombay Municipality. |
| | M 40—19785... | | |
| M9 ... | M 33—48488... | 20 | Mahomed Allabux, Indore. |
| | " —48489... | | |

BOMBAY,
The 4th January 1879.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 413 ... | O 27—15519 ... | 500 | The District Superintendent of Police Darjeeling. |
| | L 93—76967 ... | 50 | |
| | O 35—7914 ... | 100 | |
| | " 37945 ... | 100 | |
| | " 34946 ... | 100 | |
| | " 37941 ... | 100 | |
| | " 37947 ... | 100 | Lalit Mohan Seal. |
| | O 30—13111 ... | 50 | |
| | O 26—10452 ... | 20 | |
| 414 ... | O 30—15752 ... | 50 | |
| 415 ... | L 93—88142 ... | 50 | |
| 416 ... | L 93—96526 ... | 50 | Bharat Chunder Mohapatro. |
| | " —72242 ... | 50 | |
| | O 30—17750 ... | 50 | |
| | " —17751 ... | 50 | |
| | " —17749 ... | 50 | |
| 417 ... | O 29—22297 ... | 10 | |
| 418 ... | L 54—16891 ... | 5 | The Post Master, Calcutta. |
| 419 ... | L 93—77741 ... | 50 | |
| | | | The Superintendent of Police, Pabna. |
| 420 ... | O 25—27823 ... | 20 | The Post Master, Calcutta. |
| 421 ... | L 54—39060 ... | 5 | Revd. A. O. Hardy. |
| | " —39061 ... | 5 | |
| | O 35—24691 ... | 100 | Inspector J. M. Callack, Calcutta Police. |
| 422 ... | " —34245 ... | 100 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---------|----------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 451 ... | L 72—43175 ... | 10 | Sower Ahmed Khan. |
| 452 ... | O 10—63461 ... | 10 | Kristo Dhona Bhattacharjee. |
| 453 ... | O 11—04505 ... | 10 | Sarat Chunder Basu. |
| 454 ... | O 19—21522 ... | 10 | C. Reeves. |
| 455 ... | O 35—34976 ... | 100 | Dino Nath Sircar. |
| 456 ... | L 93—67322 ... | 50 | Raj Mohan Mukerjee. |
| 457 ... | O 12—60939 ... | 10 | Sreenilash Ghose. |
| | O 13—71011 ... | 10 | |
| 458 ... | O 22—06884 ... | 20 | Roma Nauth Banerjee. |
| 459 ... | O 11—71605 ... | 10 | Jadu Mony Mitter. |
| | L 54—20389 ... | 5 | Braj Mohan Aditya. |
| 460 ... | L 30—53890 ... | 5 | |
| 461 ... | O 12—02129 ... | 10 | Lt. A. Master. |
| | O 39—55478 ... | 10 | |
| | " —51673 ... | 10 | |
| | O 9—53126 ... | 10 | |
| | O 10—19795 ... | 10 | |
| | O 40—13139 ... | 10 | |
| 462 ... | O 17—42674 ... | 10 | Mr. E. W. Edward. |
| | L 97—56978 ... | 10 | |
| 463 ... | O 12—67130 ... | 10 | Mr. Talcoallah. |
| 464 ... | O 12—33628 ... | 10 | |
| | " —33171 ... | 10 | Kurcem Bulsh and Azizdeen. |
| | " —32203 ... | 10 | |
| 465 ... | O 42—77846 ... | 10 | Mr. R. Wince. |
| | O 43—09127 ... | 10 | |
| | " —55190 ... | 10 | |
| | " —61946 ... | 10 | Mrs. E. Tobin. |
| 466 ... | O 40—72526 ... | 10 | |
| 467 ... | L 28—12813 ... | 5 | Mr. P. B. Johnson. |
| | L 31—67000 ... | 5 | |
| | O 40—02464 ... | 10 | Dino Nath Ghose. |
| 468 ... | O 8—17147 ... | 10 | |
| | O 13—56533 ... | 10 | Warisnddeen. |
| 469 ... | O 39—88710 ... | 10 | |
| 470 ... | O 39—78559 ... | 10 | Messrs. Cursetjee & Co. |

Calcutta Circle—continued.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—could.**

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 471 ... | O 31—42377 ... | 50 | Deputy Post Master General, Behar. |
| | O 22—01506 ... | 20 | |
| | " —01507 ... | 20 | |
| | " —01573 ... | 20 | |
| | O 23—81233 ... | 20 | Deputy Post Master General, Oudh. |
| 472 ... | O 29—44068 ... | 1,000 | |
| | " —56478 ... | 1,000 | Soojan Mal Hummat Ram. |
| 473 ... | O 90—44257 ... | 20 | |
| 474 ... | L 36—39629 ... | 20 | Jibanundo Vidyasagara. |
| 475 ... | O 72—03174 ... | 1,000 | Ram Chundore Johore Mull. |
| | O 29—98929 ... | 1,000 | |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 7th February 1879.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Calicut Circle.**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|--|
| | Rs. | |
| J 7—92816 ... | 5 | Monsieur L. F. de Marquis, Agent, Messrs. Deschamps & Co., Bombay. |
| J 4—80971 ... | 50 | Postmaster General, Madras. |

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | Rs. | |
|---------------|-----|--|
| J 7—77184 ... | 5 | Mr. A. G. R. Theobald, Forest Ranger, Annamal-lai. |

CALICUT,
The 30th January 1879.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|--|
| | | Rs. | |
| 4 ... | E 12—86796 ... | 20 | Pretam, 9-3rd Royal Artillery Hospital, Kohat. |
| 5 ... | E 12—74716 ... | 20 | Bishen Das, Munshi, 22nd Regiment. |
| 6 ... | E 13—30072 ... | 100 | James Gaitely, I. V. S. Ry., Multan. |
| 7 ... | E 15—36418 ... | 50 | G. C. Hampton, Office of Registration, Lahore. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---------|----------------|-----|--|
| 132 ... | E 13—36569 ... | 100 | J. Parnell, Rawal Pindi. |
| 120 ... | E 15—15334 ... | 50 | Nazulla Afghan, Book-seller, Amritsar. |
| | " —19055 ... | 50 | Surgeon-Major Ambrose, Umbala. |
| 7 ... | E 13—33548 ... | 100 | |
| 5 ... | E 13—40960 ... | 100 | Harnam Bhagut, Debbi Bazar, Lahore. |
| 111 ... | E 13—39139 ... | 100 | Bag Sing, Huzro. |
| | " —39140 ... | 100 | |
| | " —39141 ... | 100 | |
| | " —39142 ... | 100 | |
| | " —39143 ... | 100 | |
| | " —39144 ... | 100 | |
| | " —39145 ... | 100 | Lokenath Chatterjee, Calcutta. |
| | " —39146 ... | 100 | |
| | " —39147 ... | 100 | Ganga Ram, care of Nanuck Chund, Head Accountant, Provincial Works, Benares. |
| 6 ... | E 15—36838 ... | 50 | |
| 3 ... | E 10—52318 ... | 10 | |
| | " —75648 ... | 10 | |

LAHORE,
The 1st February 1879.

W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|--|
| 117 ... | B 58—67626 ... | 100 | Javalakara Kondappah, of Adoni. |
| 119 ... | B 46—15109 ... | 5 | Monsieur L. F. deMarquis, Agent, Decham & Co., Bombay. |
| 120 ... | B 46—42490 ... | 5 | P. Soobramaniam, Gooty. |
| | B 56—35609 ... | 10 | |
| 122 ... | B 46—55577 ... | 5 | Mrs. H. M. Smith, Bangalore. |
| 123 ... | B 41—42727 ... | 10 | C. Narayanasawmy Naidu, Master of Chungundy Zamindary School, North Arcot. |
| | B 54—62301 ... | 20 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| 272 ... | B 46—52679 ... | 5 | C. G. Plumer, Esq., Chittoor. |
| 273 ... | B 46—09808 ... | 5 | C. Vattakandi Comoo Menon, Clerk, Registry Office, Kuttigall, Chowghat, Malabar. |
| 274 ... | B 54—98909 ... | 20 | Goolam Mahomed Saib, Vakil, Sydnappett. |
| 275 ... | B 46—36482 ... | 5 | V. Chappan Menon, Revenue (Famine) Secretariat, Fort Saint George. |
| 36 ... | B 46—13548 } " —13547 } | 5 | T. Cunniah, Booking Clerk, Central Station, Madras Railway, Madras. |

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 27th January 1879. }G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Asstt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1878-79. | | | |
| H29 ... | F 8—62138 ... | 20 | Narain Bhirajee, Head Master, Wardha. |
| H30 ... | F 8—64186 ... | 20 | Messrs Cursetjee & Co., Outcumbund. |
| H31 ... | F 10—66077 ... | 100 | Mr. R. E. Acklom, Nar-singpur. |
| | F 9—75426 ... | 50 | |
| | F 8—62890 ... | 20 | |

NAGPUR,
The 30th January 1879. }W. D. COWLEY,
for Depty. Commr. of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1879.

Mails for Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo and Rangoon, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 10th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 10th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th February 1879.*

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th February 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Reunion can be forwarded.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 8th February 1879.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Abrue, Miss A. | Dougal, R. K. | Mahitte, Oscar. |
| Adels, A. M. | Dunford, Mrs. C. | Murmer, — |
| Ajeeb, E. R. S. | Edwards, A. | Mohner, H. |
| Anderson, Miss Annie | Fitzgerald, Mrs. A. | Nicolay, E. F. |
| Paschal. | Francis, John. | Nightingale, Messrs. & Co. |
| Andrews, Mrs. R. | Freeman, W. R. | Powers, Mrs. M. |
| Anger, P. W. | Forbes, Archibald. | Pitcher, Sergeant |
| Balfour, J. | Garlick, J. H. | Rapley, G. |
| Ballmonk. | Giles, A. | Rogers, C. J. |
| Bartlett, Mrs. | Gill, Arthur. | Sanders, Esq. |
| Beakun, W. R. | Girdler, Duncan. | Sander, W. M. |
| Leair, P. W. | Glaney, John. | Scott, J. |
| Brooks, G. | Glenison, T. | Scott, W. |
| Burgess, Mrs. | Graw, Mrs. | Sheller, A. |
| Burridge, L. J. | Green, G. H. | Shipton, C. |
| Caster, Mrs. L. | Halliday, D. | Slater, A. W. |
| Castello, J. A. | Hearn, H. | Stanley, James. |
| Cattell, W. | Hew, George. | Taylor, Robt. |
| Cooley, Mrs. | Hewell, Esq. | Templeton, C. |
| Dalbey, Mrs. E. B. | John, Henry. | Thompson, Mr. |
| Damang, C. | Kennedy, R. H. | Tulloh, R. H. |
| Davis, Mrs. A. | Lawrence, A. B. | Wackerell, M. |
| De Lannoy, Miss. | Leach, A. | Watts, J. |
| Dennis, Esq. | Macdonald, J. R. | Wyatt, J. C. |
| DeUrban. | Maher, W. P. | |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. B. C. | Evans, G. | Marshall, E. O. |
| Addington, E. | Fiddell, J. W. | Martin, Thomas. |
| Alcock, W. | Foley, W. S. & Co. | Martin, R. |
| Anderson, A. | Fontaine, M. Saul. | Mitchell, C. |
| Atkins, T. T. | Ferguson, D. | Moore, Messrs. |
| Bailey, E. A. | Gale, W. Quintin. | Murphy, G. P. |
| Bancroft, W. A. | Garrick, Miss L. | Neelcehallah, Shaik |
| Bayer, F. | Gayford, C. | Neoway, Mrs. |
| Berrington, C. D. | Gibbs, W. | Nicols, J. M. |
| Birnbaum, M. | Gordon, Mrs. | Nelson, H. R. |
| Bingdon, G. | Gore, H. | P. D. G. |
| Bridgell, J. | Grublander, Esq. | Patterson, R. |
| Burnett, G. B. | Guthrie, Esq. George. | Payne, Robt. |
| Burnes, E. | Hair, Esq. G. O. | Perrin, Mari, Monsieur. |
| Bush, C. | Hart, J. | Renaud, M. D. |
| Cameron, Miss Ewer. | Hart, J. | Ring, J. B. |
| Canning, W. | Hellstrom, Miss. | Sanders, A. |
| Cameron, Robt. J. | Holbywood, F. | Seagrave, W. |
| Carmichael, C. | Hodder, A. | Sm, Robert. |
| Chapman, E. | Hutchinson, Miss F. | Shaw, Dr. F. C. |
| Colly, Miss A. | Innes, T. L. D. | Simpson, — |
| Cotton, T. F. | Jennings, N. E. | Smith, Mrs. H. |
| Cummings, Mrs. | Jaimey, L. R. | Smith, W. |
| Dann, F. | Jameson, James. | Stoddard, W. A. |
| Davison, W. | Johnson, Miss. | Suarz, A. C. |
| Denton, J. | Laband, P. | Thomson, G. M. |
| Dumbol, T. | Lawson, J. | Whicker, David. |
| Duncan, Chesney. | Lewis, Mr. | Wills, H. |
| Eales, L. F. | M. G., Mrs. | W. T. Mrs. E. |
| Edmunds, W. H. | M. S. W. | Whitham, Dr. R. |
| Edwards, George. | Man, G. O. | |
| Ephgrave, E. | | |

Newspapers.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Davison, W. | Hamilton, Capt. W. R. | Noller, A. S. |
| Garrick, B. | Jander, W. | Prince, John. |
| Gould, G. | McWilliam, D. | Wallace, F. C. |

Registered Letters.

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Duncan, Chesney. | Robinson, Peter. | Trevor, Major, R.E. |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRANGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

| | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 21 feet length @ | Rs. 2 10 0 | per cubic foot. |
| 22 „ @ „ | 2 12 0 | „ |
| 23 „ @ „ | 2 14 0 | „ |
| 24 „ @ „ | 3 0 0 | „ |

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| from 12 to 20 feet @ | Rs. 2 8 0 | per cubic foot. |
| under 12 & over 7 „ @ „ | 2 4 0 | „ |
| under 7 „ @ „ | 2 0 0 | „ |

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
KUNHYALAL,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 9th December 1878.

500 Rupees Reward.

The above reward will be given by the Government of India for the best *Sanitary Primer* suitable for use in Indian schools, both English and Vernacular. The work must be in the English language from which it will afterwards be translated into the principal languages of India: it must be simple, without theories, and thoroughly practical, showing in particular the chief sanitary defects of Indian towns and villages and the best means of remedying these defects, and it must not cover more than from 24 to 30 pages of print of small pica octavo size. Competing Primers, either in print or *very legible* manuscript, to be sent so as to arrive not later than the 1st April 1879 at the Home Office, Calcutta. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT;

SIMLA,

The 4th October 1878.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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OF INDIA,

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Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, R.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

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Byrangore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, R.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, R.N., 1875. *Price, Rs. 1-8.*

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Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Rs. 1.*

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Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Rs. 1.*

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Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Rs. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. de Richelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Rs. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Rs. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. de Richelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Rs. 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. de Richelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Rs. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Rs. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lem Chang Pen. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Rs. 1.—(Sheet 1).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Rs. 1.*

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List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. *Price, Rs. 1.*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression 264. By R. C. Carrington, R.E.A.S., 1877. *Price, Rs. 1.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. de Richelieu and A. D. Taylor, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieutenant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieutenant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J. L. Wharton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea. *Price, Annas 4.*

Notices to Mariners.

The following Notices to Mariners were issued during the year 1877. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

- No. 1. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Kurrachee.
- „ 2. Dangers at Gon and Marmagao Roadsteads.
- „ 3. Existence of rocky patches, Bepore.
- „ 4. Pooree Port limits, Orissa Coast.
- „ 5. Extension of the Hajanri Mouth of the River Indus.
- „ 6. Red light at Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.
- „ 7. Light at Port Berberan, Gulf of Aden.
- „ 8. Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River.
- „ 9. Rock off Pegu Coast.
- „ 10. Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
- „ 11. „Intermediate“ light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
- „ 12. Position of Cochon Light-house.
- „ 13. Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay.
- „ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle.
- „ 15. Alteration in Manora Point Light, Kurrachee, and discovery of a tank near Towak Island, Red Sea.
- „ 16. Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Kiehlieu Rock off Kopal Inlet.
- „ 17. Alteration in position of „Intermediate“ light-ship, entrance to River Hooghly.
- „ 18. Destruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house.
- „ 19. Correct position of Santipilly Light-house.
- „ 20. Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead.
- „ 21. Light-vessel near Krishna Shoal, Burma.
- „ 22. Additional information, Krishna Shoal Light-vessel and Light at Pooree.
- „ 23. Alteration of position of Chittagong Light.
- „ 24. Night signals shown by British Pilot vessels in the English Channel.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year 1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

- No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
 - „ 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
 - „ 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
 - „ 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
 - „ 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
 - „ 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
 - „ 7. Kintoun Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
 - „ 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River, Burma.
 - „ 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
 - „ 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
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No. 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.

„ 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels. River Hooghly.

„ 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.

„ 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.

„ 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb), Persian Gulf.

„ 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.

„ 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.

„ 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.

„ 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.

„ 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca - Salangore - Mala Coast.

„ 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.

„ 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.

„ 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.

„ 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.

„ 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).

„ 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond Island and the main land.

„ 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 018736 of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Sumbhoo Pandurung, and last endorsed to Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any

other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal (Bombay), and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

H. M. REPTON, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat.

BALAGHAT, }
The 18th January 1879. }



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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th January, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 3 OF 1879.

A Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called
“The Hackney-carriage
Act, 1879,”

Commencement.

and it shall come into force
at once;

but nothing herein contained shall affect any
power conferred by any law
relating to municipalities.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

“Hackney-carriage” means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of human beings, which is kept, or offered, or plies, for hire, and

“Committee” means a Municipal Committee, or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force.

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the municipalities, Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively.

When this Act has been so applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may from time to time make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation and control of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when sanctioned and published by the Local Government, have the force of law.

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind any such rule.

4. The Local Government of any of the said territories may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the regulation

and control of hackney-carriages in any military cantonment situated in the territory administered by it, and

the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any place in India, but not in British India, in which British troops are cantoned.

What rules under sections 3 and 4 may provide for.

5. The rules to be made under section three or section four may, among other matters,

(a) direct that no hackney-carriage, or no hackney-carriage of a particular description, shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered, for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf;

(b) direct that no person shall act as driver of a hackney-carriage except under a license granted in that behalf;

(c) provide for the issue of the licenses referred to in clauses (a) and (b), prescribe the conditions (if any) on which such licenses shall be granted, and fix the fees (if any) to be paid therefor;

(d) regulate the description of animals, harness, and other things to be used with licensed carriages, and the condition in which such carriages, and the animals, harness, and other things used therewith, shall be kept;

(e) provide for the inspection of the premises on which any such carriages, animals, harness, and other things are kept;

(f) fix the time for which such licenses shall continue in force and the events (if any) upon which within such time they shall be subject to revocation or suspension;

(g) determine the times at which, and the circumstances under which, any person keeping a hackney-carriage shall be bound to let such carriage to any person requiring the same, and any

driver of a hackney-carriage, being with such carriage in a public place, shall be bound to go with any person desirous of hiring such carriage;

(h) appoint places as stands for hackney-carriages and prohibit such carriages waiting for hire except at such places;

(i) limit the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney-carriage; and

(j) limit the number of persons, and the weight of property, which may be conveyed by any such carriage.

6. Any person breaking any rule made under this Act shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

7. The amount of any fees received, and the amount of any expenses incurred, by any Committee in giving effect to this Act shall respectively be credited and debited to the Municipal Fund, and in any cantonment where there is a Cantonment Fund, to such Fund.

8. If any dispute arises between the hirer of any hackney-carriage and the owner or driver of such carriage as to the amount of the fare payable by such hirer under any rule made under this Act, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by a Magistrate or bench of Magistrates, and the decision of such Magistrate or bench shall be final.

When any such dispute is heard by a bench, any difference of opinion arising between the members of such bench shall be settled in the same manner as differences of opinion arising between such members in the trial of criminal cases.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE want of a law to regulate hackney-carriages in towns and cantonments in the interior of India has long been felt, and has lately been pressed upon the notice of the Government of India by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The present Bill has been prepared to supply this want in the case of municipalities in those parts of India which have not local Legislatures, and in all cantonments, whether in British India or in Native States.

3. It gives power to the Municipal Committee, in the case of a municipality, and to the Local Government, in the case of a cantonment, to make rules (subject, in the former case, to the sanction of the Local Government, and in the latter, to that of the Governor General in Council) to ensure that carriages offered for hire, and the animals and harness used with them, shall be in proper condition; that fit persons shall be employed as drivers; that the fares charged shall be reasonable, and that the carriages shall not be over-laden.

4. It further provides that breach of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and that disputes between the hirer and owner of a carriage, as to the amount of a fare, shall be determinable by a Magistrate.

T. H. THORNTON.

The 20th January, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th January, 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Pleadings, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. We have deemed it well, instead of adding a fifth Act to the four Acts already in force relating to pleaders, mukhtárs and revenue-agents, to frame a consolidation measure embracing the entire law.

3. We have, at the instance of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, restored in section 16 of the Bill now submitted, the power of the High Courts to make rules for the admission and control of mukhtárs practising on the appellate side of those Courts, which was conferred by section 44 of Act XX of 1865, but which has been held by the Calcutta High Court to have been *ultra vires*.

4. We have made the Bill applicable to the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency towns, where we understand some such law is needed.

5. We have substituted, for the stamp-duties on certificates prescribed by Act XX of 1865, fees fixed according to the scale which was proposed in the Bill to amend the law relating to stamps and court-fees recently before the Council. The alterations here made are of no substantial importance.

6. We have made several amendments in arrangement and drafting, with a view to clearness and simplicity.

7. We recommend that the Bill now submitted be published.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made.

W. STOKES.

F. R. COCKERELL.

T. H. THORNTON.

The 29th January, 1879.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL, 1879.

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No. II.

A bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to legal Practitioners, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the

North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and Assam; and to empower each of the Local Governments of the rest of British India to extend to the territories administered by it such portions of this Act as such Government may think fit; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be called "The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879:" and shall come into force on the first day of April, 1879.
Short title.
- Commencement Act.
- Local extent. This section and section two extend to the whole of British India.

The rest of this Act extends, in the first instance, only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower Pro-

vinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Assam. But any other Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

2. On and from the first day of April, 1879, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified therein.

All rules and appointments made, penalties prescribed, fees fixed, persons admitted, names enrolled, certificates issued, sanctions given and orders passed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively made, prescribed, fixed, admitted, enrolled, issued, given and passed under this Act.

All references made to any enactment hereby repealed, in any Act or Regulation passed, or notification published, subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—
"Judge" means the presiding judicial officer in every civil and criminal Court by whatever title he is designated:

"Subordinate Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of Small Causes established under Act No. IX of 1850 or Act No. XI of 1865:

"Officer subordinate to such Authority," "Subordinate Revenue-officer" and "Revenue-office" include all Courts (other than civil Courts) trying suits under any Act for the time being in force relating to landholders and their tenants or agents.

CHAPTER II.—*Of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys.*

4. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Advocate or Vakil on the roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered, or in any such Court with the permission of the Court, and in any Revenue office, subject nevertheless to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or office is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue-agents:

Provided that no such Vakil shall be entitled to practise under this section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court, or High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

5. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Attorney on the roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court of British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter and in any Revenue-office.

CHAPTER III.—Of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

Power to make rules as to qualification, &c., of pleaders and mukhtárs.

6. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be pleaders of the subordinate Courts, and of the revenue-offices situate within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court:

(b) for the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be mukhtárs of the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court:

(c) for the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons; and

(d) for their suspension and dismissal.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law; provided that, in the case of rules made by a High Court not established by Royal Charter, such rules have been previously approved by the Local Government.

7. On the admission, under section six, of any person as a pleader or mukhtár, the High Court shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as the Court from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person, authorizing him to practise for the period of one year from its date in the Courts and, in the case of a pleader, the offices, specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he then ordinarily practises, or by such officer as the High Court from time to time appoints in this behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in possession of such pleader or mukhtár shall be cancelled and retained by such Judge or officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Judge or officer.

Every Judge or officer so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

8. Every pleader holding a certificate issued under section seven, may apply to be enrolled in any Court or office mentioned therein and situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court by which he has been admitted, and on being so enrolled, may appear, plead and act in such Court or office.

9. Every mukhtár holding a certificate issued under section seven, may apply to be enrolled in any civil or criminal Court mentioned therein and situate within the same limits, and, on being so enrolled, may appear and act in any such civil Court, and may (subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 186) appear, plead and act in any such criminal Court.

10. Except as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 37, or any other enactment for the time being in force, no person shall

appear, plead or act as a pleader or mukhtár in any Court not established by Royal Charter, unless he holds a certificate issued under section seven and has been enrolled in such Court:

Provided that persons holding certificates as revenue-agents under this Act in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, on being enrolled in any Munsif's Court, appear, plead and act in such Court in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlord and Tenant*) or under any other Act for the time being in force, regulating the procedure in suits between landholders and their tenants or agents.

11. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any pleader or mukhtár holding a certificate issued under this Act, who is convicted of any criminal offence.

12. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any pleader or mukhtár holding a certificate as aforesaid, who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or of giving, receiving or retaining commission on remuneration paid to any legal practitioner, or for any other reasonable cause.

13. If any such pleader or mukhtár practising in any subordinate Court or in any revenue-office, is charged in such Court or office with any such conduct as aforesaid, the presiding officer shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the pleader or mukhtár at least ten days before the day so appointed.

On such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the pleader or mukhtár, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If such officer finds the charge established, and considers that the pleader or mukhtár should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the pleader or mukhtár.

Any Judge or Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority acting under this section may, and, with the previous sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, any subordinate revenue-officer so acting may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend the pleader or mukhtár from practising as such in his Court or office.

Every report made to the High Court under this section shall—

(a) when made by any Civil Judge other than the District Judge, be made through the Judge;

(b) when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Magistrate of the District and the Sessions Judge;

(c) when made by the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Sessions Judge;

(d) when made by any subordinate revenue-officer, be made through the Revenue-Authorities to which he is subordinate.

Every such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of each Judge, Magistrate or Revenue-Authority through whom or which it is made.

14. The High Court, in any case in which a

Power to call for record in case of acquittal under section 13.

pleader or mukhtár has been acquitted under section thirteen otherwise than by an order of the High Court,

may call for the record and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

15. Whenever a mukhtár who has been sus-

Report when dismissed mukhtár is also a revenue-agent.

suspended or dismissed by order of the High Court is also a revenue-agent holding a

certificate under this Act, the High Court shall forward a report of the case to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

Such Authority, after making any enquiry which it thinks necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such revenue-agent.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in any

Power to make rules for mukhtárs on appellate side of High Court.

Letters Patent or in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 37, clause (a), any High Court established by Royal Charter

may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for the qualification, admission, suspension and dismissal of proper persons to be mukhtárs practising on the appellate side of such Court;

(b) for the security which they may be required to give for their honesty and good conduct; and

(c) as to their powers and duties; and may prescribe and impose fines for the infringement of such rules not exceeding in any case five hundred rupees; and such fines, when imposed, may be recovered as if they had been imposed in the exercise of the High Court's ordinary original criminal jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IV.—Of Revenue-Agents.

17. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority

Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of revenue-agents.

may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be revenue-agents;

(b) for the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons; and

(c) for their suspension and dismissal.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

18. On the admission of any person as a Revenue-

Certificate to revenue-agents.

agent under section seventeen, the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority shall cause a

certificate, signed by such officer as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person, authorizing him to practise for the period of one year from its date in such offices as may be specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise,

shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Secretary of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or by any other officer authorized by such Authority in that behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in the possession of such revenue-agent shall be cancelled and retained by such Secretary or other officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Secretary or other officer.

Every officer so renewing a certificate shall notify the renewal to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

19. Every revenue-agent holding a certificate

Enrolment of revenue-agent. issued under section eighteen, may apply to be enrolled in any revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the limits of the territory under the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, and, on being so enrolled, may practise in such office as a revenue-agent.

20. Except as provided by any enactment for the

No person to act as agent in revenue-offices, unless qualified. time being in force, no person, other than a pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall

practise as a revenue-agent in any revenue-office, unless he holds a certificate issued under section eighteen, and has been enrolled in such office;

Provided that any person duly authorized in this behalf may, with the sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or of an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, transact all or any business in which his employer may be concerned in any revenue-office;

The sanction mentioned in this section may be general or special, and may at any time be revoked or suspended by such Authority or officer.

21. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority

Dismissal of revenue-agent convicted of criminal offence. may suspend or dismiss any revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act, who is convicted of any criminal offence.

22. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority

Dismissal of revenue-agent guilty of unprofessional conduct. may also, after making such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or of giving, receiving or retaining commission on remuneration paid to any legal practitioner, or for any other reasonable cause.

23. Every revenue-agent holding a certificate

Procedure when revenue-agent is so charged in subordinate office. issued under this Act is charged with any such conduct in any office subordinate to the Chief Controlling

Revenue-Authority, or in the Court of any Munsif, the officer at the head of such office, or such Munsif, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed. On such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the officer or Munsif shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If the officer or Munsif finds the charge established and considers that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding, and the grounds thereof, and report the same to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority; and such Authority shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him.

Where any officer acting under this section is subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall forward the report through such Commissioner, who shall accompany the same with an expression of his own opinion on the case.

24. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, in any case in which a revenue-agent has been acquitted under section twenty-three, otherwise than by an order of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as seems fit.

25. Whenever a revenue-agent who has been dismissed or suspended by order of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority is also a mukhtár holding a certificate under this Act, the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority shall forward a report of the case to the High Court by which he was admitted.

Such Court, after making any enquiry which it thinks necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such mukhtár.

CHAPTER V.—Of Certificates.

26. For every certificate, whether original or renewed, issued under this Act, a fee of the amount prescribed therefor in the second schedule hereto annexed, shall be paid by the person entitled to such certificate.

27. When any pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed under this Act, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court, or officer at the head of the office, before or in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court or officer to which the High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority (as the case may be) orders him to deliver the same.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-Agents.

28. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader or vakil upon all proceedings (a) on the appellate side of such Court, (b) in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, on its original side, and (c) in the subordinate Courts.

The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable upon all proceedings in the revenue-offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader or revenue-agent.

Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Nothing in this section applies to the agents mentioned in the proviso to section twenty.

29. All persons employing pleaders, mukhtárs or revenue-agents shall be at liberty to settle with them by private agreement the re-

muneration to be paid for their professional services; and it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the power under which such pleaders, mukhtárs or revenue-agents for the time being act.

Such agreements shall not be enforced otherwise than by suit.

CHAPTER VII.—Penalties.

30. Any person who appears, pleads, acts or practises in any Court or office in contravention of the provisions of section ten or section twenty, shall be liable, by order of such Court, or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the fee required by this Act to be paid for a certificate authorizing him to appear, plead, act or practise in such Court or office, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien in respect of, any fee or reward for, or in respect of, anything done, or any disbursement made, by him as pleader or mukhtár or revenue-agent whilst he has been contravening the provisions of either of such sections.

31. Any pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent failing to deliver up his certificate as required by section twenty-seven, shall be liable, by order of the Court, Authority or officer to which or to whom, or according to whose orders, the delivery should be made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to three months.

32. Any pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent who, under the provisions of this Act, has been suspended or dismissed, and who, during such suspension or after such dismissal, practises as a pleader or mukhtár or revenue-agent in any Court or office, shall be liable, by order of such Court, or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

33. Every order under section thirty, thirty-one or thirty-two shall be subject to revision, by the High Court, where the order has been passed by a subordinate Court, and by the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, where the order has been passed by an officer subordinate to such Authority.

CHAPTER VIII.—Miscellaneous.

34. To facilitate the ascertainment of the quali-fications respectively mentioned in sections six and seventeen, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

35. Except as provided by sections four, five, sixteen and twenty-eight, nothing in this Act applies to advocates, vakils and attorneys admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, or to mukhtárs practising in such Court.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

| Number and date of enactments. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Act XX of 1865 .. | To amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs. | The whole. |
| Act XXIX of 1865 | To amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-Agents' Act, 1865. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| Act IX of 1866 . | To extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of "the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," and of Act No. XXIX of 1865. | The whole. |
| Act IV of 1876 . | To authorize Revenue-Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal. | The whole. |
| Act XVII of 1877 | The Panjáb Courts Act, 1877. | Section forty-five. |

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 26).

FEES FOR CERTIFICATES.

I.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(a.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees fifty

(b.) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees twenty-five :

(c.) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees twenty-five :

SECOND SCHEDULE—concluded.

(d.) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees fifteen :

(e.) In the Munsifs' Courts and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

II.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mukhtár—

(f.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees twenty-five :

(g.) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees fifteen :

(h.) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees fifteen :

(i.) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency Towns—rupees ten :

(j.) In the Munsifs' Courts and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

III.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Revenue-Agent—

(k.) In the office of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority and in any office subordinate to such Authority—rupees fifteen :

(l.) In the office of a Commissioner and in any office subordinate to a Commissioner—rupees ten :

(m.) In the office of a Collector and in any office subordinate to a Collector—rupees five.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 6. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or four Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th FEBRUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects, both in Madras and the Bombay Presidency, have not undergone any material change; in parts of the latter damage by rats continues. In Mysore prices are still falling. Clear weather has prevailed in the Central Provinces, and in the districts of Damoh, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Chhindwāra the crops are not doing well; in the eastern districts, however, matters are still favourable, and in the remainder the outlook is not discouraging. The report from Berar is satisfactory, but in Central India and Rajputana no change for the better has taken place. No rain has fallen in Bengal during the week, and the want of it is much felt in several districts; the prospects of the *rabi*, which has begun to be harvested in places, are however generally good, except as before in the Patna division and in Palamow; prices continue high. Some crops in Assam now need rain. In British Burma the crops generally are in good condition; slight cholera in a few districts and cattle disease in Bassein and Herwad are still reported. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab; in the former it is much required, and if it does not come speedily the crops must suffer; in the latter clouds are again gathering and an early fall of rain is anxiously looked for.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Madras— | | |
| Kistna (Feb. 1st) | Nil | Rice 9·68, <i>cholum</i> 15·5, <i>raggi</i> 16·93, <i>cumboo</i> 15·18; ague general; cholera and small-pox in some taluks; 1½ feet water over ancient; later dry crops generally good; pulse slightly affected by insects in places. |
| Kurnool (" ") | ... | Rice 10·22, <i>cholum</i> 16·49, <i>raggi</i> 20·13, <i>cumboo</i> 17·84; fever prevalent; season favourable; cotton, white <i>cholum</i> , Bengal gram, wheat, and gram in good condition; fodder and water ample. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| Madras—continued. | | |
| Tanjore (Feb. 1st) | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 8·90, <i>cholum</i> 12·89, <i>raggi</i> 16·07, <i>cumboo</i> 15·88; private charity about 140; Canvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain and in parts they suffer much; harvest of <i>samba</i> , <i>kattalai</i> , <i>sirumaniyan</i> , <i>dholl</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> , &c., outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Madura (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 9·79, <i>cholum</i> 16·33, <i>raggi</i> 17·38, <i>cumboo</i> 17·16. |
| Malabar (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 10·04, <i>raggi</i> 16·0; prices of rice fallen in Cherakal, Kurumbranad, and Wallavanad, risen in Palghaut, stationary elsewhere; slight cholera in Kurumbranad, Ponani, and Cochin; small-pox in 6 taluks; cattle disease slight in Ernad; harvesting of second crop nearly completed. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged. |
| Bombay—(Feb. 5th) | | |
| <i>Sind—</i> | | |
| Kurrachee .. | .. | River on 3rd 2 feet 11 inches against 7 feet 8 inches on same date last year; locusts in Ghorabari and Sakro talukas, no damage; cattle disease in some talukas; small-pox in Manjhand taluka; fever general. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Locusts have slightly damaged <i>rabi</i> crops in 2 talukas; cattle disease in 4 talukas; fever continues; weather very sultry till 4th, since then cold north wind. |
| Upper Sind Frontier. | | Weather occasionally cloudy; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy but need rain; cattle disease decreasing; 3 cases of small-pox in Kashmir taluka. |
| <i>Guzerat—</i> | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Locusts entirely gone. |
| Panch Mahals ... | ... | Grain thriving. |
| Kaira ... | ... | } No change. |
| Surat ... | ... | |
| Broach ... | ... | |
| <i>Khandesh and Nasik—</i> | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | No change. |
| Nasik ... | ... | Rats damaging crops in Nasik and Sinnar. |
| <i>Konkan—</i> | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; fever continues. |
| Colaba (Feb. 3rd) ... | ... | Weather cold; fever in 2 talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops good in Alib'g, Pen, and Roha; locusts in Mungaon and Mahad. |
| Ratnagiri (Jan. 28th) .. | .. | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; 8 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka. |
| <i>Deccan—</i> | | |
| Poona ... | ... | No change. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ... | Crops injured by rats in some parts of 5 talukas; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced in 3 talukas. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | No change. |
| Satara ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good. |
| <i>Southern Mahratta Country—</i> | | |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops middling, injured by rats; cotton suffering from blight, fever continues in southern talukas. |
| Belgaum ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping commenced; damage by rats continues. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | No material change in state of crops and public health. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crop plants healthy; fever prevalent; dysentery in Honawar and Coompta; cattle disease in Coompta. |
| <i>Kattywar and Guekwar's Territory—</i> | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Weather cold; fever decreasing. |
| Wadhwan ... | ... | } No change. |
| Baroda ... | ... | |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —No change of importance; rats have done some harm in several Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts. |
| Bengal—(Feb. 4th). | | |
| Chittagong ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; no material change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. |
| Noakholly ... | <i>Nil</i> | The weather has been colder for the last five days, colder than it has been at any time this winter; mornings are foggy; the state and prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair; paddy has been almost all harvested. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; very cold throughout the week; both the tobacco and mustard crops are doing well; the latter is being gathered in small quantities. |
| Hill Tipperah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonably cold in the first part of the week; latterly the temperature has become a little too high for the time; no important crop is now on the field; the prospects of chillies are good; sugarcane is being cut. |
| Backergunge ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold; the prospects of the crops are good; prices are rising in Perozapore on account of the large exportation of rice; fever is prevalent in the Sudder sub-division. |
| Furzedpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are generally good; rain would do good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Dacca ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; heavy fogs during the week; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable, but prices do not fall. |
| Mymensingh ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are good. |
| Tipperah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; a little rain would be of advantage to the cold weather crops; sporadic cholera is reported from most of the thanas. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warmer than last week; the state and prospects of the crops are good; but prices of grains continue very high; fever and cholera are prevalent at Barripore. |
| Jessore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable, but getting warmer during the day; no material alteration from last week in the state and prospects of the crops; rain is wanted in some parts of the district. |
| Nuddea ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather rather warm; the winter crops still on the ground are doing fairly well; prices are still high; cholera is still prevalent. |
| Moorshedabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather rather warm for the time of the year; the state and prospects of the crops are on the whole satisfactory; it is said that the wheat crop wants a shower or two. |
| Pubna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warmer, with southerly and westerly wind; the prospects of the crops remain unchanged, but in Serajgunj rain is required; prices are stationary; public health is good. |
| Rajshahye .. | <i>Nil</i> | The mustard is still being cut; the <i>rabi</i> crops in some places appear to suffer from want of rain, but in other places they continue to thrive; public health is good. |
| Bogra ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather slightly warmer in the day time; mustard is now nearly all cut; other cold-weather crops are doing well, but would be none the worse for a few showers. |
| Dinagapore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warmer; mustard is being cut; other cold-weather crops are in good condition; the price of rice is unchanged, being 12 to 18 seers the rupee. |
| Rungpore .. | <i>Nil</i> | Weather has become very cold; the state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory; public health is improving; cholera is gradually disappearing. |
| Cooch Behar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold; the <i>haimanta dhan</i> has been harvested; the prospects of the winter crops are good, but rain is wanted; public health is good. |
| Jalpaiguri ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather continues unchanged since last report; mustard and tobacco are doing well; <i>katai</i> and <i>mussoor</i> require rain. |
| Darjeeling ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather chilly and cold; sky cloudy; no crops of importance on the ground; land is being cultivated for other crops. |
| Midnapore .. | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Howrah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; foggy in the mornings almost throughout the district; the winter rice crop has been gathered; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well. |
| Hooghly ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cool and clear throughout the week; the <i>aman</i> crop has been reaped and stored; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; fever and cholera have much abated. |
| Burdwan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cool and dry; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Bankoora ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; no change in the prospects of the crops; fever is disappearing. |
| Beerbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather continues cold; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs .. | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warmer in Doonka; cool and seasonable elsewhere; the <i>dhan</i> has been reaped with good outturn; the crops on the ground are getting on fairly, but rain is wanted in some places. |
| Bhāgalpur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine; less cold than last week; mustard is being harvested; other cold weather crops are thriving well; unprecedentedly large exportation of rice makes prices very high for this season; general health is good. |
| Monghyr ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold, with strong west wind; rain is wanted to fill out the ears of corn. |
| Farneah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine; the state and prospects of the crops are good; rain is wanted in places. |
| Maldah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair and cold, with west wind blowing strong at midday during the last two days; the crops in the field are doing well; the fever, which has been very prevalent in the centre and south of the district, has now abated; sporadic cases of cholera still occur. |
| Durbhunga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; rain is much wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops; prices have fallen at head quarters to some extent during the week. |
| Mozufferpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very cold, with strong west wind; the continued dry weather is doing much harm to the <i>rabi</i> crops, the outturn of which is likely to be very small unless rain fall soon. |
| Sarun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather much cooler than last week; west wind is prevailing; the cold weather crops on unirrigated lands are stunted and thin, and a very small outturn is expected; <i>rahar</i> has been injured by frost; prices have risen; public health is good. |
| Chumparun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold; strong west winds; the <i>rabi</i> crops are poor for want of rain. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Patna | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cold and seasonable; no change since last report, but west wind (favourable to the <i>rabi</i> crops) is prevailing. |
| | <i>Nil</i> | Sky clear; wind westerly; thermometer in the shade 84.5°; a heavy fall of rain is greatly needed to improve the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops; the public health is generally good, but a good many cases of small-pox are reported; the health of the plough-cattle is good. |
| Shahabad | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> crops are still doing well; rain is urgently wanted in most parts of the district; public health is normal; a few cases of small-pox have been reported from the interior. |
| Hazáribágh | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine and growing warmer; the <i>rabi</i> crops are looking well throughout the district. |
| Lohardugga | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> crops promise well, except in the Palamow sub-division, where the prospects are not so favourable; fever is prevalent in the Palamow sub-division. |
| Manbhoom | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm again; high winds, which are also hot; the prospects of the crops continue good; so also does the general health. |
| Singhbhoom | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the cold weather crops are being harvested with an average outturn; the price of rice is still high, and no change has taken place during the week. |
| Balasore | <i>Nil</i> | Weather appreciably warmer; dry and breezy; the rice harvest is all in; the cold-weather crops are being gathered in some parts of the district. |
| Cuttack | <i>Nil</i> | Weather less cold than last week, but fine; the reaping of the <i>sarad</i> and cold-weather crops, and the sowing of <i>dahua</i> or spring rice are going on; a few cases of cholera here and there. |
| Pooree | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested; <i>dahua</i> rice is progressing fairly; common rice sells at 15 to 21 seers for the rupee; public health is good. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been no rain in Bengal during the week; it is greatly needed in the Patna division and is also wanted in many districts in Central Bengal and in the Bhágalpur division, as well as in Furréepore and Tipperah; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are generally favourable, except in the Patna division and in Palamow, as before reported; the rice harvest is now generally over, and the <i>rabi</i> harvest is beginning in places; high prices are generally complained of in spite of the good rice crop, in Bhágalpur and in Perozepore; in Backergunge prices are still rising owing to the large exportation of rice. | | |
| N. W. P. and Oudh—(Feb. 5th). | | |
| Benares (Feb. 4th) | ... | No change; rain needed. |
| Allahabad (" ") | ... | } No change. |
| Bareilly (" 5th) | ... | |
| Partalgarh (" 3rd) | ... | } <i>Rabi</i> prospects fair, except in Pargana Mau. |
| Jhánsi (" 5th) | ... | |
| Agra (" 4th) | ... | Want of rain felt; no sickness. |
| Meerut (" 5th) | <i>Nil</i> | Grain rising in price. |
| Kunmaun (" 1st) | ... | Very dry; unless rain falls shortly, the crops must suffer. |
| Sitapur (" 5th) | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear and settled. |
| Lucknow (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rain much wanted. |
| Fyzabad (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain much wanted. | | |
| Punjab—(Feb. 4th). | | |
| Delhi | <i>Nil</i> | Prices of food grains still rising; rain much wanted; health fair. |
| Hissar | <i>Nil</i> | Weather temperate; crops on <i>sarad</i> lands suffering from want of rain; food grains have shown an upward tendency in Sirsa on account of large exportations to eastern districts of the Punjab; health generally good. |
| Unbulla | <i>Nil</i> | Crops fair; rain much wanted. |
| Jullundur | <i>Nil</i> | Crop prospects very critical; it has, however, again become overcast; fever still about. |
| Anandgarh | <i>Nil</i> | Health still improving; rain much needed; prices of food grains have risen considerably. |
| Lahore | <i>Nil</i> | Agricultural prospects fair; but rain much needed. |
| Báwalpindi | <i>Nil</i> | Agricultural prospects not good; rain very much wanted; weather cloudy; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue. |
| Mooltan | <i>Nil</i> | Condition of crops and public health good; weather cloudy; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Dera Ismaíl Khan | <i>Nil</i> | Crops fair; but rain wanted. |
| Pesháwar | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cloudy; harvest prospects bad; barley has risen considerably; other grains stationary. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects have not improved this week; but clouds are again gathering, and crops will benefit much if rain falls within the next few days. | | |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Central Provinces— | | |
| (Feb. 5th) | | |
| Nimár ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> good; <i>tur</i> harvesting; health good. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | No improvement in prospects of <i>rabi</i> . |
| Wardha ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> fair; small-pox and cattle disease slightly prevalent; prices steady. |
| Nágpur (Feb. 4th) ... | ... | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; health good; prices unchanged. |
| Chhindwára ... | ... | Outturn of <i>jowar</i> in southern tahsil below average; <i>rabi</i> prospects uncertain; fever prevalent; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects continue good. |
| Bhandára (Feb. 4th) ... | ... | Rice threshed, outturn satisfactory; <i>jowar</i> threshing, yield good; <i>rabi</i> favourable, except pulses; small-pox prevalent; prices continue high. |
| Seoni ... | ... | No improvement in prospects of <i>rabi</i> ; <i>tur</i> gathering; fever increasing; prices stationary. |
| Balaghát ... | ... | Cool; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever and small-pox continue; prices steady. |
| Mandla ... | ... | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; health good; prices stationary. |
| Saugor ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects continue unfavourable; health good; prices unchanged. |
| Damoh ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects unfavourable; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> though not good is much better than in 1878; rice imported from Raipur, wheat from Cawnpore; small-pox continues; prices falling. |
| Raipur ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> favourable; small-pox continues; prices stationary. |
| Biláspur (Feb. 1st) ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> promising; health good; prices stationary. |
| Sambalpur (Jan. 31st) ... | ... | Sugarcane being cut and pressed; no other crops on ground; health good. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> prospects favourable in eastern districts, fair in all other districts, except Damoh, Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Chhindwára, where they are unfavourable; prices continue high and stationary. | | |
| British Burma— | | |
| (Feb. 5th) | | |
| Arakan Division ... | ... | Fever prevalent at Akyab, otherwise public health good; crops reaped. |
| Pegu Division— | | |
| Rangoon ... | ... | Two fatal cases of small-pox in town; reaping rapidly progressing; an unusually full crop expected; fever prevalent in Hpoungleng township; no cattle disease. |
| Thonkwa (Jan. 25th) ... | ... | Cholera in Hpoungleng and Temyway townships, otherwise health fair; crops partly threshed; paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets. |
| Ditto (Feb. 1st) ... | ... | Small-pox at Phyapoon, no deaths reported; slight outbreak of cholera in Phyapoon township; 1 fatal case of cholera at Maoobeng; otherwise health good; reaping nearly over. |
| Bassein ... | ... | Nine deaths from cholera in Reavee township, 1 in Haymyethara and 5 in Kyoonyaw from 6th to 12th January; cattle deaths in same townships between same dates, 35. |
| Henzada ... | ... | Twelve deaths from cholera in Okpro township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in Okpro township. |
| Tharrawaddy ... | ... | Health fair; paddy fair; isolated cases of cholera in Tsunuya and Medio. |
| Prome ... | ... | Report not received. |
| Thayetmyo ... | ... | General health of men and cattle normal; a few cases of small-pox at Meaday, Thayetmyo, and Yawtong. |
| Tenasserim Division— | | |
| Amherst ... | ... | Reaping nearly over; cholera reported from Moodoung, 7 deaths; paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets. |
| Shwegyeon ... | ... | Seven deaths from cholera in district; crop good. |
| Toungthoo ... | ... | Public health good; crop doing well; paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight cholera in parts of Bassein, Thonkwa, Henzada, Amherst, and Shwegyeon districts, with a few cases of small-pox, otherwise health good, some cattle disease in Bassein and Henzada; crops good and nearly all in. | | |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Feb. 5th) ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; mustard being gathered. |
| Sylhet (" ") ... | Nil | <i>Bura</i> crops want rain; prices stationary. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | |
| (Feb. 5th) | | |
| ... | ... | No change since last report; prices falling; for week ending 25th January gratuitously relieved 586. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| Amráoti (Feb. 5th) ... | ... | State and prospects of crops favourable. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preced- ing. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|

Central India—
(Feb. 5th)

No change; prices rising from want of rain.

Rajputana—

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Marwar | (Feb. 5th) |
| Harowtee | („ 1st) |
| Jhallawar | (Jan. 30th) |
| Ajmore | (Feb. 5th) |
| Ulwur | („ 4th) |

Health and crops good; locusts still damaging crops in Jálór.
Health good; prospects same.
Health and prospects fair; weather seasonable.
Rain much wanted; locusts hovering; prospects unchanged.
Prices rising; barley 13 seers 12 chittacks per rupee.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

UPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 58, 59, 60, 61, 64 AND 65 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH JANUARY 1879.

| QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 LBS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Districts. | Rice. | | | | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i> | Bairush Millet (Cumbon, Bajra). <i>Pennisetaria Spicata.</i> | Gram. | | | | Firewood. | | | | Salt. | | | | Able-bodied agricultural laborers. | Swee or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | | | | | | |
| | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Best sort. | | | | Common. | | Present fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | Present fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | Present fortnight. | | | | | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | Present fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | |
| | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | | | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. |
| Coimbatore.. | S. C. S. | C. S. C. | C. S. C. | S. C. S. | C. S. C. | C. S. C. | S. C. S. | C. S. C. | C. S. C. | S. C. S. | C. S. C. | C. S. C. | S. C. S. | C. S. C. | C. S. C. | S. C. S. | C. S. C. | C. S. C. | S. C. S. | C. S. C. | C. S. C. | S. C. S. | C. S. C. | C. S. C. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Nilgiris .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| South Canara | 6 0 | 6 4 | 8 6 | .. | .. | .. | 7 8 | 7 3 | 9 2 | 9 8 | 9 3 | 10 2 | 11 2 | 6 10 | 1 10 | 9 10 | 2 11 | 2 11 | 8 0 | 27 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 8 | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Upper Sind Frontier... | 9 4 | 8 13 | 4 11 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 0 6 | 0 5 | 0 8 | 0 7 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 16 | 0 9 | 8 | .. | 0 16 | 0 6 | 7 0 | 26 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Sonthal Pergunahs .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Bangalore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Kolar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Tumkur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Mysore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Hasan .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Shimoga .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Kadur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Chitaldroog .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |
| Coorg .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Rs. A. | | | | |

abey. † Goa. ‡ With one meal a day Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 2.11; with two meals a day Re. 1 to Re. 1.4. § For an agricultural labourer who keeps two bullocks and a plough from Rs. 15.0 to Rs. 22.8

**GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----|--|--|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcas Surgam. | | | Bairush Millet (Can hao, Bajra), Pennisetia Spicata | | | | | | | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 9 5 | 9 5 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 9 | 9 6 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Vizagapatam | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 2 | 6 2 | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 14 0 | ... | 15 | 113 | 9 12 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Godavery | 8 1 | 8 1 | 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 9 | 5 9 | 6 9 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 4 | 15 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Kistna | 4 9 | 4 9 | 4 4 | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 8 6 | 7 6 | 9 8 | 9 2 | 8 1 | ... | ... | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Nellore | 7 2 | 6 3 | 8 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 5 9 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 15 | 114 | ... | 13 | 9 13 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Cuddapah | 7 3 | 7 7 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 5 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 9 1 | 15 | 8 14 | 2 13 | 4 17 | 0 16 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Bellary | 7 7 | 8 6 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 0 | 1 8 | 9 7 | 8 6 | 5 9 | 16 | 5 16 | 5 8 | 2 13 | 6 15 | 0 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Kurnool | 5 7 | 5 7 | 4 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 4 6 | 7 1 | 7 1 | 5 0 | 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 11 | 9 12 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Madras | 7 1 | 7 1 | 6 7 | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 0 | 6 7 | 8 5 | 8 3 | 7 8 | 10 | 8 10 | 1 11 | 2 15 | 2 15 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Chingleput | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 7 9 | ... | 10 6 | 9 8 | 7 9 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 2 16 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| North Arcot | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 9 7 | 5 9 | 11 3 | 10 3 | 7 5 | ... | ... | 10 | 9 17 | 3 18 | 1 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| South Arcot | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 1 | 9 1 | 8 3 | 11 4 | 9 6 | 9 2 | 13 | 1 | ... | 19 | 2 19 | 2 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Tanjore | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 3 | 8 1 | 7 9 | 10 0 | 9 6 | 11 7 | 13 | 5 13 | 1 14 | 3 14 | 5 14 | 5 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Trichinopoly | 5 6 | 6 3 | 6 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 6 | 9 1 | 9 1 | 8 7 | 9 8 | 12 | 6 12 | 6 | 16 | 5 15 | 2 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Madura | 6 6 | 7 0 | 3 9 | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 8 4 | 9 2 | 10 8 | 9 7 | 10 1 | 14 | 6 14 | 6 12 | 1 17 | 6 18 | 4 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Tinnevely | 5 6 | 5 6 | 4 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 1 | 7 1 | 6 0 | 8 7 | 8 3 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 5 16 | 5 13 | 9 19 | 1 | ... | ... | | |
| Coimbatore | 4 9 | 5 3 | 5 3 | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 7 6 | 8 1 | 9 0 | 8 6 | 9 0 | 16 | 5 16 | 5 13 | 9 19 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Nilgiris | 5 7 | 5 7 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 2 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 8 0 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 13 | 9 13 | 7 9 | 2 15 | 1 14 | 0 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Salom | 4 1 | 4 4 | 5 2 | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 8 2 | 7 1 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 5 | 15 | 9 14 | 3 8 | 7 11 | 5 15 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| South Canara | 6 4 | 6 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 9 8 | 11 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Malabar | 7 9 | 7 9 | 10 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 5 | 10 1 | 9 7 | 9 5 | 10 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Bombay | 6 7 | 6 7 | 6 13 | 15 3 | 14 10 | 15 7 | 5 2 | 5 1 | 5 2 | 8 4 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 11 | 10 | 11 0 | 9 9 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Ahmedabad | 6 8 | 6 4 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 8 | 6 4 | 6 0 | 13 | 0 12 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 9 | 0 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Kaira | 6 11 | 6 13 | 6 15 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 13 5 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | 7 13 | 8 7 | 5 11 | 10 | 11 10 | 0 10 | 0 8 | 1 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Surat | 5 11 | 5 11 | 8 3 | 3 10 | 3 10 | 6 11 | 4 9 | 1 9 | 5 5 | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 2 | 9 | 4 9 | 1 11 | 0 8 | 1 11 | 8 11 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Boroch | 6 15 | 6 10 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | 7 1 | 7 1 | 6 6 | 8 11 | 8 11 | 7 10 | 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 9 | 2 9 | 2 8 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 5 11 | 6 1 | 7 4 | ... | ... | 8 4 | 1 8 | 6 6 | 6 7 | 6 11 | 7 8 | 8 3 | 8 | 8 8 | 15 8 | 8 8 | 5 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Colaba (Alibag) | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | 6 5 | 6 5 | 5 14 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 7 11 | 13 | 12 13 | 12 14 | 9 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Nasik | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 11 | ... | ... | ... | 5 15 | 5 15 | 5 15 | 7 10 | 7 10 | 7 7 | 9 | 5 10 | 8 12 | 10 11 | 12 12 | 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Ahmednagar | 7 2 | 7 1 | 8 11 | ... | ... | ... | 6 11 | 6 11 | 7 6 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 8 3 | 9 | 5 10 | 8 12 | 10 11 | 12 12 | 0 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Poona | 6 11 | 6 14 | 6 14 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 6 | 6 2 | 8 9 | 8 9 | 7 6 | 10 | 11 10 | 14 10 | 11 10 | 6 10 | 6 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Sholapur | 5 8 | 6 2 | 8 3 | ... | ... | ... | 6 12 | 7 10 | 7 1 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 7 10 | 8 | 1 9 | 0 8 | 10 11 | 9 11 | 12 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Kuladgi (Bagalkot) | 5 12 | 5 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 12 | 7 12 | ... | 8 8 | 8 12 | ... | 15 | 12 15 | 12 | 11 | 12 16 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Satara | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 13 | 6 8 | 6 13 | 7 14 | 7 8 | 8 9 | 8 | 0 8 | 0 13 | 5 9 | 1 9 | 1 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Belgaum | 6 0 | 5 13 | 8 0 | 12 3 | 11 13 | ... | 19 0 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 10 3 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 14 | 12 16 | 2 15 | 15 13 | 8 14 | 4 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | 16 | 0 16 | 0 | 15 | 0 17 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Ratnagiri | 5 5 | 5 4 | 7 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 2 | 5 12 | 10 1 | 9 5 | 8 10 | ... | ... | 9 | 11 0 | 0 8 | 8 7 | 11 9 | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Kanara (Karwar) | 6 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | 10 | 0 9 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Panch Mahals (Godhra) | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | ... | ... | ... | 5 11 | 5 11 | 5 11 | 6 2 | 6 2 | 6 2 | 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 7 | 9 7 | 9 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Aden | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 1 | 5 1 | 5 1 | 5 9 | 5 9 | 5 9 | 11 | 3 11 | 3 12 | 7 10 | 3 10 | 3 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Asirgarh | ... | 8 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Barda | 7 3 | 6 12 | 8 11 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 9 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 7 10 | 7 8 | 6 15 | 10 | 1 10 | 3 10 | 1 8 | 9 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Dias | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | 1 6 | 4 6 | 4 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 12 | 9 | 8 9 | 12 10 | 8 9 | 0 9 | 0 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Nimach | 10 14 | 11 4 | 13 6 | 16 5 | 16 8 | 13 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 16 | 0 16 | 0 16 | 10 14 | 1 14 | 8 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Nasirabad | 11 1 | 11 10 | 12 15 | 15 0 | 15 11 | 14 15 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Rajkot | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 4 8 | 4 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 9 2 | 9 4 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Karachi | 9 5 | 8 11 | 10 2 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 | 8 10 | 8 12 | 8 10 | 0 9 | 0 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Haidrabad (Nakur) | 9 0 | 9 15 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 2 | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 1 | 11 | 0 11 | 0 21 | 0 11 | 0 10 | 12 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Shikarpur | 8 0 | 8 3 | 10 0 | 12 12 | 12 2 | 14 0 | 5 12 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 0 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Thar and Parkar (Larkhota) | 7 14 | 7 13 | 9 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 12 | 7 13 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Western Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | 12 | 10 12 | 0 12 | 8 19 | 0 18 | 6 25 | 0 15 | 8 13 | 10 14 | 8 14 | 4 11 | 8 15 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Bancoorah | 10 | 4 10 | 12 13 | 12 | 11 0 | 1 0 21 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Beerbhoom | 11 | 0 11 | 0 12 | 8 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 8 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Midnapore | 11 | 0 11 | 0 13 | 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Hooghly | 10 | 0 12 | 0 13 | 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 11 3 | 11 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Howrah | 10 | 8 10 | 8 12 | 8 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Central Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | 0 | 4 10 | 8 12 | 0 13 | 4 14 | 0 18 | 0 5 | 11 6 | 3 7 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 12 | 0 16 | 0 | ... | 18 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| 24-Pergunnahs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 4 | 19 8 | 9 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...</ | | | | |

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of January 1879.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Major Millets, Bagl, &c. Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Jheena, Coraloo, Muru- ra, Nugaloo, Panicum Miliaceum, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. | REMARKS. |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|--|-------|--|--|------------|------------|----------|
| Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | Ch. S. | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 20 | 5 17 | 6 13 | 3 14 | 2 20 | 0 215 | 8 215 | 8 323 | 7 12 | 0 12 | 0 10 | 3 3 | Ganjam | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 12 | 1 14 | 1 15 | 2 15 | 2 18 | 7 88 | 4 88 | 4 136 | 1 10 | 5 9 | 4 11 | 7 7 | Vizagapatnam | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 15 | 5 16 | 0 16 | 8 16 | 8 12 | 6 213 | 0 243 | 0 243 | 0 13 | 5 13 | 5 12 | 5 5 | Godavery | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 15 | 7 15 | 7 14 | 2 17 | 1 12 | 0 129 | 3 129 | 3 129 | 3 12 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 8 8 | Kistna | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 14 | 6 10 | 9 13 | 1 13 | 1 11 | 5 85 | 0 94 | 4 98 | 8 12 | 7 12 | 7 13 | 5 5 | Nellore | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 17 | 2 13 | 5 14 | 6 14 | 6 6 | 9 291 | 6 291 | 6 291 | 6 14 | 4 14 | 4 18 | 0 0 | Cuddapah | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 18 | 4 11 | 1 15 | 7 13 | 4 10 | 6 97 | 2 97 | 2 97 | 2 13 | 4 13 | 4 13 | 1 1 | Bellary | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kurnool | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 15 | 4 10 | 6 13 | 3 13 | 0 9 | 7 87 | 5 87 | 5 85 | 0 13 | 9 13 | 9 12 | 4 4 | Madras | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 16 | 1 11 | 0 13 | 6 12 | 9 9 | 7 102 | 1 107 | 9 97 | 2 13 | 2 13 | 2 12 | 4 4 | Chingleput | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 16 | 2 9 | 4 13 | 8 11 | 2 9 | 8 186 | 6 186 | 6 186 | 6 12 | 3 12 | 3 11 | 3 3 | North Arcot | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 17 | 5 14 | 3 16 | 5 15 | 5 10 | 5 233 | 3 233 | 3 236 | 0 14 | 4 14 | 4 14 | 8 8 | South Arcot | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 14 | 3 16 | 6 16 | 6 15 | 7 12 | 2 194 | 4 194 | 4 194 | 4 12 | 9 13 | 3 12 | 0 0 | Tanjore | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 15 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 4 15 | 4 12 | 3 145 | 8 145 | 8 145 | 8 13 | 0 13 | 0 10 | 5 5 | Trichinopoly | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 18 | 6 17 | 8 17 | 8 15 | 1 10 | 7 97 | 2 111 | 8 106 | 9 14 | 5 13 | 5 13 | 1 1 | Madura | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tinnevely | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 18 | 0 14 | 8 16 | 6 16 | 6 14 | 2 131 | 2 131 | 2 11 | 7 12 | 2 12 | 7 7 | 4 4 | Coimbatore | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 13 | 0 9 | 4 13 | 3 12 | 4 8 | 3 121 | 5 121 | 5 121 | 5 8 | 3 7 | 4 7 | 4 4 | Nilgiris | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 15 | 7 12 | 0 12 | 9 13 | 8 9 | 1 151 | 6 151 | 6 151 | 6 12 | 4 12 | 4 11 | 0 0 | Salem | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 13 | 2 12 | 3 13 | 4 13 | 1 12 | 1 106 | 9 106 | 9 81 | 6 11 | 2 11 | 2 11 | 5 5 | South Canara | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 13 | 1 11 | 7 13 | 2 15 | 1 10 | 9 121 | 5 121 | 5 121 | 5 9 | 9 9 | 9 10 | 8 8 | Malabar | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 7 | 15 10 | 2 9 | 14 9 | 14 12 | 9 61 | 6 61 | 6 68 | 4 11 | 0 11 | 0 14 | 2 2 | Bombay | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ahmedabad | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kaira | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Surat | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Broach | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 8 | 15 10 | 2 9 | 14 9 | 14 12 | 9 61 | 6 61 | 6 68 | 4 11 | 0 11 | 0 14 | 2 2 | Tanna (Salsette) | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Colaba (Alibag) | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Khandesh (Dhulia) | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 14 | 12 13 | 13 8 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 12 140 | 0 140 | 0 160 | 0 11 | 2 11 | 2 11 | 6 6 | Nasik | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ahmednagar | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Poona | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sholapur | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kaladgi (Bagalkot) | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Satara | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 18 | 3 16 | 8 7 | 9 7 | 5 10 | 0 125 | 0 125 | 0 150 | 0 12 | 14 12 | 8 12 | 8 8 | Belgaum | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 22 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 0 | Dharwar (Hubli) | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 12 | 14 13 | 10 7 | 1 11 | 10 15 | 150 0 | 120 0 | 9 Badla. | 12 4 | 14 4 | 13 1 | 1 1 | Ratnagiri | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 16 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 11 | 0 213 | 0 213 | 0 213 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 11 | 0 11 | 0 0 | Kanara (Kurwar) | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 10 | 0 10 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 200 | 0 200 | 0 200 | 0 11 | 6 11 | 6 13 | 5 5 | 5 | Panch Mahals (Godhra) | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Aden | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Asirgarh | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Baroda | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Diu | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nimach | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nasirabad | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rajkot | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 6 | 0 5 | 0 10 | 0 9 | 8 13 | 0 108 | 0 108 | 0 114 | 0 14 | 0 14 | 0 14 | 0 0 | Upper Sind Frontier | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Karachi | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hyderabad (Nakur) | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shikarpur | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Western Districts. | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Burdwan | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bancoorah | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Beerbhoom | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Midnapore | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hooghly | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Howrah | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Central Districts. | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Calcutta | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24-Pergunnahs | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nuddea | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jessore | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Moorshedabad | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |

* In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8-8 to 10-8 seers, barley 13-4 to 14-12 seers, best rice 6 to 6-8 seers, common rice 10 to 12-8 seers, and gram 4 to 10-8 seers.
 † In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-10 to 14 seers, barley 10 to 20-10 seers, best rice 7 to 12-8 seers, common rice 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram 10 to 12-12 seers.
 ‡ In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holcus Sorghum. | | | Bulrush Mill (Cumbao, Raj) Pennisetia 6p. | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. |
| <i>Central Districts—contd.</i> | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Dinapore | 9 14 | 10 13 | 13 3 | 19 3 | 16 0 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajshahye | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 8 18 0 | 11 4 | 10 8 | 26 12 | 10 8 | 9 0 11 4 | 9 12 | 13 8 14 4 | 13 2 14 4 | 13 8 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rungpore | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 13 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 11 5 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bogra | 12 0 | 12 0 | 9 12 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 3 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pubna | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 6 4 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jalpaiguri | 8 0 | 8 8 | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 3 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Eastern Districts.</i> | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Dacca | 9 8 | 9 11 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 12 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 7 | 12 4 | 11 7 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Furzedpore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mymensingh | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tipperah | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 13 8 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittagong | 10 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nonkhally | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 7 | 10 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hill Tipperah | 8 0 | 7 5 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 5 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Behar.</i> | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Patna | 14 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gya | 12 8 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 30 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad | 13 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 13 0 | 25 0 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Durbhanga | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 25 4 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mozufferpore | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | 20 0 | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sarnam | 12 4 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 19 4 | 20 6 | 18 0 | 7 12 | 7 8 | 14 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Champuram | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr | 12 6 | 13 6 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 14 7 | 21 0 | 10 5 | 9 4 | 8 4 | 13 6 | 13 6 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagulpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 14 14 0 | 12 10 | 20 3 | 13 4 | 12 10 | 12 0 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purneah | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldah | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 32 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Orissa.</i> | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Cuttack | 13 2 | 12 7 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 | 10 8 | 9 3 | 15 12 | 14 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poorie | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 7 14 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Balasoore | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.</i> | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Hazaribagh | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lohardugga | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singbhoom | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Munbhoom | 9 12 | 9 12 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 32 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sylhet | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 16 8 | 10 0 | 12 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cachar | 8 14 | 9 6 | 11 6 | 16 0 | ... | 13 5 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 4 | 13 5 | 12 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Goalpara | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kamrup | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darrong | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sibsagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 9 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khasi & Jaintia Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Naga Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dehra Dun | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| Saharanpur | 13 14 | 13 12 | 13 6 | 21 8 | 20 3 | 16 0 | 7 0 | 6 6 | 7 8 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 9 1 | 17 0 | 18 2 | 13 14 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 13 12 | 14 5 | 12 12 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 15 6 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 13 | 16 8 | 17 10 | 15 15 | 6 16 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| Meerut | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 14 16 | 12 16 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Bulandshahr | 13 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 16 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 16 16 | 12 16 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Aligarh | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 15 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 |
| Kumaun | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 12 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

- * In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-4 to 26-4 seers per rupee.
- † In Bojyunge the prices are:—Wheat 11-4 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 14-8 seers, and gram 10 seers.
- ‡ In Natore the prices are:—Wheat 10-8 seers, best rice 8-0 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 8-6 seers.
- § In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 4 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 11-1 seers, and gram 6-6 to 8 seers.
- || At Serajunge the prices are:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6-12 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 8 seers.
- ¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 6 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
- ‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 12 to 17 seers, and gram 6-4 to 8 seers.
- § In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram at (Narangunge) 9-8 seers.
- ¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10-13 to 12 seers, common rice 12 to 13 seers, and gram 8 to 12 seers.
- ‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.
- § In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.
- ¶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 16 seers, and common rice 11 to 18 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

a In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, bulrush millet 14 seers, gram 10 to 12 seers, lesser millets 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 23 seers, and gram 10-8 to 11-8 seers.

b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 23 seers, lesser millets 25 to 35 seers, and Indian-corn 25 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 14 seers.

c In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 15 to 14-8 seers, lesser millets 32 to 40 seers, and Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 8-12 to 12 seers.

d At Bageswar the prices are—Wheat 13-6 seers, barley 13-6 seers, best rice 9-0 seers, common rice 14-2 seers, jowar 10-5 seers, lesser millets 29-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 seers, and gram 12-6 seers.

e At Sonpote the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 21 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, and gram 13 seers.

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12-8 to 16 seers, best rice 15-8 to 18 seers, common rice 16-8 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13-12 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17-8 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27-8 to 33-12 seers, and gram 11-1 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice (at Chattrra) 10 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, best rice 15-18 to 21 seers, common rice 16-8 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 26 to 27-8 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India.

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER R | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Choum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> . | | | Bairush Ml (Cumboo, Br <i>Pennisetum Sp</i> | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| Gairhwal | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 18 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| Bijnor | 11 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 14 |
| Moradabad | 14 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| Budoun | 15 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 8 | 22 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 8 |
| Barilly | 13 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 14 |
| Shahjahanpur | 15 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 22 | 8 | 22 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 12 |
| Tarai Pergunnahs | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 8 |
| Muttra | 13 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| Agra | 13 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 8 |
| Farakhabad | 14 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 21 | 14 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 14 |
| Mainpuri | 14 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Etawah | 11 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 21 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Etah | 15 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 23 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Jalaun | 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Jhansi | 15 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 24 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| Lalitpur | 13 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Cawnpore | 13 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| Fatehpur | 11 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 17 | 12 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 10 |
| Banda | 13 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| Allahabad | 10 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 13 |
| Hamirpur | 14 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 8 | 20 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 14 |
| Jaunpur | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| Gorakhpur | 13 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 21 | 9 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 12 |
| Basti | 13 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Azamgarh | 13 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 5 |
| Mirzapur | 12 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Benares | 12 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 1 |
| Ghazipur | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 8 |
| Delhi | 13 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Gurgaon | 12 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 14 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Karnal | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hissar | 12 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Rohtak | 12 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 18 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Siras | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 12 | 45 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 23 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Unbhatta | 16 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 23 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 17 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Ludhiana | 15 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 24 | 8 | 26 | 0 | 21 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Simla | 12 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Jullundur | 14 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 18 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Hoshiarpur | 14 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Kangra | 11 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Anantpur | 13 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 19 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 17 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Siakot | 11 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 16 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 11 |
| Gurdaspur | 13 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 12 |
| Lahore | 12 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 19 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 9 |
| Ferozepore | 12 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Gujranwala | 12 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 16 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Bawalpindi | 12 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Jhelum | 13 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 8 | 25 | 0 | 34 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 10 |
| Gujrat | 13 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 21 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 16 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Shahpur | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 23 | 8 | 19 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 |
| Mooltan | 9 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 22 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Jhang | 11 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 24 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 |
| Montgomery | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 27 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Muzaffargarh | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 26 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| Dera Ismail Khan | 12 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 23 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Dera Ghazi Khan | 9 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 17 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Bannu | 15 | 10 | 16 | 9 | 21 | 14 | 22 | 13 | 21 | 4 | 26 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Peshawar | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 14 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 34 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 14 | 6 |
| Kohat | 11 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 30 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | 11 |
| Ilazara | 12 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 19 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 13 |
| Lucknow | 13 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 0 |
| Unao | 13 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 21 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Bara Banki | 13 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Sitapur | 15 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 23 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| Hardui | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kheri | 14 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Iyzabad | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 21 | 8 | 21 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| Bharuch | 12 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| Gonda | 13 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 14 |
| Rai Bareilly | 11 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 22 | 4 | 22 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| Sultanpur | 13 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| Partabgarh | 12 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 21 | 7 | 20 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 8 |

for the 1st half of January 1879—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

for Millets, Bajri,
(Kavarn, Vernan,
wee, Cheena, Coralloo,
arhwa, Nigloo), Pans,
Mishraam, &c.

| | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. | REMARKS. |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 15 13 8 13 8 | 9 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 4 | Garhwal | N.W. PROVINCES—contd. | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 16 4 13 8 | 13 8 | 130 0 | 135 0 | 180 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bijnor | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 16 4 13 8 | 13 8 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 10 10 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Moradabad | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 16 12 12 7 | 12 7 | 168 0 | 144 0 | 192 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 9 4 | Budann | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 11 15 5 12 13 | 12 13 | 137 8 | 125 0 | 150 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 3 | Barilly | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 12 16 10 12 12 | 12 12 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 180 0 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 9 0 | Shahjahanpur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 12 13 12 12 8 | 12 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 150 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 12 | Tarai Pergunnahs | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 16 4 13 8 | 13 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | Muttra | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 4 15 4 12 12 | 12 12 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Agra | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 1 15 7 12 8 | 12 8 | 165 0 | 160 0 | 190 0 | 9 13 | 9 4 | 9 0 | Farrukhabad | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 4 15 12 12 4 | 12 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | Mainpuri | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 15 8 12 8 | 12 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Etawah | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 17 0 17 8 12 8 | 12 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 | Etah | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 16 0 15 8 | 15 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 140 0 | ... | ... | ... | Jalaun | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 9 17 4 15 1 | 15 1 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 12 | Jhansi | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 4 15 8 17 14 | 17 14 | 210 0 | 210 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 4 | Lalitpur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 4 13 8 13 4 | 13 4 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 150 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 8 12 | Chunpore | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 12 12 4 13 1 | 13 1 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 10 | Fatehpur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 4 15 8 14 8 | 14 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | ... | ... | Banda | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 14 12 12 13 8 | 13 8 | 115 0 | 130 0 | 150 0 | 8 10 | 8 12 | 8 0 | Allahabad | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 11 13 14 8 | 14 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 110 0 | ... | ... | ... | Hamirpur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 13 15 8 13 6 | 13 6 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 8 15 | 8 15 | 8 6 | Jaunpur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 15 14 6 14 7 | 14 7 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Gorakhpur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 4 14 4 13 1 | 13 1 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 190 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | Basti | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 3 12 3 14 12 | 14 12 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 7 6 | Azamgarh | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 12 0 14 0 | 14 0 | 110 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Mirzapur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 15 12 12 14 2 | 14 2 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 12 | 8 5 | 7 4 | Bemares | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 8 12 14 17 6 | 17 6 | 206 0 | 206 0 | 180 0 | 7 11 | 7 6 | 7 6 | Ghazipur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 8 15 0 15 0 | 15 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Delhi | PUNJAB. | ... | [a] Firewood falling and rising. [b] Wheat and salt rising. [c] Firewood rising. [d] Wheat, Barley, Bajr Jowar rising. |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 15 0 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | Gurgaon | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 21 0 20 0 19 8 | 19 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | No return received | ... | ... | Karnal | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 0 16 8 16 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 9 8 | Hissar | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 25 0 27 0 22 0 | 22 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 9 4 | 8 12 | 8 8 | Rohtak | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 17 0 17 4 | 17 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 32 0 | Sirsa | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 0 16 8 18 8 | 18 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 2 | Umballa | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 12 12 4 14 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Ludhiana | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 15 8 18 0 | 18 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 8 0 | Simla | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 15 8 18 0 | 18 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 12 | 9 0 | 9 10 | Jullundur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 8 16 8 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 9 10 | 9 6 | 9 0 | Hoshiarpur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 8 11 0 14 0 | 14 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Kangra | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 4 15 0 18 0 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 110 0 | 10 12 | 10 5 | 10 6 | Amritsar | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 0 14 8 16 4 | 16 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | Stalkot | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 12 0 15 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 9 4 | Gurdaspur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 15 0 18 0 | 18 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 12 | Lahore [a] | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 18 8 18 0 22 0 | 22 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | Ferozepore | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 12 13 4 17 0 | 17 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Gujranwala | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 11 8 10 8 13 4 | 13 4 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 9 0 | Rawalpindi | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 4 12 8 11 0 | 11 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Jhelum | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 13 0 17 12 | 17 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | Gujrat | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 13 8 19 0 | 19 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | Shahpur | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 13 0 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 100 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 12 | Mooltan | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 0 13 0 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | Jhang | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 14 0 14 0 23 0 | 23 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Montgomery | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 12 0 12 0 20 0 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Muzaffargarh | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 13 2 12 15 17 8 | 17 8 | 75 0 | 75 0 | 112 0 | 35 0 | 48 12 | 62 8 | Dera Ismail Khan [b] | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 0 10 5 14 6 | 14 6 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 150 0 | 20 0 | 23 2 | 33 12 | Dera Ghazi Khan | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 15 0 15 0 17 8 | 17 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | Bannu | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 8 8 8 3 14 8 | 14 8 | 66 0 | 76 0 | 91 8 | 37 6 | 38 8 | 47 4 | Peshawar [c] | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 10 3 10 3 16 9 | 16 9 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 76 8 | 76 8 | 86 11 | Kohat [d] | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 9 8 9 0 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Ilazara | | | |
| 11 24 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 5 11 12 | 11 12 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Lucknow | ODH. | ... | * Juar (large). † Choti juar. ‡ Kodo. § Makai, kodo. \|\| Marua. ¶ Kodo, marua. ** Kodo and peas. †† Arhar, urd, peas and h |
| 8 22 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 15 0 12 12 | 12 12 | 180 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Unao | | | |
| 0 34 8 | 18 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 12 8 | 12 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Rara Banki | | | |
| 12 25 4 | 16 14 | 18 0 | 17 13 13 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 3 | Sitapur | | | |
| 0 36 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 12 3 | 12 3 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | No return received | ... | ... | Kheri | | | |
| 0 23 6 | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 13 9 | 13 9 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 110 0 | 8 4 | 8 8 | 8 0 | Fyzabad | | | |
| 0 40 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 13 8 | 13 8 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Bharach | | | |
| 0 34 10 | 14 15 | 15 0 | 16 10 14 8 | 14 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 6 | 8 0 | Gonda | | | |
| 0 1 1 | ... | 13 5 | 13 9 12 8 | 12 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Kai Bareli | | | |
| 0 40 0 | 13 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 12 8 | 12 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Sultanpur | | | |
| 2 20 2 | 13 6 | 12 10 | 13 8 13 3 | 13 3 | 193 5 | 193 5 | 193 5 | 8 2 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Partabgarh | | | |

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hosain Sorghum. | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bayra, Pencillaria Spica) | | | | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur | 11 0 | 11 6 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhandara | 11 8 | 11 4 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 15 12 | 15 0 | 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chanda | 10 5 | 10 5 | 15 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 11 8 | 8 5 | 19 6 | 22 1 | 19 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wardha | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Balaghat | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jubbulpore | 10 8 | 10 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sangor | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Damoh | 12 12 | 13 8 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 0 14 | 0 15 | 0 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| Seoni | 11 0 | 11 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mandla | 12 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Betul | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chhindwara | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 5 | 6 12 | 7 11 | 7 11 | 7 5 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 0 13 | 8 13 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| Narsinghpur | 9 8 | 9 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 7 8 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nimr | 10 6 | 10 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 3 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Raipur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sambalpur | 13 0 | 14 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bilaspur | 14 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upper Godavari | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Secunderabad | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bolarum | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chuddergat | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amraoti | 8 5 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 8 2 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Akola | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ellichpur | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 5 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Buldana | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 0 13 | 0 13 | 0 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wun | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 22 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Basim | 7 5 | 7 0 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 7 | 4 7 | 5 5 | 7 5 | 8 5 | 7 5 | 13 5 | 14 5 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bangalore | ... | ... | 9 7 | 7 7 | 7 5 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 2 | 10 2 | 9 2 | 7 2 | 16 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kolar | 8 1 | 8 1 | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 7 | 11 2 | 8 0 | 13 3 | 13 0 | 8 1 | 25 3 | 21 2 | 9 5 | 24 0 | 0 24 | 0 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tamkur | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 4 7 | 5 5 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 6 0 | 12 5 | 11 0 | 6 5 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore | 7 1 | 7 1 | 5 6 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 6 3 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 6 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 4 | 20 0 | 0 20 | 0 ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hassan | 6 2 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 7 7 | 7 5 | 6 7 | 11 5 | 10 5 | 6 5 | 12 5 | 11 0 | 6 7 | ... | ... | 6 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shimoga | 5 2 | 5 2 | 3 7 | 6 2 | 6 2 | 4 7 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 5 2 | 13 2 | 12 2 | 8 5 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kadur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chitaldroog | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 5 | 6 5 | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 5 5 | 10 2 | 11 0 | 6 0 | 22 0 | 21 7 | 13 0 | 0 26 | 7 19 | 2 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | 6 1 | 6 0 | 6 1 | 5 3 | 5 2 | 5 3 | 8 2 | 7 6 | 7 2 | 12 5 | 11 4 | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jeypore | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 6 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 10 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 9 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 12 10 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kishengurb | 10 4 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 8 | 5 8 | 7 0 | 8 8 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uluw | 11 5 | 12 7 | 17 8 | 17 11 | 13 0 | 7 9 | 7 12 | 7 4 | 9 3 | 9 12 | 9 0 | 17 8 | 18 5 | 13 4 | 16 9 | 17 6 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bharpore (City) | 12 0 | ... | 18 0 | ... | 13 10 | 6 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | 7 11 | 17 0 | ... | 13 6 | 16 0 | ... | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kerowlee (City) | 12 6 | 12 6 | 20 10 | 21 0 | 10 14 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 7 3 | 11 14 | 11 12 | 7 8 | 19 1 | 19 12 | 12 17 | 11 19 | 2 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmere | 9 12 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 11 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 14 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Deoli Cantonment | 12 10 | 12 7 | 17 13 | 17 3 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 10 5 | 18 8 | 18 11 | 10 17 | 6 16 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eripura | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sirohee | 7 8 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 5 4 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 5 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Abu | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anadra | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 8 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meywar (Oodeypore) | 8 9 | 8 15 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 12 2 | 4 5 | 4 5 | 5 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banswara (Meywar Agency) | 8 11 | 9 1 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 6 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Partabgarh (") | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marwar | 7 8 | 7 14 | 11 4 | 11 11 | 17 2 | 5 0 | 3 2 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 5 10 | 7 2 | 11 4 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bikaner | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Boondel | ... | 16 0 | 16 8 | ... | 22 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kotah | 14 8 | 11 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 5 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 9 7 | 23 4 | 24 0 | 19 4 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonk | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 6 0 | 4 4 | 6 0 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 6 15 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 13 4 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jhullawar | 13 15 | 14 15 | 15 8 | 12 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 6 15 | 8 14 | 6 2 | 19 8 | 21 9 | 19 4 | 13 15 | 14 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahpoora | 10 4 | 11 4 | 12 12 | 17 4 | 14 4 | 8 0 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 13 4 | 13 8 | 12 9 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dholpur | 12 1 | 12 7 | 18 11 | 18 9 | 11 4 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 11 4 | 9 11 | 8 9 | 18 9 | 20 0 | 12 6 | 18 1 | 19 6 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indore | 9 3 | 10 0 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 6 6 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 1 | 13 11 | 14 1 | 16 8 | 12 5 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gwahar | 12 13 | 13 10 | 17 5 | 16 3 | 9 2 | 5 1 | 5 3 | 6 2 | 6 0 | 6 2 | 6 14 | 16 11 | 18 4 | 12 0 | 15 11 | 16 15 | 9 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Goona | 16 0 | 16 12 | 17 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | 21 14 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ruthun | 10 0 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 8 | 5 8 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 6 4 | ... | 15 12 | 16 8 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 11 8 | 13 0 | 17 12 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

for the 1st half of January 1879—concluded.

BEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Milleta, Maiz, (Kavara, Veragoo, waa, Cheena, Cornaloo, rhwa, Niglee), Panti, Millacum, &c. | | | Gram. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. | REMARKS. |
|---|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | 8 12 | 9 0 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | Nagpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 12 | 8 0 | Bhandara | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 5 | 360 0 | 360 0 | 400 0 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | Chanda | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Wardha | ... | | |
| 24 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 301 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Bilghat | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 12 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 0 | Jubbulpore | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 210 0 | 6 4 | 6 8 | 7 0 | Saugor | ... | | |
| 80 0 | 25 0 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 200 0 | 210 0 | 210 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 8 4 | Damoh | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 9 12 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 210 0 | 210 0 | 320 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Soni | ... | | |
| 20 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 27 8 | 210 0 | 210 0 | 210 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Mandla | ... | | |
| 12 0 | 15 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 210 0 | 210 0 | 280 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | Betul | ... | | |
| 12 0 | 20 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 22 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Chhindwara | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Hoshangabad | ... | | |
| 22 0 | 30 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Narsinghpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 3 | Nimr | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Raipur | ... | | |
| 90 0 | 92 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 28 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 320 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 10 0 | Sambalpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | Bilaspur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Upper Godavari | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Secunderabad | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Bolarum | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Chudderglat | ... | | |
| 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 5 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 40 0 | 38 0 | 50 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 0 0 | Amritoti | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Akola | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 7 5 | 7 5 | 8 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | Ellichpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Buldana | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 200 0 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | Witi | ... | | |
| 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 5 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 5 | Basim | ... | | |
| 19 5 | 9 7 | 15 2 | 12 7 | 9 2 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 72 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | Bangalore | ... | | |
| 22 6 | 9 2 | 18 3 | 17 1 | 9 7 | 172 4 | 172 4 | 172 4 | 12 0 | 12 1 | 11 0 | Kolar | ... | | |
| 19 0 | 9 5 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 10 0 | 9 5 | 9 0 | Tumkur | ... | | |
| 19 0 | 9 6 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 72 0 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 8 5 | Mysore | ... | | |
| 19 0 | 8 0 | 19 7 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 129 0 | 7 5 | 8 0 | 8 5 | Hassan | ... | | |
| 21 0 | 13 5 | 15 2 | 11 7 | 11 2 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 8 5 | 7 7 | 8 5 | Shimoga | ... | | |
| 20 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 8 5 | 9 0 | 10 0 | Kadur | ... | | |
| 22 7 | 15 0 | 14 7 | 12 0 | 6 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 2 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Chitaldroog | ... | | |
| 19 8 | 10 7 | 16 2 | 14 3 | 11 3 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 7 8 | 7 7 | 8 4 | Coorg | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | Jeypore | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 10 14 | 34 8 | Kishengurh | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 14 6 | 15 3 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 0 | 28 0 | Ulwur | ... | | |
| ... | 13 0 | 15 4 | ... | 13 10 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 20 0 | ... | 26 0 | Bhurlpore (City) | ... | | |
| 21 0 | 11 4 | 20 10 | 17 12 | 10 4 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 100 0 | 10 15 | 11 6 | 27 8 | Kerowlee (City) | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 35 0 | Ajmere | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 3 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 6 | 15 4 | 33 14 | Dadi Cantonment | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 10 0 | Eripura | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | Sirshee | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Abu | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 8 pies* | 8 pies* | 8 pies* | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | Anadra | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 15 | 11 6 | 12 2 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 8 | 10 15 | 18 12 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar... | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | Meywar (Jodhpore) | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Banswara (Meywar Agency) | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 4 | 12 8 | 17 8 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 20 0 | 27 8 | 45 0 | Bartabgarh (") | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | Marwar | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | ... | 22 0 | 26 0 | Bickmeer | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 8 | 21 4 | 210 0 | 240 0 | 260 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 18 8 | Boondee | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 28 15 | Kotah | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 17 12 | 19 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 12 | 15 12 | Tonk | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 10 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 25 5 | Jhalawar | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 10 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 15 | 10 0 | 17 7 | Shahpoora | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 6 | 16 0 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 100 0 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 9 5 | Dholpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 13 | 13 12 | 11 7 | 91 4 | 91 4 | 91 4 | 7 5 | 7 13 | 10 15 | Indore | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 4 | Gwalior | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 15 6 | 15 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 10 4 | Goona | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 9 12 | Rutham | ... | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | ... | | |

* Per man's load

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF BENGAL.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to 31st October 1878.

| Circle. | District. | Canal. | SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS. | | FIVE YEAR LEASES. | | | | THREE-YEAR LEASES. | | | | ANNUAL LEASES. | | | | SUGARCANE. | GRAND TOTAL. | | | RAINFALL. | | REMARKS. | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second. | Average discharge in cubic feet per second. | Leased during October. | Leased up to end of October. | Leased during October. | Leased up to end of October. | Leased during October. | Leased up to end of October. | Leased during October. | Leased up to end of October. | Leased during October. | Leased up to end of October. | Leased during October. | Leased up to end of October. | | Leased during October. | Leased up to end of October. | Leased during October. | Leased up to end of October. | Leased during October. | | Leased up to end of October. | Leased during October. |
| Orissa. | Cuttack. | { Kendrapara Tatamandee High Level, Sec- tion I Tatamand Machhansing Gobri } | 1,200 | 68.38 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | | |
| | | | 675 | 280.53 | 675 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 |
| | | | 1,400 | 280.53 | 1,400 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 | 377 | 12,355 |
| | | | 650 | 4.50 | 650 | 270 | 22,002 | 270 | 22,002 | 270 | 22,002 | 270 | 22,002 | 270 | 22,002 | 270 | 22,002 | 270 | 22,002 | 270 | 22,002 | 270 | 22,002 | 270 | 22,002 |
| | | Total of the month | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | 2,611 | 51,702 | |
| | | Total of the corresponding month of previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal. | { Midnapore Howrah } | { Midnapore Panchkora } | 675 | 385 | 675 | 100 | 4,502 | 100 | 4,502 | 100 | 4,502 | 100 | 4,502 | 100 | 4,502 | 100 | 4,502 | 100 | 4,502 | 100 | 4,502 | 100 | 4,502 | 100 | 4,502 |
| | | | 300 | 137 | 300 | 42 | 5,056 | 42 | 5,056 | 42 | 5,056 | 42 | 5,056 | 42 | 5,056 | 42 | 5,056 | 42 | 5,056 | 42 | 5,056 | 42 | 5,056 | 42 | 5,056 |
| | | | | | | 211 | 54,215 | 211 | 54,215 | 211 | 54,215 | 211 | 54,215 | 211 | 54,215 | 211 | 54,215 | 211 | 54,215 | 211 | 54,215 | 211 | 54,215 | 211 | 54,215 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total of the corresponding month of previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal. | { Shahabad Gya and Patna } | { Main Western Arrah Patna } | 4,300 | 1544 | 4,300 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | |
| | | | 1,400 | 1304 | 1,400 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | 771 | |
| | | | 1,400 | 5.20 | 1,400 | 31 | 379 | 31 | 379 | 31 | 379 | 31 | 379 | 31 | 379 | 31 | 379 | 31 | 379 | 31 | 379 | 31 | 379 | 31 | 379 |
| | | | | | | 31 | 3,002 | 31 | 3,002 | 31 | 3,002 | 31 | 3,002 | 31 | 3,002 | 31 | 3,002 | 31 | 3,002 | 31 | 3,002 | 31 | 3,002 | 31 | 3,002 |
| | | Total of the month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Total of the corresponding month of previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Grand Total of the month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

F. T. HAIG, Colonel, R. E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 31st December 1878.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, IN THE PUNJAB, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1878.

| CANAL DIVISION. | WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1878. | | | NAVAPOUR RETURN, CANALS. | | LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). | | RAINFALL. | | CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). | | REMARKS. | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|---|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|-----|
| | DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAGES. | | | GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. | | PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC. | | Area. | | Name. | | | |
| | Full supply. | Actual throughput. | Estimated full supply. | Actual throughput. | Up. | Down. | 7. 1/2. | Area. | Per cent. | Area in acres. | | | |
| 1st Division 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower 2nd do., Lahore Branch | 4.9 | 4.27 | 25,000 | 63.63 | ... | ... | Gurkashpur | 4354 | 0.19 | ... | Wheat | 72,313 | |
| | 4.6 | 3.57 | | 75.65 | ... | ... | A. 1/2 | 43,659 | 0.20 | ... | Barley | 1,576 | |
| | 3.0 | 3.46 | | 109.36 | ... | ... | 1 more | 58,961 | 0.35 | ... | Mixed grains | 2,083 | |
| TOTAL BABI DOAB CANAL | | | | 242.64 | ... | ... | ... | 106,677 | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | 30,075 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | | | | 185,601 | ... | ... | ... | 110,901 | ... | ... | ... | 106,677 | |
| WESTERN JUMNA CANALS. { Karnal Division Do. do. Hansi do. Do. Bulla Head | 4.33 | 4.38 | 255.8 | 28.100 | ... | ... | Unbulla | 613 | 0.050 | ... | Wheat | 35,129 | |
| | 5.70 | 6.11 | | 97.17 | ... | ... | Karnal | 11,735 | 0.042 | ... | Barley | 1,209 | |
| | 9.00 | 8.23 | | 103,000 | ... | ... | Bhili | 10,177 | ... | ... | Mixed grains | 6,946 | |
| | 8.80 | 8.39 | | 272.00 | ... | ... | Rohrak | 10,027 | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | 5,858 | |
| | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | Hissar | 3,467 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANALS | | | | 256.17 | ... | ... | ... | 4,791 | ... | ... | ... | 40,142 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | | | | 215,834 | ... | ... | ... | 76,801 | ... | ... | ... | 76,801 | |
| INDUS CANALS. { Upper Sutlej Division Lower Sutlej and Chenab Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 17,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | Mohagorey | 35,000 | 0.19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | Moolan | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | Dera Ghazi Khan | 36,900 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 251,000 | ... | ... | 251,000 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL INDUS CANALS | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203,000 | ... | ... | ... | 203,000 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Najafgurd Jheel Drainage Works | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Delhi | 883 | ... | ... | Wheat | 471 | |
| | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | Gurgaon | 38 | ... | ... | Barley | 72 | |
| | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | Rohrak | ... | ... | ... | Mixed grains | 978 | |
| TOTAL NAJAFGURH JHEEL DRAINAGE WORKS | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 921 | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | ... | |
| Corresponding period of last year | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 921 | |
| PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 155,819 | ... | ... | ... | 155,819 | |
| Do. Corresponding period of last year | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 187,792 | ... | ... | ... | 187,792 | |

J. W. OTTLEY, Captain, R. E.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVIII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1878. | Total Decrease in 1878. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 1st Dec. 1877. | 30th Nov. 1878. | to 1st Dec. 1877. | to 30th Nov. 1878. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| First 11 days of Jan. 1879 | East Indian, Main ... | 8,52,365 | 7,56,829 | 3,63,40,906 | 3,23,30,334 | ... | 40,10,572 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur | 1,09,442 | 1,17,860 | 42,65,031 | 30,95,908 | ... | 11,69,123 |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Eastern Bengal ... | 86,610 | 66,588 | 40,11,093 | 38,85,644 | ... | 1,25,449 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 .. | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 88,323 | 1,12,441 | 38,88,132 | 41,55,531 | 2,67,397 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 1,37,767 | 2,64,600 | 89,31,129 | 78,15,866 | ... | 10,85,263 |
| Ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,77,466 | 1,17,544 | 93,67,196 | 59,59,128 | ... | 31,08,068 |
| 21st ditto ... | South Indian ... | 56,597 | 58,455 | 29,94,749 | 29,72,032 | ... | 22,717 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 .. | Great Indian Peninsula | 5,93,753 | 6,77,702 | 2,97,91,748 | 2,52,56,023 | ... | 45,35,725 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,70,053 | 1,56,906 | 69,22,661 | 60,81,534 | ... | 8,41,127 |
| | TOTAL ... | 22,72,376 | 23,28,925 | 10,65,12,615 | 9,15,82,000 | ... | 1,19,30,615 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 11th Jan. 1879 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 4,422 | 2,169 | 1,08,334 | 1,15,233 | 6,899 | ... |
| First 11 days of Jan. 1879 | Nallhati ... | 1,739 | 1,478 | 82,070 | 82,608 | 538 | ... |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879... | Rajputana ... | 52,072 | 60,433 | 21,00,853 | 26,26,395 | 2,25,542 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Holkar ... | 7,391 | 11,069 | 3,56,258 | 6,49,792 | 2,93,531 | ... |
| Last 10 days of Dec. 1878 .. | Khamgaon ... | 791 | 628 | (a) 47,453 | (b) 49,723 | 2,270 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 1,338 | 1,358 | 73,399 | 84,244 | 10,845 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 3,197 | 2,762 | 65,992 | 1,18,978 | 52,986 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 19,401 | 12,470 | 7,50,314 | 7,29,233 | ... | 21,081 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 .. | Tirhut ... | 6,553 | 11,305 | 2,62,987 | 3,95,056 | 1,32,069 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 10,876 | 18,497 | 6,37,883 | 8,35,730 | 1,97,847 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Neemuch ... | 1,953 | 5,035 | 69,351 | 1,80,259 | 1,10,908 | ... |
| 21st ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 6,476 | 14,501 | (c) 26,471 | 8,11,790 | 7,85,219 | ... |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 13,775 | 16,196 | (d) 2,80,502 | 8,60,475 | 6,10,873 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Sindia ... | ... | 1,362 | ... | (e) 86,759 | 86,759 | ... |
| | Indus Valley ... | ... | (g) ... | ... | (h) 1,96,440 | 1,96,440 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Dhond and Manmad ... | ... | 5,435 | ... | (f) 75,443 | 75,443 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,29,984 | 1,67,638 | 51,70,067 | 79,37,158 | 27,67,091 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 24,02,360 | 24,96,563 | 11,16,82,712 | 9,95,19,158 | ... | 1,21,63,554 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 5,18,43,015 | 4,86,91,724 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 5,98,39,697 | 5,08,21,434 | ... | 90,15,263 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 1st December 1877.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 30th November 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 1st December 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 1st December 1877.

(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 30th November 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th to 30th November 1878.
(g)—Return not received.
(h)—Total receipts from 1st July to 16th November 1878.

No. XLIX of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total increase in 1878. | Total decrease in 1878. |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 8th Dec. 1877. | 7th Dec. 1878. | to 8th Dec. 1877. | to 7th Dec. 1878. | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| First 11 days of Jan. 1879 | <i>Guaranteed.</i> East Indian, Main ... | 7,53,564 | 7,18,218 | 3,70,94,470 | 3,30,48,552 | ... | 40,45,918 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jubalpur | 83,347 | 94,397 | 43,48,378 | 31,90,305 | ... | 11,58,073 |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Eastern Bengal ... | 86,666 | 77,724 | 40,97,759 | 39,63,368 | ... | 1,34,391 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 83,804 | 92,611 | 39,71,936 | 42,48,142 | 2,76,206 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 1,56,656 | 1,99,100 | 90,87,785 | 80,44,966 | ... | 10,42,819 |
| Ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,33,461 | 1,31,197 | 95,00,657 | 60,90,325 | ... | 34,10,332 |
| 21st ditto ... | South Indian ... | 48,739 | 61,156 | 30,43,488 | 30,33,188 | ... | 10,300 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ... | Great Indian Peninsula | 6,25,416 | 6,11,165 | 3,04,17,164 | 2,58,67,188 | ... | 45,49,976 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,58,815 | 1,71,488 | 70,81,476 | 62,53,022 | ... | 8,28,454 |
| | TOTAL ... | 21,30,468 | 21,57,056 | 10,86,43,113 | 9,37,39,056 | ... | 1,49,04,057 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 11th Jan. 1879 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,092 | 2,291 | 1,10,426 | 1,17,524 | 7,098 | ... |
| First 11 days of Jan. 1879 | Nallhati ... | 1,522 | 1,627 | 83,592 | 81,235 | 613 | ... |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 | Rajputana ... | 48,901 | 63,371 | 24,49,757 | 26,59,766 | 2,10,009 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Holkar ... | 6,584 | 16,218 | 3,62,812 | 6,66,010 | 3,03,168 | ... |
| Last 10 days of Dec. 1878 ... | Khamgaon ... | 681 | 733 | (a) 48,134 | (b) 50,456 | 2,322 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Anraoti ... | 1,870 | 1,304 | 75,269 | 85,548 | 10,279 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 3,058 | 2,550 | 69,050 | 1,21,528 | 52,478 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 17,098 | 12,086 | 7,67,112 | 7,41,319 | ... | 26,093 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ... | Tirhut ... | 7,625 | 10,630 | 2,70,612 | 4,05,686 | 1,35,074 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 15,615 | 19,868 | 6,51,498 | 8,55,598 | 2,04,100 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Neemuch ... | 1,921 | 5,814 | 71,272 | 1,86,073 | 1,14,801 | ... |
| 21st ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 7,918 | 19,200 | (c) 34,519 | 8,30,990 | 7,96,471 | ... |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 11,447 | 15,774 | (d) 3,00,349 | 9,15,249 | 6,14,900 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Sindia ... | ... | 1,341 | ... | (e) 88,100 | 88,100 | ... |
| | Indus Valley ... | ... | (f) ... | ... | (g) 1,96,110 | 1,96,140 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Dhond and Manmad ... | ... | 5,750 | ... | (h) 81,193 | 81,193 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,24,665 | 1,78,557 | 52,91,732 | 81,15,715 | 28,20,983 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 22,55,133 | 23,35,613 | 11,39,37,845 | 10,18,54,771 | ... | 1,20,83,074 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 5,28,89,918 | 4,98,37,539 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 6,10,47,897 | 5,20,17,232 | ... | 90,30,665 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 16th November to 8th December 1877.
 (b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 7th December 1878.
 (c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 8th December 1877.
 (d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 8th December 1877.

(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 7th December 1878.
 (f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 7th December 1878.
 (g)—Return not received.
 (h)—Total receipts from 1st July to 10th November 1878.

No. L of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1878. | Total Decrease in 1878. |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 15th Dec. 1877. | 14th Dec. 1878. | to 15th Dec. 1877. | to 14th Dec. 1878. | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| First 11 days of Jan. 1879 | <i>Guaranteed.</i> East Indian, Main ... | 7,02,383 | 8,31,991 | 3,77,96,853 | 3,38,80,543 | ... | 39,16,310 |
| Ditto .. | Ditto, Jabalpur | 61,060 | 1,02,925 | 44,12,438 | 32,93,230 | ... | 11,19,208 |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Eastern Bengal ... | 71,640 | 70,496 | 41,69,399 | 40,33,864 | ... | 1,35,535 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879... | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 71,781 | 1,01,712 | 40,13,717 | 43,49,854 | 3,06,137 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 1,57,095 | 2,48,800 | 92,41,880 | 82,93,766 | ... | 9,51,114 |
| Ditto ... | Madras .. | 1,35,527 | 1,28,103 | 96,36,184 | 62,18,428 | ... | 34,17,756 |
| 21st ditto ... | South Indian .. | 43,336 | 55,470 | 30,86,824 | 30,88,658 | 1,834 | .. |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 ... | Great Indian Peninsula | 5,48,192 | 5,61,231 | 3,09,65,356 | 2,64,31,419 | ... | 45,33,937 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India .. | 1,69,149 | 1,77,958 | 72,50,625 | 64,30,980 | ... | 8,19,645 |
| | TOTAL ... | 19,63,163 | 22,81,686 | 11,06,06,276 | 9,60,20,712 | ... | 1,45,85,534 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 11th Jan. 1879 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 1,894 | 2,456 | 1,12,320 | 1,19,980 | 7,660 | ... |
| First 11 days of Jan. 1879 .. | Nalhati ... | 1,689 | 1,701 | 85,281 | 85,936 | 655 | ... |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 .. | Rajputana .. | 55,108 | 68,597 | 25,01,865 | 27,58,363 | 2,56,498 | .. |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Holkar ... | 7,582 | 11,123 | 3,70,424 | 6,80,433 | 3,10,009 | ... |
| Last 10 days of Dec. 1878 | Khamgaon ... | 830 | 620 | (a) 48,964 | (b) 51,076 | 2,112 | ... |
| Ditto .. | Amraoti .. | 1,453 | 1,064 | 76,722 | 86,612 | 9,890 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 2,117 | 2,180 | 71,167 | 1,24,008 | 52,841 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 16,632 | 15,141 | 7,84,044 | 7,56,160 | ... | 27,584 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879 .. | Tirhut ... | 7,934 | 16,216 | 2,78,546 | 4,21,902 | 1,43,356 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 12,976 | 20,420 | 6,64,474 | 8,76,018 | 2,11,544 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Neemuch ... | 2,023 | 6,968 | 73,285 | 1,93,041 | 1,19,746 | ... |
| 21st Dec. 1878 | Northern Bengal ... | 1,915 | 20,000 | (c) 36,43 | 8,50,990 | 8,14,556 | ... |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 12,182 | 16,016 | (d) 3,12,531 | 9,71,265 | 6,18,734 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Sindia ... | ... | 1,601 | ... | (e) 89,704 | 89,704 | ... |
| | Indus Valley ... | ... | ... | ... | (f) 1,96,440 | 1,96,440 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Dhond and Maunad ... | ... | 4,412 | ... | (g) 85,605 | 85,605 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,24,335 | 1,92,118 | 54,19,067 | 83,07,833 | 28,88,766 | 1,16,96,768 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 20,87,498 | 21,73,804 | 11,60,25,343 | 10,13,28,575 | ... | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES | | | 5,38,58,964 | 5,10,47,972 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS | | | 6,21,66,379 | 5,32,80,603 | ... | 88,85,776 |

(a) - Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 15th December 1877.
 (b) - Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 15th December 1878.
 (c) - Total receipts from 1st January to 15th December 1877.
 (d) - Total receipts from 1st January to 15th December 1877.

(e) - Total receipts from 10th January to 10th December 1878.
 (f) - Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 15th December 1878.
 (g) - Return not received.
 (h) - Total receipts from 1st July to 10th November 1878.

No. LI of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1878. | Total Decrease in 1878. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 22nd Dec. 1877. | 21st Dec. 1878. | to 22nd Dec. 1877. | to 21st Dec. 1878. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| First 11 days of Jan. 1879 | East Indian, Main ... | 7,82,658 | 8,40,027 | 3,85,79,511 | 8,47,20,570 | ... | 38,58,941 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur | 73,522 | 1,27,514 | 44,85,960 | 34,20,744 | ... | 10,65,216 |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Eastern Bengal ... | 68,233 | 63,009 | 42,37,632 | 40,96,873 | ... | 1,40,759 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879... | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 78,437 | 1,05,843 | 41,22,154 | 44,55,697 | 3,33,543 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 2,04,150 | 2,40,300 | 94,49,030 | 85,34,066 | ... | 9,14,964 |
| Ditto ... | Madras ... | 1,48,764 | 1,49,634 | 97,84,948 | 63,68,062 | ... | 34,16,886 |
| 21st ditto ... | South Indian ... | 55,067 | 58,387 | 31,42,791 | 31,47,015 | 4,254 | ... |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879... | Great Indian Peninsula | 6,06,841 | 5,86,535 | 3,15,72,197 | 2,70,17,954 | ... | 45,54,243 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,89,570 | 1,74,499 | 74,40,195 | 66,05,479 | ... | 8,34,716 |
| | TOTAL ... | 22,08,142 | 23,45,748 | 11,28,14,418 | 9,83,66,490 | ... | 1,44,47,928 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 11th Jan. 1879 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 3,316 | 2,105 | 1,15,636 | 1,22,085 | 6,449 | ... |
| First 11 days of Jan. 1879 | Nulhati ... | 1,714 | 1,489 | 86,995 | 87,425 | 430 | ... |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879... | Rajputana ... | 47,250 | 82,958 | 25,52,115 | 28,41,321 | 2,89,206 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Holkar ... | 8,888 | 15,450 | 3,79,312 | 6,95,883 | 3,16,571 | ... |
| Last 10 days of Dec. 1878. | Khamgaon ... | 827 | 789 | (a)19,791 | (b)51,865 | 2,074 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Anraoti ... | 1,487 | 1,617 | 78,209 | 88,229 | 10,020 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Wardha Valley ... | 3,249 | 2,600 | 74,416 | 1,26,608 | 52,192 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nizam's ... | 17,343 | 13,104 | 8,01,387 | 7,69,564 | ... | 31,823 |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879... | Tirhut ... | 8,044 | 9,425 | 2,86,590 | 4,31,327 | 1,44,737 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Punjab Northern ... | 11,898 | 22,927 | 6,76,372 | 8,98,945 | 2,22,573 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Neemuch ... | 2,150 | 5,637 | 75,445 | 1,98,678 | 1,23,233 | ... |
| 21st ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 2,092 | 19,000 | (c)38,526 | 8,69,990 | 8,31,464 | ... |
| First 4 days of Jan. 1879... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 13,629 | 13,058 | (d)3,26,160 | 9,44,323 | 6,18,163 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Sindia ... | ... | 1,404 | ... | (e)91,108 | 91,108 | ... |
| | Indus Valley ... | ... | ... | ... | (f)1,96,440 | 1,96,440 | ... |
| 28th Dec. 1878 | Dhond and Munund ... | ... | 7,813 | ... | (f)93,418 | 93,418 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,21,887 | 1,99,376 | 55,40,954 | 85,07,209 | 29,66,255 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 23,30,029 | 25,45,124 | 11,83,55,372 | 10,68,73,699 | ... | 1,14,81,673 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 5,49,40,564 | 5,22,93,301 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 6,34,14,808 | 5,45,80,398 | ... | 88,34,410 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th November to 22nd December 1877.
 (b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 21st December 1878.
 (c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 22nd December 1877.
 (d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 22nd December 1877.

(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 21st December 1878.
 (f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 21st December 1878.
 (g)—Return not received.
 (h)—Total receipts from 1st July to 16th November 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. •

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

OPERATIONS OF MODEL AND EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

No. 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 4th February 1879.

[AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.]

READ—

- Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 7th February 1878, No. 29 (Statistics and Commerce).
- Letter to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore, Nos. 97—102, dated the 21st March 1878.
- Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 196—3R., dated the 11th April 1878.
- Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 707—269, dated the 11th April 1878.
- Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1358A., dated the 20th May 1878, and enclosure.
- Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3066, dated the 17th June 1878.
- Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2868—136, dated the 22nd July 1878, and enclosures.
- Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1425, dated the 4th September 1878, and enclosures.

Read also—

- Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 584, dated the 23rd February 1877.
- Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 91, dated the 4th May 1877.
- Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1595, dated the 26th May 1877.

OBSERVATIONS.

In his despatch dated the 7th February 1878, the Secretary of State noticed an experiment at the Nagpur Model Farm in 1876-77, where, in consequence of irrigation and manuring, Jelalia wheat produced 1,600 lbs., and white-eared wheat 2,200 lbs. an acre, the average yield per acre in the country being only about 400 lbs. The value of the produce at Nagpur was estimated at Rs. 60, while the cost of cultivation, including all expenses, was given at Rs. 10 per acre. His Lordship desired to be informed “what steps are taken in the above and other provinces to impart to the agricultural community generally the lessons to be learnt from the operations of the model and experimental farms;” and observed, “as in many cases these farms appear to involve financial loss, it is the more important that their results, when satisfactory, should be utilized to the utmost for the general good of the country.”

2. A copy of this despatch was circulated on the 21st March 1878 to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore, with a request for a report in connection with the farms maintained under their orders.

3. In Mysore, the Chief Commissioner states that no general steps have hitherto been taken in the direction indicated, the condition of the province during the past two or three years having forbidden any such measures. Mr. Harman, the Superintendent of the Bangalore Farm, has recently been authorized to make tours in the province twice in the year, once in the summer when the *rabi* crops are being sown, and again during the winter months when the crops are being reaped, in view to his acquiring practical experience in the native systems of agriculture and imparting to the ryots by personal communication and by experiments the benefits of deep ploughing, as also the advantages to be gained by the use of improved seed. The Chief Commissioner has also

under consideration a scheme for placing one or two plots of land in each district under the charge of a village patel or other suitable person, who would cultivate the land in accordance with instructions from Mr. Harman. "By this means," the Chief Commissioner observes, "it is hoped that the ryots will have an opportunity, which the location of the Government Farm at Bangalore does not afford them, of judging of the results to be obtained by a better system of farming." Since these remarks were written, however, it has been decided to abolish the Bangalore Farm and to transfer the services of Mr. Harman to the Bombay Presidency.

4. In Burma, the only Government Farm is one established at Myouk-toung in the Arakan Hill Tracts for the purpose of growing and curing tobacco. As regards the cultivation of tobacco on the low lands lying along the banks of rivers, the natives have but little to learn: the farm was started with a view of testing the capabilities of soil in up-land tracts, and more especially for the purpose of teaching the people an improved method of curing the leaf; but there has not been time to judge of the results as yet.

5. Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in reporting on the subject, refers to that portion of the minute recorded by Sir John Strachey in November 1874, proposing the formation of a Department of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces, in which it was suggested that a good means of reaching the agricultural community would be by experiments in the estates under the Court of Wards. This suggestion, it is said, has been carried into effect, though not to so great an extent as was desired, in consequence of the drought of 1877. To some estates, however, improved English ploughs, improved sugar-mills, and selected seeds, were sent; and in some districts, where the local officers took an interest in agricultural matters, seed and implements were distributed to estates other than those administered by the Court of Wards. As a further means of introducing improvements to the notice of the agriculturists, Mr. Buck lays great stress on the advantages of agricultural fairs; and he proposes to give greater encouragement to such fairs in future years. No attempts seem to be made by the Local Government to bring directly to the notice of the natives the results of the experiments conducted on the State Farms.

6. There are two Government Farms in the Bombay Presidency, one at Bhadgaon in Khandesh and the other at Salaru in Sind. At Salaru, nothing has as yet been done in the desired direction; but the Superintendent proposed making a tour in the cold weather months, during which he would acquire and diffuse useful information. He is to report the results of his first tour, in order that the Government of Bombay may be in a position to judge of the desirability of repeating the experiment.

At Bhadgaon, too, little appears to have been attempted. The Superintendent reports that instruction is imparted through farm apprentices, farm servants, and visitors. The system of apprentices, if carefully worked, would no doubt prove useful; but nothing can be expected from farm servants as a means of imparting agricultural information to the native community. Mr. Stormont, the Superintendent, recently visited Madras and Bangalore, under authority from the Government of Bombay, with a view to ascertain the system followed on the farms at those places; and he was instructed to report the result of his enquiries on his return to Khandesh.

The Local Government has also, after consultation with Mr. Robertson of the Sydapet Farm, decided on commencing a system of agricultural education in the Deccan, and probably, in due course, the Bhadgaon Farm will be made subsidiary to the scheme of instruction.

7. In the Central Provinces, Major Macdougall, the Superintendent of the Nagpur Farm, proposes to publish the results of "any decidedly successful experiment" in the *Rural Gazette*, a paper printed in Hindi, Mahrathi, and Urdu by the Educational Department, of which a copy is sent to every Government School in the Central Provinces. The Chief Commissioner approves of this proposal; but such a means of making known the operations of the farm seems scarcely to be what is required, the record of these experiments being useful to the agricultural community only when they can be followed and explained on the farm on which they have been tried.

8. In the Madras Presidency, good and useful work is being done under the supervision and guidance of Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent of Government Farms. Attached to the Sydapet Farm, on which experiments of various kinds are tried, is an Agricultural College, in which a complete course of agricultural instruction is afforded, and which is intended eventually to accommodate upwards of one hundred students. In view to a further diffusion of information, Mr. Robertson has proposed the establishment of small agricultural experimental stations all over the Presidency, each being placed in charge of a trained agriculturist, who is also to conduct an elementary agricultural class. This scheme is, however, at present in abeyance for want of funds.

Recently, a very interesting ploughing competition was held at the Sydapet Farm, in which European, American and native ploughs were used, the competitors as well as the visitors from different parts of the country being very numerous. Such open competitions as these afford an efficient means of interesting neighbouring cultivators in the methods and processes of the improved system of agriculture practised on the farm. The public reports shew that the exhibition was watched with very great interest and was completely successful.

9. From the facts summarised above, it may be said generally that only in the North-Western Provinces and Madras is any real effort being made to teach agricultural reform to the people. In the North-Western Provinces, a Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been created, with a Director at its head, whose special duty it is to organise the collection of agricultural and commercial statistics; to direct experiments for agricultural improvement in model farms and elsewhere; to watch and report on the progress of trade, and to suggest in what directions it may be developed, or hindrances to its prosperity removed; and to investigate facts connected with the condition of the agricultural classes. The scope and objects of the Department are clearly explained in a minute recorded by Sir John Strachey in November 1874, to which the attention of the Local Governments and Administrations was drawn in the letter from this Department dated the 11th August 1875, Nos. 11—426-433, regarding the collection of agricultural statistics.

In Madras there is a Department, which, though not as yet formally recognised as a Department of Agriculture, is practically one, with an efficient and well qualified Director at its head; but its expansion has hitherto been greatly impeded by various causes, not the least among which has been the want of funds.

10. In other provinces very little is being done, nor as matters stand can much be expected. Experimental farms indeed, when they stand alone, are of comparatively small utility. To be really useful they should be part of a system of agricultural instruction; they should be attached to a school where sound agricultural instruction is conveyed in class, and they should be the field for carrying into practice in the presence of students the theories of which the reasons have been explained to them in the class. If the students are taken from the classes dependent on the land for their living, satisfactory progress in the diffusion of agricultural instruction under such a system will soon be apparent. It is with much satisfaction that the Government of India has watched the recognition of these principles in Madras and the efforts that are being made there gradually to mature a complete system for their application in practice. The scheme for action in the same direction which has just been proposed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is also gratifying as indicating the interest taken in the matter by the Government of that Presidency. In other provinces much cannot be expected under the present system, though, defective as it is, the farms, if they are carefully and intelligently managed, intelligently supervised, and placed on a substantial and permanent basis, must gradually do good, and the Government of India desire again to commend the subject very earnestly to the attention of Local Governments and Administrations. Bengal especially is a province which is singularly deficient in opportunities for agricultural instruction, while it is perhaps of all Indian provinces the one where a reform of practice is most needed. It is also

the province of whose agricultural resources and capacities the governing body knows least. It is a matter of more than ordinary importance that the cultivating and wealthy land-owning community in this great province should be taught to realise the advantages of a better agricultural practice, and the steps should be taken to remove the reproach which now exists that the very elements of agricultural information, such as the average yield of particular crops in particular soils, are wholly absent. Efforts in this direction were made some years ago by Sir George Campbell; but these efforts, though well intentioned, were frustrated by radical errors in the selection of sites for farms, as well as in the selection of Superintendents. The results were so unsatisfactory that the farms were broken up one after the other, the last being abolished in 1877, on the ground that all the attempts which had been made to teach agriculture to the people of the country had ended in failure. This conclusion was not accepted by the Government of India, and it is desirable in connection with the present question that the views then expressed to the Government of Bengal should be brought prominently before other Local Governments and Administrations. In the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal dated the 14th May 1877, No. 99, it was said:—

"His Excellency in Council is by no means prepared to admit that, because it is not necessary at present to teach to the natives on a scientific basis all the technicalities of the highest farming, there is therefore no opening for instruction of a highly useful, if of a more modest kind, adapted to the present elements and agricultural standard of the country. His Excellency in Council is unable to agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the opinion that the attempts of the Government to teach agriculture to the people have failed everywhere. Where these attempts have failed, as at Pousah, failure has been the result of inefficient management; but where ordinary care and attention have been intelligently given to the subject, it is unquestionable that, as at Sydapet in the Madras Presidency for instance, good results have ensued.

"5. It is not necessary to employ specially qualified agricultural chemists for the purposes contemplated by Government in the establishment of model or experimental farms. The objects of the Government have been frequently stated, but they have been well and briefly summarised by Sir John Strachey in the following extract from his Minute of the 28th November 1871, proposing the creation of a Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces:—

"The object of these model farms should be three-fold: first, to obtain complete information, based on actual facts, as to the average productiveness of different crops on the different classes of soil on which they are ordinarily cultivated, and the cost of cultivation; secondly, to establish and prove to the native agriculturists the advantages to be gained from small improvements, such as they are able themselves to carry out under existing conditions, such as deeper ploughing, economical use of canal water, selection of seed, &c.; thirdly, to make experiments as to staples and industries which it may be possible to introduce if new, or to familiarise and improve if already existing in the country. The extension of sericulture, the improvement of indigenous fibres, and the manufacture of a finer class of tobacco, may be mentioned among the objects of such experiments."

"It is to these objects that attention should be particularly directed. It is evident that lessons in such matters, especially under the second head, and instructions in such details (important though they are) as the proper storage and application of the manures ordinarily employed in the country, shewing experimentally how they may be made to retain all their fertilising elements, of which much is now wasted, the proper treatment and breeding of live stock, the improvement of the implements employed, and other similar matters, may as successfully be imparted by an energetic man of fair intelligence, possessing an adequate practical knowledge of modern farming (and consequently having such knowledge of agricultural chemistry as is essential to the successful pursuit of modern farming), as by a professional chemist of high scientific attainments.

"The Governor General in Council is convinced that lessons of this kind are urgently needed, and that if measures for the elementary instruction in such matters of the agricultural community are persevered in by the Local Government: (without whose cordial co-operation nothing can be done), they cannot fail after a reasonable time to have very considerable effect upon the cultivators in the neighbourhood of the Government farm and through them upon others further away."

11. The excellent results which have followed the creation of a Department of Agriculture, and Commerce, in the North-Western Provinces, in the impulse which has been given by it to agricultural enquiry and improvements, indicate perhaps the best form in which Government action can be directed to the promotion of the objects in view. With the establishment of such a Department in each province (and it is maintained in the North-Western Provinces entirely from provincial funds) the extension of the system, whether by

agricultural instruction in schools, or by practical teaching in experimental farms, or where means are available by a combination of both, could be regulated under efficient control and advice according to the particular requirements or circumstances of each province. From this point of view the Governor General in Council will be glad to learn that the matter has again received from the Government of Bengal and other Local Governments and Administrations the consideration which its importance merits, and he would wish to be informed at an early date of the results of that consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated for information

Government of Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.
Ajmere.
Mysore and Coorg.

Resident at Hyderabad

and guidance to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and for information to the Secretary of State for India.

ORDERED also, that a copy, with a copy of the letter from the Government of Madras, dated the

4th September 1878, No. 1425, and enclosures, be forwarded to the Famine Commission, and that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o. 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—(*Nothing for publication.*)

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Hackney-Carriage Bill, 1879.

Preliminary Report of Select Committee and the Legal Practitioners' Bill No. II.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 7.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 11th February 1879.

No. 6.—Whereas it is considered expedient that a Commission should issue to enquire into and consider the provisions of the Bills marginally noted,* and to report thereon, and to make such suggestions as to the codification of the substantive law of

The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
The Transfer of Property Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servant Bill.
The Easements Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

British India as may seem desirable, the Governor General in Council doth hereby authorize and appoint the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Charles Turner, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Raymond West to be Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, and, on or before the 1st day of November 1879, to report to the Governor General in Council, under their hands and seals, their opinion on the several points herein submitted for their consideration.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 13th February 1879.

No. 120.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Debendronath Roy are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 125.—Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Ganga Dhar Roy is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 14th January 1879.

SANITARY.

The 13th February 1879.

No. 30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of Act XXII of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exclude the thannah of Barranagore, lately called Areadah, from the operation of the rules and regulations made under Clause 7, Section 19 of the said Act, which were extended to that thannah by Home

Department Notification No. 22, dated the 19th February 1877.

The Act will remain in force in Thannah Dum-Dum, which is bounded as follows:—

- North—Thannah Barrackpore.
South—Thannah Bhangour.
East—Thannahs Baraset and Bhangour.
West—Thannah Barranagour.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 170.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3, Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that Act VI of 1864 (Whipping Act) is in force in the Mehals of Ungool and Bankee.

No. 172.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the villages belonging to the following Mehwassie Chiefs in the Khandesh District:

- (1). The Párví of Káthí.
- (2). The Párví of Nál.
- (3). The Párví of Singpúr.
- (4). Walvi of Gaohálí.
- (5). The Wassáwa of Chikhli.
- (6). The Párví of Nawalpúr.

The 13th February 1879.

No. 57.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment, and absent on furlough or other leave on the 31st December 1878, is published for general information:—

| Number. | Names. | Rank. | Date of commencement of furlough or other leave. | Date of expiry of furlough or other leave. | REMARKS. |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| FURLOUGH. | | | | | |
| 1 | Rev'd. T. Moore, B.A. | Senior Chaplain | Nov. 21, 1876 | May 20, 1879 | Medical leave. |
| | B. Sharpe, B.A. | Ditto | Feb. 5, 1877 | Feb. 4, 1879 | |
| | P. J. Jarbo, M.A. | Ditto | ... | ... | Allowed one year's furlough with subsidiary leave from 1st April 1877. Has obtained extension of leave till August 1879. |
| 4 | " M. S. Laing | Ditto | Apl. 15, 1877 | Apl. 14, 1879 | |
| 5 | " G. D. Symonds | Ditto | Jan. 1, 1878 | Dec. 31, 1879 | |
| 6 | " G. F. P. Blyth | Ditto | Feb. 22, 1878 | Feb. 21, 1880 | |
| | B. M. Behr | Ditto | Apl. 3, 1878 | Apl. 2, 1880 | |
| | J. R. Baldwin | Ditto | July 1, 1878 | June 30, 1880 | |
| 9 | A. Quinlan | Ditto | Nov. 1, 1878 | Oct. 31, 1880 | |
| 10 | W. C. Bromhead | Ditto | Nov. 4, 1878 | Nov. 3, 1880 | |
| 11 | J. S. Sandys, M.A. | Junior Chaplain | Mar. 29, 1877 | Mar. 28, 1879 | Medical leave. |
| 12 | C. R. Tollenache | Ditto | Jan. 12, 1878 | Dec. 11, 1879 | |

ON LEAVE OTHER THAN FURLOUGH.

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--|
| 13 | Ven'ble J. Baly | Archdeacon | Apl. 1, 1878 | July 31, 1878 | Has obtained extension of leave till January 31st, 1879. |
|----|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--|

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Total absent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 |
| Percentage of absentees | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.4 |

No. 174.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act VII (B. C.) of 1878 (the Bengal Excise Act) to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, subject to the proviso that the words "or by the process described in Bengal Act VII of 1868" in Act VII of 1878 shall not extend to any part of Assam in which Bengal Act VII of 1868 is not in force.

EDUCATION.

The 13th February 1879.

No. 44.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council authorizes the affiliation to the Calcutta University, up to the standard of the B. A. Examination, of the Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st January 1879.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th February 1879.

No. 56.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months to the Reverend B. Sharpe, Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 58.—The Ven'ble J. Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, reported his return to duty on the 29th January last from the leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 10, dated the 2nd April 1878.

Archdeacon Baly is allowed subsidiary leave from the 30th January to the 3rd February, inclusive, to enable him to resume charge of his duties.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1879.

No. 95.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major W. M. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, on the forenoon of the 4th instant, the following reversions are made in the Survey Department, with effect from that date:—

Major W. Barron, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Captain H. Lees Smith, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain R. Beavan, S.C., Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant J. R. Hobday, S.C., Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

MARINE SURVEYS.—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 10 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.

Alteration in position and improvement of Pooree Port light.

The following information, relating to the light now exhibited at Pooree, has been received from the Officiating Commissioner of Orissa.

The light is a fixed *white* light, elevated 44 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

The lantern is placed on a stone pedestal built into the parapet wall of the roof of the Circuit House at Pooree; the top of the lantern is 33 feet above the ground.

The pedestal is situated 270 yards N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the flagstaff. Both the Circuit House and pedestal are coloured white.

The illuminating apparatus consists of six oil lamps arranged round a hexagonal reflector.

Position: Latitude, $19^{\circ} 48' 0''$ N.; Longitude, $85^{\circ} 49' 10''$ E.

NOTE.—The lantern formerly exhibited on the eastern yard arm of the flagstaff is discontinued.

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }

CALCUTTA,

The 14th February 1879. }

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 829, 70a; and East India Light List for 1879.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 1172, 15c; 103a; Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 468; and Light List for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

No. 7 S. I.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 14th February 1879.

In obedience to the Command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Grand Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was held in Calcutta on Saturday, the 1st February 1879, at Government House, for the purpose of investing the Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., with the Insignia of the First Class; and the Hon'ble ASHLEY EDEN, C.S.I., C.I.E., and STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.I., with the Insignia of the Second Class, of the said Order.

The following Members of the Order, who were summoned, attended the Chapter :—

His Highness Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Sing Bahadur, of Gidhaur, K.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K.C.S.I.
 Nawab Syad Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, C.S.I., F.R.S.
 The Hon'ble Syad Ahniad Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.
 George Nelson Barlow, Esq., C.S.I.
 Major-General Peter Stark Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I.
 John Ware Edgar, Esq., C.S.I.
 Robert Barclay Chapman, Esq., C.S.I.
 Charles Edward Bernard, Esq., C.S.I.
 Raja Digambar Mitra, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble W. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Thomas Henry Thornton, C.S.I., D.C.L.
 The Hon'ble Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I.

The seats of Members of the Order were placed on either side of the Dais, right and left, in alternate order according to seniority.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, who was the only Knight Grand Commander present on the occasion, was, when robed, conducted by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department to the Council Chamber, where the Knights Commanders and the Companions of the Order were also assembled. A procession was formed of the Members of the Order according to ancient custom, the Junior preceding the Senior Members of the Order. As the procession entered the Marble Hall, a Viceregal Salute was fired. All present rose and remained standing till the GRAND MASTER had taken his seat.

The following was the procession :—

Spears.

Maces.

The Marshal of the Procession.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.

The Secretary of the Order.

Companions of the Star of India.

Knights Commanders of the Star of India.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

Each Knight Grand Commander was preceded by the Officer bearing his Banner, and was followed by his Pages and Attendants.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Officer bearing the Banner of the GRAND MASTER.

His Excellency the Grand Master, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.

Pages and Attendants of His Excellency the GRAND MASTER.

On entering the Throne Room, each Member of the Order filed off, right and left, to the seat allotted to him, and made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER as His Excellency passed.

The Band played the National Anthem. At its conclusion, His Excellency the GRAND MASTER ordered the Secretary to call the roll of those summoned to attend the Chapter. Each Member of the Order, who was present, bowed to the GRAND MASTER as his name was called, and then took his seat.

When the roll-call was over, the Secretary, by command of the GRAND MASTER, declared the Chapter open.

The Secretary then reported that the business before the Chapter was the investiture of the Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as a Knight Grand Commander; and of the Hon'ble ASHLEY EDEN, C.S.I., C.I.E., and STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.I., as Knights Commanders, under the Sovereign's Grants.

The Secretary then delivered to His Excellency the GRAND MASTER the Sovereign's Grant of the dignity of Knight Grand Commander.

The Secretary of the Order and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders then withdrew from the Chapter in order to conduct the Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY into the presence of the GRAND MASTER.

A procession was then formed of—

Spears.

Maces.

Under-Secretary, Foreign Department, bearing the Insignia of the Order.

Secretary of the Order.

The two Junior Knights Commanders present.

Officer bearing the furled banner of the Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Pages and Personal Staff of the Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

The Guard of Honor presented arms as SIR JOHN STRACHEY passed. All Members of the Second and Third Classes of the Order rose and remained standing until the proclamation, hereinafter mentioned, was made.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY, with the two Knights Commanders, advanced to within a few paces from the Dais, and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department placed the Insignia on the table.

The Secretary having received from the GRAND MASTER and read the Sovereign's Grant in favor of the Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY, conducted him to the table, and the Junior Knight Commander, receiving the Ribbon and Badge from the Secretary, decorated SIR JOHN STRACHEY therewith, and the next Junior Knight, receiving the Star of the Order from the Secretary, attached it in its proper place.

The two Knights Commanders next robed SIR JOHN STRACHEY with the Mantle of the Order.

This done, SIR JOHN STRACHEY was conducted by the Secretary to the front of the Dais, and made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER.

Meanwhile, the two Junior Knights withdrew to their places and remained standing.

The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department took from the table the Collar of the Knight Grand Commander, and, with due reverence, delivered it to the GRAND MASTER.

The GRAND MASTER, remaining seated, then invested SIR JOHN STRACHEY with the Collar, and addressed the following admonition :— •

“In the name of the Queen and Empress of India and by Her Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Honorable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Grand Commander.”

A salute of 15 guns was then fired.

When the admonition had been given, the newly-invested Knight made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER, and was then conducted by the Secretary to his seat, in front of which he remained standing. The officer bearing SIR JOHN STRACHEY's Banner then unfurled it, the Guard of Honor presented arms, and the Secretary of the Order proclaimed the full titles of SIR JOHN STRACHEY, that is to say :—

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The proclamation being ended, all resumed their seats.

The investiture of the Knight Grand Commander having been finished, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and the two Junior Knights Commanders conducted the Hon'ble ASILEY EDEN, C.S.I., C.I.E., from his seat to the Dais, where he made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER. Members of the Third Class of the Order present rose from their seats.

The GRAND MASTER then conferred upon the Hon'ble ASILEY EDEN the Title, Degree and Honor of a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and he was then conducted by the Secretary to the table.

The two Junior Knights Commanders, by desire of the GRAND MASTER, on receiving the Star of the Order from the Secretary, attached it in the proper place. This done, the Hon'ble ASILEY EDEN was conducted by the Secretary to the front of the Dais, and made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER.

Meanwhile the two Junior Knights Commanders withdrew to their places and resumed their seats.

The Under-Secretary then, with due reverence, delivered the Ribbon and Badge of the Order to the GRAND MASTER.

The GRAND MASTER next invested the Hon'ble ASILEY EDEN with the Ribbon and Badge, addressing him as follows :—

“In the name of the Queen and Empress of India and by Her Majesty's Command, I hereby invest you with the Honorable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Commander.”

The newly-invested Knight then made his reverence to the GRAND MASTER, and was led by the Secretary to the seat appointed for him. Those standing resumed their seats.

Similar ceremonies were observed on the investiture of STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, Esq., C.S.I., as Knight Commander.

The Secretary then represented that there was no further business before the Chapter, and the GRAND MASTER, rising, commanded him to declare the Chapter dissolved.

A procession of Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India, Knights Commanders of the Star of India, and Companions of the Star of India, thereupon, formed and left the Marble Hall and returned to the Council Room in the reverse order to that in which it entered, under a Viceregal Salute, a Grand March being performed and the Guard of Honor presenting arms.

The Secretary of the Order and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department conducted the Knights Grand Commanders to their carriages.

Full dress was worn by all Officers who attended the Chapter.

By Command of His Excellency the GRAND MASTER,

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary,

Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Port William, the 14th February 1879.

No. 22J.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, His Highness the Raja of Nabha, and His Highness the Nawab of Patandi have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajputana State Railway (including lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway) which lie within their respective territories: In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the power conferred by Section 31 of Act VIII of 1875 (the Inland Customs Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest all Traffic Managers, Assistant Traffic Managers, Station Masters, Assistant Station Masters and Goods Clerks, and also all Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Police on the said Rajputana State Railway, within the aforesaid portions of land, with all the powers of stoppage and seizure conferred on Customs Officers under the said Act.

POLITICAL.

The 10th February 1879

No. 516P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Wilhelm Bleek as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Eisenlohr.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 578 P.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 52, dated the 24th of January 1879, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burma, is appointed Personal Assistant to Major C. W. Street, on special duty in Siam.

GENERAL.

The 12th February 1879.

No. 409G.—Mr. R. M. Dane, C.S., Officiating Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, is ap-

pointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 7th February 1879, *vice* Mr. H. M. Durand, on leave.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, with effect from the 7th February 1879, *vice* Mr. Dane.

No. 412G.—The following Regimental Orders, issued by the Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, dated respectively the 25th November and 23rd December 1878, are confirmed:—

Lieutenant E. S. Masters, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, a Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain G. R. Peart, 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant W. J. Orr, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant to the left half Battalion, on detachment at Hotee Mardan.

No. 414G.—Surgeon J. H. Newman, Medical Officer of the Marwar Political Agency, is appointed to the medical charge of the Mhairwara Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 439 G.—The following promotions are made in the Mhairwara Battalion, with effect from the 1st December 1878:—

Jemadar Ram Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Jora Subadar, invalided.

Jemadar Khooda Bux, to be Subadar, *vice* Futta Subadar, invalided.

Havildar Moha Singa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ram Singh, promoted to Subadar.

Havildar Kulla, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Khooda Bux, promoted to Subadar.

No. 441 G.—The services of Colonel J. L. Pearse, Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division in Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of his embarkation for Europe on leave on medical certificate.

No. 444G.—Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Assistant Political Agent at Busrah, has passed the examination prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Department by Clause A, Nos. 1 to 5 of paragraph II of Foreign Department Resolution No. 2809P, dated 15th October 1875.

Captain C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and 1st Assistant to Resident at Hyderabad, has passed the examination prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Department by Clause B, paragraph II of Foreign Department Resolution No. 2809P., dated 15th October 1875.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Port William, the 11th February 1879.

No. 706.—Babu Rajaninath Ray received charge of the office of Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, before noon, on the 4th February 1879.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 786.—Mr. J. W. H. Sandell is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Assam, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the office from Mr. E. S. Byrne.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 767.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1879, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

| CIRCLES OF ISSUE. | Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation. | RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION. | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Coin. | Bullion. | TOTAL. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Calcutta | 5,81,38,775 | 55,38,817 | 37,72,708 | 93,11,525 |
| Madras | 1,13,35,860 | 1,19,86,670 | 7,94,000 | 1,27,80,670 |
| Bombay | 3,24,19,970 | 76,33,251 | 61,19,174 | 1,37,52,425 |
| Allahabad | 66,71,210 | 66,01,330 | ... | 66,01,330 |
| Lahore | 45,82,600 | 83,61,180 | ... | 83,61,180 |
| Calcutt | 16,58,535 | 17,21,995 | 20,000 | 17,41,995 |
| Cocanada | 20,51,925 | 22,17,045 | 75,000 | 22,92,045 |
| Nagpore | 11,70,215 | 28,21,670 | ... | 28,21,670 |
| Kurrachee | 25,37,760 | 27,18,915 | 60,700 | 28,09,615 |
| Akola | 5,97,795 | 10,75,120 | ... | 10,75,120 |
| TOTAL | 12,11,97,645 | 5,07,09,893 | 1,08,41,582 | 6,15,51,475 |
| Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act ... | | | | 5,99,46,170 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 12,14,97,645 |

No. 772.—Mr. L. G. Hynes is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, until further orders.

Mr. Hynes received charge of the said office from Major-General J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B., after noon, on the 7th February 1879.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 14th February 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 129.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 25th January 1878, the name of the under-mentioned Officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major H. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels in room of Lieutenant-General (Major-General on the Indian Gradation List) T. A. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, retired, 3rd November 1878.

No. 130.—BREVET—

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, the following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

| RANK, NAME AND CORPS. | To what Rank promoted. | From what date. | In succession to |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Captain Henry Charles Greenaway, Bengal General List, Infantry. | Major ... | 3rd November 1878. | Lieutenant-General T. A. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, retired. |

No. 131.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant Bernard Channer,
Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant James Livingston
Aberigh - Mackay, Bengal
Staff Corps.

13th February
1879.

No. 133.—**No. 132.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—**

Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance 1st Class, *vice* Major F. V. Eyre, Royal Artillery, on furlough.

Captain R. Bazett, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Colquhoun.

| RANK AND NAMES. | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In whose room. |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <i>Permanent.</i> | | | |
| Honorary Lieutenant Assistant Commissary John Baker | Deputy Commissary. | 4th December 1878. | <i>Vice</i> Deputy Commissary M. McHatton, invalided. |
| Ditto ditto Deputy Assistant Commissary James T. Hewson. | Assistant Commissary. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Assistant Commissary John Baker, promoted. |
| Conductor Richard Monks ... | Deputy Assistant Commissary. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Deputy Assistant Commissary J. T. Hewson, promoted. |
| Sub-Conductor Robert Giltrap (on furlough) ... | Conductor ... | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Conductor R. Monks, promoted |
| Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Hugh Corrigan. | Sub-Conductor, on probation. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Sub-Conductor R. Giltrap, promoted. |
| <i>Temporary.</i> | | | |
| Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) David Sapsford. | Temporary Sub-Conductor. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Temporary Sub-Conductor H. Corrigan, promoted. |
| Magazine Sergeant James MacPherson ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Temporary Sub-Conductor T. Wilson, reverted to Magazine Sergeant on appointment to Ordnance Office. |
| <i>Officiating.</i> | | | |
| Sub-Conductor Harry Ormsby ... | Officiating Conductor. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Conductor R. Giltrap, on furlough. |
| Magazine Sergeant Justian McCarthy ... | Officiating Sub-Conductor. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Officiating Sub-Conductor D. Sapsford, promoted. |
| <i>Permanent.</i> | | | |
| Sub-Conductor (Temporary Conductor) Andrew Gallagher. | Conductor ... | 5th December 1878. | <i>Vice</i> Conductor J. Minahan, invalided. |
| Magazine Sergeant (Temporary Sub-Conductor) Edward Whyte. | Sub-Conductor, on probation. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Sub-Conductor A. Gallagher, promoted. |
| <i>Temporary.</i> | | | |
| Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Matthew Doulon | Temporary Conductor. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Temporary Conductor A. Gallagher. |
| Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Frederick Waller. | Temporary Sub-Conductor. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Temporary Sub-Conductor Edward Whyte. |
| <i>Officiating.</i> | | | |
| Sub-Conductor Owen Maguire ... | Officiating Conductor. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Officiating Conductor M. Doulon. |
| Magazine Sergeant Edward Barrett ... | Officiating Sub-Conductor. | Ditto ... | <i>Vice</i> Officiating Sub-Conductor F. Waller. |

No. 134.—NATIVE ARMY—*7th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Havildar Judnath Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Soonder Sing, deceased,—21st December 1878.

Subadar Sewdass Sing, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Joymull Sing, deceased; Jemadar Chutter Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Joymull Sing, deceased; Drill Havildar Rutton Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chutter Sing, promoted,—14th January 1879.

10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Kurreem Bux, to be Subadar Major, *vice* Ranchurn Sing, invalided,—1st May 1878.

No. 135.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*1st Punjab Infantry.*

Jemadar Ahmed Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Neaz Mahomed; deceased, Havildar Sadoollah Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmed Khan, promoted,—26th December 1878.

3rd Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Tegha Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Poorun Singh, deceased,—30th November 1878.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Havildar Pursoo Khattri, to be Jemadar, *vice* Davie Sing Naigee, invalided,—1st November 1878.

No. 136.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants having passed their septennial examinations are advanced to the next higher class, with effect from the dates specified :—

| NAMES. | DATE OF COMPLETION OF | | | | Date of passing the professional examination. | Date of promotion. |
|---|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|---|--------------------|
| | 14 years' service. | | 7 years' service. | | | |
| WITH ENGLISH QUALIFICATION. | | | | | | |
| <i>To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.</i> | | | | | | |
| Golan Surwar | 26th | April 1877 | ... | ... | 15th Oct. 1878 | 15th Oct. 1878 |
| Motee Ram | 31st | July 1878 | ... | ... | 15th .. | 1st Aug. 1878 |
| <i>To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.</i> | | | | | | |
| Koonj Beharry Sookul* | ... | ... | 11th | Oct. 1876 | 15th Oct. 1878 | 15th Oct. 1877 |
| Thakur Dass | ... | ... | 15th | April 1878 | 15th .. | 16th April 1878 |
| Shaikh Zahoorood Deen | ... | ... | 12th | Oct. 1878 | 15th .. | 13th Oct. 1878 |
| Karamtoollah Khan | ... | ... | 12th | .. | 15th .. | 13th .. |
| Synd Moobarick Ally | ... | ... | 12th | .. | 15th .. | 13th .. |
| Shaikh Tajood Deen Hossein | ... | ... | 12th | .. | 15th .. | 13th .. |
| WITHOUT ENGLISH QUALIFICATION. | | | | | | |
| <i>To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.</i> | | | | | | |
| Shaik Burkut Allee | 11th | Aug. 1878 | ... | ... | 11th Oct. 1878 | 12th Oct. 1878 |
| Thakoor Dass | 30th | Sept. 1878 | ... | ... | 16th .. | 1st .. |
| <i>To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.</i> | | | | | | |
| Munsoor Ahmed | ... | ... | 16th | April 1875 | 15th Oct. 1878 | 15th Oct. 1878 |
| Shaik Ellahce Buksh | ... | ... | 20th | April 1877 | 15th .. | 15th .. |
| Mahomed Abdool Curreem | ... | ... | 8th | March 1878 | 15th .. | 15th .. |
| Shaikh Kabeerood Deen | ... | ... | 12th | Oct. 1878 | 15th .. | 13th .. |
| Shaikh Abdoolah | ... | ... | 12th | .. | 22nd .. | 15th .. |

* This Hospital Assistant was prevented by the necessities of the service from appearing before the half-yearly committees convened on the 15th October 1877 and 15th April 1878.

No. 137.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Mr. Louis Edward Doggett Rose, to be second Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant F. Finlayson, permitted to resign.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major N. St. L. Carter, on return from furlough, to officiate as Commandant, from the 19th September 1878, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, on leave.

Mr. John Francis Thomson, to be second Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant T. A. F. Pardew, permitted to resign.

FUNDS.

No. 138.—In continuation of the orders noted in the margin, the Right G.G.O.No.560 of 1873. Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that all Native Commissioned Medical Officers are permitted to subscribe to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund.

2. Any such Officer now in the service, who may elect to subscribe to the Fund, will be required to declare his intention of doing so before the 1st July 1879, and to pay up his donations and subscriptions with interest from the date of the institution of the Fund or of his entering the service, whichever is later.

3. Every Native Commissioned Medical Officer entering the service after the date of this order, will be required to declare his intention of joining the Fund or not, within three months from the date of his taking up his appointment in India.

No subsequent change in this election will be allowed.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 139.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. Marquis, Bengal Staff Corps—private affairs, for two years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. F. G. Lamb, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry,—urgent private affairs, for three months, under rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. C. Lambert, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, Punjab,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Major M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate,—for two years—one year on private affairs, under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under rule XIV, Clause II of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. W. J. Senior, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 34th (The Futehghurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major W. S. Caldwell, M. D., Medical Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate, for eighteen months, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major H. Cookson, Medical Officer 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for six months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon W. E. Battersby,—medical certificate, for one year, under rule XIV, clause 1 of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 140.—Major A. C. Havelock, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave of absence in India for four months on private affairs, under rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date he avails himself of the same.

No. 141.—Lieutenant C. I. Orr, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave of absence for six months to study the Native languages.

No. 142.—ARRIVALS—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. S. Simonds, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 15th January 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Seagrim, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, Meerut, Rohilkund and Gwalior Circle,—Bombay, 9th January 1879.

Major L. Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Bengal,—Bombay, 15th January 1879.

Captain E. H. H. Collen, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Secretary, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—Bombay, 29th January 1879.

Surgeon J. Duke, Medical Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 15th January 1879.

Surgeon W. A. Simmonds, in medical charge, No. 2, Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 24th September 1878.

MEDALS.

No. 143.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

MILITARY.

INDIA OFFICE,

No. 9. London, 16th January 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. I have had under my consideration in Council your Military Letters Nos. 254 and 255, dated 12th August 1878, the former transmitting correspondence, and the General Order dated 9th August 1878, issued by your Government in regard to the operations against the Jowaki Afridis in the

months of November and December 1877; and the latter recommending the grant of a medal with clasps for "Bori" and "Jamu" to the troops composing respectively the divisions of Brigadier-Generals Ross and Keyes.

2. I have now the satisfaction of expressing to your Lordship the cordial concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in your high appreciation of the services of Brigadier-Generals Ross and Keyes, and in your commendation of the behaviour and endurance of the Officers and men of the forces under their command whilst engaged in operations which, though happily unattended by any great sacrifice of life, were both protracted and trying.

3. I have likewise the pleasure of acquainting you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to comply with the recommendation contained in your Letter No. 255, and has sanctioned the grant of the "India" medal to the troops employed. A clasp, inscribed "Jowaki," will be issued with the medal.

4. Those Officers and men who are already in possession of the medal will receive the clasps only.

5. With reference to your suggestion that there should be two clasps in the present instance, I am of opinion that it is not desirable any distinction should be made between the two forces which composed the expedition, the services of both having been of a very similar and equal character.

6. I request you will cause the necessary medal rolls to be forwarded as soon as practicable.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) CRANBROOK.

2. With reference to the above, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is requested to adopt early measures for the submission of rolls of the officers and soldiers of corps who are entitled to the decorations now authorized by Her Majesty.

PENSIONS.

No. 144.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1092 of 1876, Sergeant John Winter, late 2nd Battalion, 22nd Foot (18th Brigade Depot), an t-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, has been granted an increased pension of one shilling and ten pence per diem, with effect from the date of commencement of original pension.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 145.—The services of Captain F. Mascall, Royal Engineers, are, with reference to the Notification of the Public Works Department, No. 39, dated 5th February 1879, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 1st to 14th February 1879:—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| 43rd Regiment | Quarter Master H. Stokes | 19th January 1879 | Bombay. | | |
| Bengal Sappers and Miners | Honorary Lieut. John Cannell | 5th February 1879 | Roorkee. | | |
| Indian Medical Service | Surgeon-Major C. S. Courtney | 10th Ditto | Peshawar. | | |
| Sub-Medical Department | 1st Class Assistant Apothecary G. J. Moody | 6th Ditto | Fort Lahore. | | |

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 7.—Mr. Charles McGilvray, to be a 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the 'I. G. Hulk *Koch*, for general duty.

The 11th February 1879.

No. 8.—Mr. C. E. Palmer, R. N., Personal Assistant to the Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, to be Examiner of Marine Accounts at Calcutta.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1879.

No. 81.—Colonel G. J. Melliss, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

Mr. J. H. Harding, Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, at present on privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel Melliss, or until further orders.

The 11th February 1879.

No. 82.—Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, at present on privilege leave, is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Mr. D. C. Gordon on leave, or until further orders.

No. 83.—Mr. G. W. Neville, Overseer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Military Works Branch,

is permanently promoted to that grade from 26th December 1878, *vice* Corporal Meara, remanded.

The 12th February 1879.

No. 84.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 56, dated the 29th January 1879, Mr. A. B. Sampson made over, and Mr. J. S. Thorpe assumed, charge of the office of the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 7th February 1879.

Mr. C. Taylor assumed charge of the office of Assistant Secretary to Government of India on the same date.

No. 85.—The services of Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 86.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 502 of 11th November 1878, transferring Gopi Mohun Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, to the Northern Bengal State Railway, for "from the Rajputana" read "from the Sindia."

No. 87.—Major P. Lambert, R. E., Examiner of Accounts, Western System of State Railways, is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

The 13th February 1879.

No. 88.—Captain G. F. O. Boughy, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central System of State Railways, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Establishment.

No. 89.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 583 of the 31st December 1878, Captain R. A. Sargeant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is appointed Secretary to the Railway Conference and attached temporarily to the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India till further orders.

No. 90.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following *temporary* promotions and reversions in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

| Names. | Present grade. | Grade to which promoted. | With effect from | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Mr. E. LeLievre | Temporary Executive Engineer. | 3 Executive Engineer. | 2 | 22nd October 1878. <i>Vice</i> Captain J. E. Toller, R. E., on furlough. |
| „ W. H. King | Ditto | 4 Ditto | 3 | Ditto. |
| Lieut. J. W. Thurburn, R.E. | Assistant Engineer. | 1 Ditto | 4 | Ditto. |
| Mr. R. J. Bailey | Ditto | 2 Assistant Engineer. | 1 | Ditto. |
| Mr. J. P. C. Anderson | Temporary Superintending Engineer. | 2 Superintending Engineer. | 3 | 11th November 1878. <i>On return of Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. de Patzieux-Falconnet, R. E.</i> |
| Colonel J. Dawson | Offr ditto | 3 Executive Engineer. | 1 | Ditto. |
| Major W. H. Beckett | Temporary Executive Engineer. | 1 Ditto | 2 | Ditto. |
| Mr. E. LeLievre | Ditto | 2 Temporary Do. | 3 | Ditto. |
| „ W. H. King | Ditto | 3 Ditto | 4 | Ditto. |
| Lieut. J. W. Thurburn, R.E. | Ditto | 4 Assistant Engineer. | 1 | Ditto. |
| Mr. R. J. Bailey | Temporary Assistant Engineer. | 1 Ditto | 2 | Ditto. |
| Mr. E. LeLievre | Temporary Executive Engineer. | 3 Executive Engineer. | 2 | 11th December 1878. <i>Vice</i> Captain W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., on furlough. |
| „ W. H. King | Ditto | 4 Ditto | 3 | Ditto. |
| Lieut. J. W. Thurburn, R.E. | Assistant Engineer. | 1 Ditto | 4 | Ditto. |
| Mr. R. J. Bailey | Ditto | 2 Assistant Engineer. | 1 | Ditto. |
| Mr. W. H. King | Temporary Executive Engineer. | 3 Temporary Executive Engineer. | 4 | 18th December 1878. <i>On return of Captain F. F. Cotton, R.E.</i> |
| Lieut. J. W. Thurburn, R. E. | Ditto | 4 Assistant Engineer. | 1 | Ditto. |
| Mr. R. J. Bailey | Temporary Assistant Engineer. | 1 Ditto | 2 | Ditto. |
| Mr. W. H. King | Temporary Executive Engineer. | 4 Executive Engineer. | 3 | 20th December 1878. <i>Vice</i> Captain A. G. Clayton, R.E. |

No. 91.—Major D. H. Trail, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, Western System of State Railways, and of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab and posted as Examiner of Accounts, in succession to Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.

Mr. A. Higgins, Deputy Examiner of Accounts (temporary rank), Punjab, to officiate as Examiner with effect from the 31st December 1878 afternoon, the date on which he took over charge of the office from Colonel Davidson and till relieved by Major Trail.

No. 92.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Limond, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, are temporarily

placed at the disposal of the Military Department for Field service.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 93.—The services of Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, (temporary rank) Assistant Director of State Railways, Western System, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for Field service.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 57, dated the 29th January 1879.

ALEX. FRASER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1879.

Offices opened and closed during the month of January 1879:—

| Name of Station. | Where situated. | Date. | REMARKS. |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| * Ali Musjid ... | Afghanistan ... | 20th ... | Opened. |
| * Dhakka ... | Ditto ... | 20th ... | Ditto. |
| * Gulistan Kazez ... | Beluchistan ... | 9th ... | Ditto. |
| * Lundi Kotul ... | Afghanistan ... | 16th ... | Ditto. |
| * Mittri ... | Beluchistan ... | 31st ... | Closed. |
| * Pegu ... | British Burmah ... | 29th ... | Opened. |
| * Peiwar Cantonment. | Afghanistan ... | 10th ... | Ditto. |

* Temporary Field Offices.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1879.

No. 79.—During the absence on privilege leave of Captain Charles Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Mr. H. J. Bolst, Surveyor, 1st Grade, has been placed in temporary charge of No. 1 Gwalior and Central India Topographical Party, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 80.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted in Revenue Branch Notification No. 21^e, dated 11th September 1878, to Mr. Edward Bolderodi Montebello Drew, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is cancelled, with effect from 1st January 1879.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUT- ANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 6th February 1879.

No. 2398.—Three months' leave on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Nusseerabad Division, from 10th November 1878.

The 10th February 1879.

No. 259 S.—The Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Major H. Y. Murray, Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, to officiate as Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Merwarra, in addition to his own duties, until further orders, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, transferred to Assam as

per Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 51 of 24th January 1879.

By Order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
*Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and
Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.*

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 8th February 1879.

No. 13.—Mr. A. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been granted two months' privilege leave, of which he availed himself from the forenoon of the 7th January 1879.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Col., R.E.,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.*

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 5th February 1879.

No. 227.—Mr. Abdul Hakk, Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tem.*, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted leave without allowances for one year, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd December 1878.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR,
Secy. for Berar to the Resident.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th February 1879.

No. 22.—Mr. F. C. Murray, Assistant Engineer, passed the Departmental Standard Examination (in Punjabi), as required by Public Works Department Code II, iv, 22, on the 10th January 1879.

The 5th February 1879.

No. 23.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 40, dated 16th January 1879, Colonel L. Russell, R.E., made over, and Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, received, charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 28th January 1879.

No. 24.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 554, dated 17th December 1878, Sergeant W. Beevers, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

No. 25.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind to the Oudh Command, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.*

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 7th February 1879.

No. 5.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 17 of 25th ultimo, Mr. A. Pas-

saiah, Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Bareilly Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 8th January 1879.

G. DE PAEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.*

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 2nd February 1879.

No. 220.—Captain G. T. Maitland, S.C., reported his arrival in the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, on the 27th ultimo, and was posted to the Sialkot Division. He received charge of the Office thereof from Captain Alves, R.E., on the 29th idem, afternoon.

The 4th February 1879.

No. 232.—Sergeant H. Goad, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, ordered on Field Service, was relieved of his duties in the Peshawar Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 25th ultimo.

D. LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.*

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 7th February 1879.

No. 6.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 20 of the 31st ultimo, Honorary Lieutenant J. Cargin, Barrack Master, is posted to the Umballa Division, Military Works.

No. 7.—This Office Notification No. 1 of 9th January 1879, transferring Honorary Captain H. Smith, Barrack Master, from the Jullunder to the Umballa Division, Military Works, is cancelled.

JAMES W. WRIGHT, *C.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command,
Military Works.*

**CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOV-
ERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARAN-
TEED RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1879.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 55, dated the 25th January 1879, Mr. H. Stuart, Deputy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 14th February 1879.

C. H. LUARD, *Major, R.E.,
Offg. Consgr. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.*

**DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 12th February 1879.

No. 17.—Mr. G. G. Hiley, Storekeeper, 1st Grade, Rajputana State Railway, is, on return from the leave granted to him in this Office Notifications Nos. 15, 72 and 102, dated 30th March, 10th September and 7th December 1878, respectively, transferred to the Western Rajputana Railway, Northern Section.

A. GRANT,
*Director,
Offg. in Central System.*

Western System.*Rawalpindi, the 5th February 1879.*

No. 24.—Mr. E. C. Elliott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (under training), is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The 5th February 1879.

No. 25.—Captain A. C. Bigg Wither, G.L.I., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted, under Section 24(a) of the Civil Leave Code, thirty days' subsidiary leave in addition to the leave on private affairs of one year and seventy-eight days, sanctioned by the Military Department.

F. W. PELLE, *Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.**NOTIFICATION.***Mhow, the 4th February 1879.*

No. 4.—With reference to Director of State of Railways', Central System, Notification No. 3, dated 27th January 1879, Mr. R. E. Wright, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mhow on the forenoon of 28th idem.

H. DANGERFIELD,
Offg. Manager,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATIONS.***The 27th January 1879.*

No. 13.—Mr. F. Blake, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Khanpur Division, is granted two months and twenty-three days' privilege leave from the date he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 14.—With reference to Director of State Railways Western System's Notification No. 12 of 16th January 1879, Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 15.—With reference to Director of State Railways Western System's Notification No. 15 of 17th January 1879, Messrs. E. C. Elliott, and H. W. Bennett, Assistant Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Grades, reported their arrival at Moorhun on the 12th and 5th December, and were posted to the River Conservancy Division and Office of Superintending Engineer, Southern District, respectively.

No. 16.—Mr. R. Winder, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Khanpur Division to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief.

The 30th January 1879.

No. 18.—The following transfers have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Southern District:—

S. R. C. Agasty, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Western Extension Survey to the Larkana Division.

Mr. R. Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Sukkur Division to Karachi, on special duty.

Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Office of Superintending Engineer, Southern District, to Sukkur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.***Neemuch, the 1st February 1879.*

No. 4.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Neemuch Division, is granted three weeks' privilege leave from 6th February 1879.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Rawalpindi, the 7th February 1879.*

No. 12.—Baboo Chunder Kant Chuckerbutty, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the forenoon of 31st January, and joined the latter Division on the afternoon of 1st instant.

No. 13.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Sohan Division, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Director of State Railways, Western System, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th instant.

No. 14.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 13, dated 17th January last, Mr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (under training), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the 30th November last, and is posted to the Sohan Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 4th December 1878.

J. BONUS, *Lieut-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Agra, the 5th February 1879.*

No. 9.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 53, dated 21st January 1879, Babu Debendro Chunder Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival here on the forenoon of the 18th December 1878.

The 10th February 1879.

No. 10.—Mr. D. W. McPherson, Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, attached to the Rajputana State Railway, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on the 6th January 1879.

No. 11.—Pundit Prem Nath, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him under Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 545, dated 13th December 1878, on the forenoon of the 3rd

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Sitaram | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 2 | Ray, Atulkrishna | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 3 | Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan | ... | Presidency College. |
| 4 | Basu, Debendrabijay | ... | Ditto. |
| 5 | Sengupta, Kisorimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| 6 | Narayan Das | ... | Lahore College. |
| 7 | { Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| | { Mukhopadhyay, Makundadeb | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 9 | Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 10 | Mitra, Amulyacharan | ... | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| | Achhruram | ... | Lahore College. |
| | Ashikari, Sasibhushan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Nandalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Basil, M. M. | ... | Ditto. |
| | Basu, Bhupendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Tarakchandra | ... | Ex-Student, Dacca College. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Jugadas | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Indranarayan | ... | Patna College. |
| | Chaudhuri, Tarapada | ... | Presidency College. |
| 10 | Das, Gobindachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Datta, Brajaballabh | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | „ Krishnalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Kundu, Rajkumar | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Pal, Maniklal | ... | Hooghly College. |
| | Raushanlal | ... | Agra College. |
| | Ray, Indranarayan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| | „ Sailendrabandhu | ... | Ex-Student, Hooghly College. |
| | „ Sasadhar | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Sarkar, Asutosh | ... | Ex-Student, Dacca College. |
| 20 | „ Jogaumohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| | „ Jagatnarayan | ... | Patna College. |
| | Sen, Kisorilal | ... | Hooghly College. |
| 23 | Tewari, Chandrasekhar | ... | Ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| | Babhu Singh | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | Bagchi, Kedarnath | ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhushan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | „ Jyotishchandra | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Basu, Bijaygopal | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| | Dwarkanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Kedarnath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Kritantakumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| 10 | „ Manmathanath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Priyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| | „ Rakhalchandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Sibrum | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Bhattacharyya, Maheswar | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | Biharilal | ... | Benares College. |
| | Chakrabarti, Jogendranath | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | Chaudhuri, Tarakisor | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Chandiprasad | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| 20 | „ Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Das, Damodar | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | „ Dhairyanarayan | ... | Ex-Student, Krishnaghur College. |
| | „ Taraprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Datta, Narendrakrishna | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Nrisinhakumar | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | „ Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | De, Ramapati | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Narendranath | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | Gayaprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| 30 | Ghosh, Biharilal | ... | Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College. |
| | „ Bipinbihari | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | „ Jogendranath | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| | „ Manmathanath | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | „ Ramottam | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Goswami, Nityagopal | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | Johns, G. W. | ... | Agra College. |
| | Kar, Gaursor | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Lakshmanprasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| | Lala Bindheshwariprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| 40 | Mahabirprasad | ... | Canning College. |
| | Majumdar, Bhabanikisor | ... | General Assembly's Institution. |
| | „ Hridaynath | ... | Dacca College. |
| | Maitra, Herambachandra | ... | Presidency College. |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| | Mohanta, Radhikanath | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | Mukhopadhyay, Jogendrachandra | ... | Free Church Institution, Calcutta. |
| | " Jagendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Hariprasanna | ... | Ex-Student, Presidency College. |
| | Nag, Abhayacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Nehalchandra | ... | Benares College. |
| 50 | Pain, Priyalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Pál, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Raghunandanprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | Ratnaparkhi, Manohar Damodar | ... | Benares College. |
| | Ray, Gurbakhsh | ... | Agra College. |
| | " Jogendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | " Prasannakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | Sen, Harimohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| 58 | " Narendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| <i>The 3rd February 1879.</i> | | | |

The following students have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1 | Basu, Durgadas | ... | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Sen, Taraprasanna | ... | Ditto. |
| 3 | Das, Tarakechandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 4 | Nagwant Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| 5 | Ized Bakhsh | ... | Presidency College. |
| 6 | { Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | " Rajnarayan | ... | Hugli College. |
| 8 | Aikath, Saradakumar | ... | Patna College. |
| 9 | Mitra, Ambikacharan | ... | Hugli College. |
| 10 | Set, Manilal | ... | Presidency College. |
| 11 | Gupta, Girindrakumar | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| 12 | Bagchi, Brajagopal | ... | Presidency College. |
| 13 | { Bhagwan Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| | Das, Bipinbihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| 15 | Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 16 | Chattopadhyay, Iswarchandra | ... | Patna College. |
| 17 | { Datta, Manmohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | De, Advaitaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| 19 | Sinha, Pramathakrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| 20 | Bhattacharyya, Srischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 21 | Pal, Nanigopal | ... | Ditto. |
| 22 | Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| 23 | Sayyed Khyrat Ahmed | ... | Patna College. |
| 24 | Chendra, Priyanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| 25 | Chattopadhyay, Manmathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| 26 | Mitra, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 27 | Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath (1st) | ... | Ditto. |
| 28 | { Datta, Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| | Gangopadhyay, Satyacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| 30 | Chattopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| 31 | De, Asutosh | ... | Ditto. |
| 32 | Mitra, Gopallal | ... | Ditto. |
| 33 | Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra | ... | Krishnaghur College. |
| 34 | { Bagchi, Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 36 | Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| 37 | " Harilal | ... | Ditto. |
| 38 | Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan | ... | Ditto. |
| 39 | { Mukhopadhyay, Karunasindhu | ... | Ditto. |
| | Ghosh, Saradaprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhushan | ... | Presidency College. |
| | Datta, Nandalal | ... | Ditto. |
| 41 | Chakrabarti, Harachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| | Basu, Anantakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| | Sen, Gaurballabh | ... | Ditto. |
| | Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Ditto. |

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th February 1879. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1879.

| PARTICULARS. | 4 PER CENT. LOANS | | | | | | | | | | REDUCED PER CENT. LOAN | | 4½ PER CENT. LOANS | | | TRANSFER LOAN OF 1874, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION. | 5 PER CENT. DEBT, 16 YEARS, REPAYABLE 1884-5. | 6 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1864-60. | TOTAL AMOUNT. | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1863-64. | | 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1864-65. | | Transfer of 1864-65. | Of 1871. | Of 1879. | Of 1878. | TRANSFER LOAN OF 1872, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION. | Of 1870. | Of 1871. | Of 1879. | Of 1878. | | | | | | | |
| | Of 1824-25. | Of 1825-29. | Of 1826-33. | Of 1842-43. | | | | | | | | | | Of 1843-45. | Of 1844-45. | | | | | Of 1845-46. | Of 1846-47. | Of 1847-48. | Of 1848-49. | Of 1849-50. | Of 1850-51. | Of 1851-52. | Of 1852-53. | Of 1853-54. | Of 1854-55. | Of 1855-56. | Of 1856-57. | Of 1857-58. | Of 1858-59. | Of 1859-60. |
| Balance of 15th January 1872 | 55,600 | 38,508 | 2,346 | 14,45,973 | 31,01,200 | 2,38,59,400 | 1,13,33,200 | 1,92,65,300 | 39,30,900 | 3,36,000 | 3,05,70,900 | 51,21,400 | 4,02,65,900 | 51,600 | 83,06,000 | 79,600 | 1,22,79,900 | 15,40,41,725 | | |
| 5½ per cent. Stock transferred to 4½ per cent. Stock in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91,000 | | |
| 444— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | 52,000 | ... | 62,000 | ... | ... | ... | 31,000 | 64,800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,12,600 | | |
| Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83,500 | 7,000 | 1,24,000 | ... | ... | 10,000 | 1,100 | 16,500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,44,100 | | |
| Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46,700 | ... | 24,500 | ... | ... | ... | 25,000 | 5,85,200 | ... | 1,16,000 | ... | ... | 8,10,400 | | |
| Deduct— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,30,41,600 | 1,13,40,200 | 1,94,75,500 | 39,30,900 | 3,38,000 | 3,05,80,900 | 51,51,500 | 4,10,35,100 | 51,500 | 34,21,000 | 79,800 | 1,22,79,900 | 15,53,99,825 | | |
| Balance on 31st January 1879 | 55,600 | 38,508 | 2,346 | 14,45,973 | 31,04,200 | 2,39,60,800 | 1,12,16,200 | 1,94,62,100 | 39,30,900 | 3,36,000 | 3,04,49,800 | 51,71,500 | 4,06,35,100 | 51,500 | 10,000 | 79,800 | 1,21,69,300 | 15,45,20,725 | | |

Note.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1878, entered from India, 3,015 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,921 lakhs.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1st Dec. " | to 15th Dec. " | 99 | " | " | 14 |
| 16th " | " to 31st " | 36 | " | " | 7 |
| 1st Jan. 1879 | to 15th Jan. 1879 | 8 | " | " | 12 |
| 16th " | " to 31st " | 13 | " | " | 8 |
| | | | | | 2,962 lakhs. |
| | | | | | 3,165 lakhs. |
| | | | | | Balance against India |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
Calcutta, 10th February 1879

R. HARDI
Secretary and Treu

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTI- MATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|--------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Depart- ment. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Feb. 3 | ... | 1,13,007 | 2,37,350 | 2,716 | 80,75,515 | 32,11,201 |
| 4 | 6,70,629 | 1,03,640 | 57,154 | 6,73,454 | 89,32,631 | 31,02,441 |
| 5 | ... | 1,28,001 | ... | 8,73,314 | 87,20,700 | 30,34,707 |
| 6 | 2,05,079 | 1,13,597 | ... | 9,60,323 | 80,23,709 | 29,21,084 |
| 7 | 40,360 | 53,747 | ... | 10,15,673 | 65,40,483 | 28,08,000 |
| 8 | ... | 57,079 | 1,052 | 10,14,065 | 61,11,029 | 28,13,938 |

LCUTTA MINT.
10th Feb. 1879. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve
Treasury of the Government of India.

The 13th Feb. 1879 ... Rs. 55,27,869-12-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th Feb. 1879. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Govern-
ment of India are stated to have been lost, and
payment of their value has been claimed by the
persons whose names are placed against the num-
bers. Any other person having these Notes in
his possession, or claiming a right to them, is
warned to communicate at once with the under-
signed :—

Allahabad Circle.

| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|
| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
| | | Rs. | |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----|--|
| 226 | ... D 18—18539 | 100 | Baboo Chandra Kanta Pain, Darjeeling. |
| 227 | ... L 47—33223 | 20 | Sukhdeo Pershad, Mozaffer- nagar |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|-----|----------------|-------|---|
| 361 | ... D 8—32564 | 500 | Messrs. Carew & Co., Ross, Shahjehanpur. |
| | ... D 18—22528 | 100 | |
| | ... —25918 | 100 | |
| | ... —36714 | 100 | |
| | ... —36736 | each. | |
| 362 | ... D 11—88171 | 10 | Mr. G. H. Catania, Hardui. |
| 363 | ... D 14—16155 | 20 | Beerce Mall, Ferozpur. |
| | ... —1 175 | 20 | |
| 364 | ... D 14—11672 | 20 | Madan Lall, Mooradabad. |
| | ... —17440 | 20 | |
| 365 | ... D 10—99123 | 5 | Majid Alic, Mirzapur. |
| | ... D 11—88112 | 10 | |
| 58 | ... D 11—94838 | 10 | Baboo Madan Gopal Biswas, |
| | ... —91839 | 10 | Assun. |
| 59 | ... D 11—76447 | 10 | J. Carmichael, Esq., Allaha- bad. |
| | ... —76446 | | |

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th February 1879. }

H. KEENE, A. A. G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 1879. | | | |
| W11 | ... M36—86303 | 100 | The Post Master General, N. W. P. |
| | ... M38—09339 | 500 | |
| W13 | ... M35—27224 | 50 | Rutunjee Dhunjeebhoy, Kutni. |
| W14 | ... M35—48837 | 50 | The Reverend—Ramsay, Cawnpore. |
| | ... M23—49688 | 50 | |
| | ... M36—34088 | 100 | |
| | ... —66668 | 100 | |
| | ... —85501 | 100 | |
| | ... —86301 | 100 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 1879. | | | |
| H31 | ... M25—16923 | 100 | Lieutenant A. D. D. Kelly, Shahjehanpur. |
| | ... —40065 | 100 | |
| H32 | ... M33—19258 | 20 | Gungaram Sukh Lall, Ali- garh. |
| H33 | ... M41—64004 | 10 | Robert Taylor, Bombay. |
| | ... —91829 | 10 | |
| H34 | ... M20—67077 | 10 | Mrs. J. Booby, Roorkee. |
| M12 | ... M41—06184 | 10 | The Rev. Mother Superior of the Fort School, Bombay. |
| | ... —06501 | 10 | |

BOMBAY,
The 11th February 1879. }

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 423 | ... L 93—45193 | 50 | The Post Master General, Ben- gal, and the Joint Magis- trate, Berhampore, Moor- shedabad. |
| | ... —88103 | 50 | |
| | ... L 66—95890 | 50 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|-----|----------------|-----|--|
| 476 | ... O 35—26647 | 100 | Mr. C. DeC. Richard. |
| 477 | ... O 33—05706 | 100 | Syud Mohamed. |
| | ... O 21—59194 | 20 | |
| 478 | ... O 20—12406 | 20 | Barranasee Chunder Ghose |
| 479 | ... L 30—59406 | 5 | Jogendro Nath Banerjee. |
| 480 | ... O 44—11004 | 10 | Mrs. A. Brown. |
| 481 | ... O 41—76611 | 10 | Noni Lall Banerjee. |
| 482 | ... L 31—40949 | 5 | Mussullooden Moollah. |
| 483 | ... L 93—66528 | 50 | Lieut. H. M. Campbell, R. A. |
| | ... O 19—24089 | 10 | |
| | ... O 40—78227 | 10 | |
| | ... O 42—31816 | 10 | |
| 484 | ... L 27—70962 | 5 | Chunder Coomar Chatterjee. |
| 263 | ... O 18—78567 | 10 | Girihore Ram. |
| | ... 78566 | | |
| 265 | ... L 39—73807 | 10 | Doyal Chand Haldar. |
| | ... —73806 | | |
| 266 | ... L 15—86535 | 5 | Ramjee Dass Bunssee Lall. |
| | ... —86835 | | |
| 267 | ... O 22—69823 | 20 | Manager, Horse Hawk Car- riages, Moradabad. |
| | ... —69832 | | |
| 268 | ... L 11—59282 | 20 | Ruttenessur Mullick. |
| | ... —59784 | | |
| 269 | ... O 5—09711 | 10 | Heera Lall Misser. |
| | ... L 99—24265 | | |
| 270 | ... O 3—19045 | 20 | Messrs. Nitto Gopal Dhur, & Co. |
| | ... 19046 | | |
| | ... L 33—46308 | 10 | |
| | ... —46307 | | |
| | ... L 11—01999 | 5 | Arjun Mull Hummunt Ram. |
| | ... —01996 | | |
| | ... 17—49550 | 5 | |
| | ... —49548 | | |
| | ... L 22—54791 | 5 | Aboobaker Ibrahim. |
| | ... —54792 | | |
| | ... A 97—95132 | 10 | |
| | ... A 96—33109 | | |
| 273 | ... L 89—04393 | 20 | Aboobaker Ibrahim. |
| | ... L 90—82009 | | |
| | ... L 21—31898 | 5 | |
| | ... —97209 | | |

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th February 1879. }

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|--|
| | Rs. | |
| J 4—86636 ... | 50 | Officiating Postmaster General, Bombay, for Fakirappa bin Parapa, Wan, Sighli Taluk, Lakshmeshwar. |
| " —86637 ... | 50 | |
| " —86639 ... | 50 | |
| " —86640 ... | 50 | |
| " —86641 ... | 50 | |
| " —86642 ... | 50 | |

WRONGLY JOINED.

| | Rs. | |
|-------------|-----|---|
| J 7—80212 } | 5 | J. Franck, Esq., Agent, Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. |
| " —80612 } | 5 | |
| " —80227 } | 5 | |
| " —80627 } | 5 | |
| " —80233 } | 5 | |
| " —80633 } | 5 | |
| " —80235 } | 5 | |
| " —80635 } | 5 | |
| " —80236 } | 5 | |
| " —80636 } | 5 | |
| " —80238 } | 5 | |
| " —80638 } | 5 | |
| " —80241 } | 5 | |
| " —80641 } | 5 | |
| " —80242 } | 5 | |
| " —80642 } | 5 | |
| " —80243 } | 5 | |
| " —80643 } | 5 | |
| " —80244 } | 5 | |
| " —80644 } | 5 | |
| " —80245 } | 5 | |
| " —80645 } | 5 | |
| " —80260 } | 5 | |
| " —80660 } | 5 | |
| " —80261 } | 5 | |
| " —80661 } | 5 | |
| " —80262 } | 5 | |
| " —80662 } | 5 | |
| " —80263 } | 5 | |
| " —80663 } | 5 | |
| " —80264 } | 5 | |
| " —80664 } | 5 | |
| " —80265 } | 5 | |
| " —80665 } | 5 | |
| " —80269 } | 5 | |
| " —80669 } | 5 | |

CALICUT, }
The 5th February 1879. }

J. C. WINSOM,

Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.**NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

| No. of Note. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|----------------|--------|--|
| | Rs. | |
| G 13—20444 ... | 5 | Ebraimjee Jeevunjee, Shop-keeper, Kurrachee. |

KURRACHEE, }
The 5th February 1879. }

W. A. INGLE,
Asstt. Depy. Commr. P. C. S. G.

Lahore Circle.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 4 ... | E 8—12432 ... | 5 | Warisuddeen, Manager, Christian Store, Amritsar. |
| 10 ... | E 9—06427 ... | 5 | A. F. D. Anschue, P. W. Secretariat, Government of India, Loudon's Buildings, Calcutta. |
| 11 ... | E 15—34081 ... | 50 | Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co., 7, Hare Street, Calcutta. |
| 15 ... | E 4—99469 ... | 50 | Abdoolla, Draftsman, Executive Engineer's Office, Dugshai. |

LAHORE, }
The 10th February 1879. }

W. T. PIERCY,

Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.**NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 125 ... | B 59—43833 ... | 100 | M. Narasimulu Pillay, Black Town, Madras. |
| " ... | " —43990 ... | 100 | |
| " ... | " —43991 ... | 100 | |
| " ... | " —49728 ... | 100 | |
| 127 ... | B 54—45150 ... | 20 | A. Vardiah Naidu, Hosepet. |
| 128 ... | B 54—70172 ... | 20 | T. Ramaswamiengar, care of B. Venkatachar, Esq., Military Buzshi, Military Assistant's Office, Bangalore. |
| 129 ... | B 55—95604 ... | 50 | Colonel J. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., Madras. |
| " ... | " —95605 ... | 50 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | Rs. | |
|---------|----------------|-----|
| 276 ... | B 59—48717 ... | 100 |
| 277 ... | B 39—72888 ... | 5 |
| " ... | " —72891 ... | 5 |
| " ... | B 42—58079 ... | 20 |
| 278 ... | B 46—54922 ... | 5 |
| 37 ... | B 59—44256 } | 100 |
| " ... | " —44259 } | |

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }
The 3rd February 1879. }

(G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.)

Nagpur Circle.**NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.**

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 1878-79. | | | |
| H25 ... | F 10—64255 ... | 100 | Sadasukh Jwahir Mal, Bania of the Indore Residency Bazar. |
| H32 ... | F 8—62677 ... | 20 | W. A. Kingston, Esq., Collector of Customs, Nagpur. |
| " ... | F 7—86369 ... | 10 | |

NAGPUR, }
The 6th February 1879. }

W. D. COWLEY,

Offy. Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 14th February 1879.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 18th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Venice* and *Hindostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 18th February 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Pemba*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th February 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Hindostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 20th February 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st February 1879, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st February 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 20th February 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P. M.

* Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be forwarded.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 15th February 1879.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Abrue, Miss A. | Doyle, W. E. | Kischer, J. P. |
| Adels, A. M. | Dunford, Mrs. C. | Lamb, Thomas. |
| Andrews, Mrs. R. | Edmunds, Mrs. A. | Macdonald, J. R. |
| Anner, F. W. | Fawkes, Capt. | Malitte, Oscar. |
| Atkinson, J. | Fitzgerald, Mrs. A. | Michien, Mr. |
| Balfour, J. | Freeman, W. B. | Mitush, Mrs. |
| Bartlett, Mrs. | Forbes, Archibald. | Molner, H. |
| Beckun, W. R. | Gilder, Duncan. | Moore, W. J. |
| Castelo, Mrs. L. | Glaney, John. | Nettleship, George. |
| Castello, J. A. | Glenison, T. | Nicolay, E. F. |
| Clarke, Mrs. J. J. | Goner, Mrs. M. | Oned, Mrs. Ada. |
| Comte, G. | Gray, Mrs. A. | Osmond, George. |
| Cockey, Esq., E. N. | Hadden, Mrs. A. | Pautelchey, H. |
| Corbin, H. W. | Hamilton, Capt. H. | Ripley, George. |
| Cullen, Esq., E. W. | Hardy, Charles S. | Sanders, Esq. |
| Cutler, W. | Harrison, R. J. | Samuels, W. M. |
| Davis, Master E. | Hearn, H. | Sheller, A. |
| D Cruise, Mrs. A. | Howe, George. | Steel, John. |
| Delaney, Mrs. F. M. | Inglis, Esq., J. | Wackerell, M. |
| DeLeemans, Miss. | Johnson, Esq., James. | Watson, J. J. |
| Demis, Esq., A. W. | | White, Mrs. |
| Dougal, R. K. | | |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Addington, E. | Forbes, W. S. & Co. | Mitchell, C. |
| Alcock, A. W. | Fontaine, M. Saul. | Moore, Miss. |
| Anderson, A. | Ferguson, D. | Murphy, G. P. |
| Atkins, F. T. | Gage, W. Quintin. | Najeebullah, Shakt. |
| Bailey, F. A. | Gorrick, Miss L. | Nicolay, Mrs. |
| Bancroft, W. A. | Gayford, C. | Nichols, J. M. |
| Beaver, P. | Graves, W. | Nelson, H. E. |
| Berrington, T. D. | Groom, Mrs. | P. D. C. |
| Birnburg, M. | Greer, H. | Patterson, R. |
| Blagdon, G. | Grubbauder, Esphir. | Payne, Bob. |
| Bolton, L. | Gulldilben, George. | Perrin Mari, Monsieur. |
| Burnett, G. B. | Hag, Esq., G. O. | Reynold, M. D. |
| Burnett, R. | Halford, J. | Ring, J. B. |
| Bush, C. | Harris, H. L. | Sanders, A. |
| Cameron, Mrs. Ewer. | Hart, J. | Sanders, Mrs. |
| Canning, W. G. | Hellstrom, Miss. | Segrab, Miss. |
| Cameron, Rev. J. | Holleywood, F. | Sim, Robert. |
| Chennell, C. | Hutchinson, Miss F. | Shaw, Dr. F. C. |
| Chapman, E. | Iunes, T. E. D. | Simpson, W. |
| Colly, Miss A. | Jauncy, L. R. | Smith, W. |
| Cummins, Mrs. | Johnson, Miss. | Thomson, G. M. |
| Dann, F. | Kirkton, C. | Tommer, Fabre. |
| Davison, W. | Lawson, J. | Trigada, T. |
| Denton, J. | Lewis, Mr. | Walker, P. F. |
| Dunbold, T. | M. G. Mrs. | Webster, David. |
| Duncan, Chesney. | M. S. W. | Wells, H. |
| Eales, E. F. | Man, G. O. | W. L. Mrs. E. |
| Evans, G. | Marshall, E. O. | Whitman, Dr. R. |
| Feltwell, J. W. | Martin, Thomas. | X. |

Newspapers.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Blair, R. W. | Hudson, W. B. | Renand, A. |
| Brabant, A. H. | Lane, W. | Smith, Mrs. Agnus. |
| Cooper, Messrs. | Law, J. | Statman, P. |
| Davis, J. W. | Lumley, W. | Stuart, J. S. M. |
| Dayson, W. | Marshall, Esq. | Wallace, F. C. |
| DeLaney, P. | Miller, Esq., J. W. H. | Waters, T. |
| Feltwell, J. W. | Murphy, G. P. | Wheeler, E. E. |
| Green, H. | Nair, A. S. | Williams, L. |
| Hayward, E. | Prince, John. | |

Registered Letters.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Duncan, Chesney. | Machool, C. H. | Robinson, Peter. |
| | Trevor, Major, R.F. | |

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

ODDH*FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway:

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

| | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 21 feet length @ | Rs. 2 10 0 | per cubic foot. |
| 22 " @ | " 2 12 0 | " |
| 23 " @ | " 2 14 0 | " |
| 24 " @ | " 3 0 0 | " |

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| from 12 to 20 feet @ | Rs. 2 8 0 | per cubic foot. |
| under 12 & over 7 " @ | " 2 4 0 | " |
| under 7 " @ | " 2 0 0 | " |

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

KUNHYALAL,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 9th December 1878.

500 Rupees Reward.

The above reward will be given by the Government of India for the best *Sanitary Primer* suitable for use in Indian schools, both English and Vernacular. The work must be in the English language from which it will afterwards be translated into the principal languages of India: it must be simple, without theories, and thoroughly practical, showing in particular the chief sanitary defects of Indian towns and villages and the best means of remedying these defects, and it must not cover more than from 24 to 30 pages of print of small pica octavo size. Competing *Printers*, either in print or *very legible* manuscript, to be sent so as to arrive not later than the 1st April, 1879 at the Home Office, Calcutta. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT;

SIMLA,

The 4th October 1878.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

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Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. Price, Annas 12.

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. Price, Annas 8.

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, R.N., 1858. Price, Annas 8.

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chithlae and Killan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, R.N., 1848. Price, Annas 12.

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, R.N., 1848. Price, Annas 8.

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, R.N., 1875. Price, Re. 1-8.

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Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. Price, Re. 1.

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, R.N., 1859-60. Price, Re. 1.

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. Price, Re. 1.

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Rules for the Guidance of Officers engaged in the Administration of the Excise Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Interleaved. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Gunja in Bengal. By HEM CHANDER KERR, Deputy Collector, on special duty. Price, Rs. 1-8; postage, 2 annas.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHANDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. Price, Rs. 8; postage, 7 annas.

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates and Engineers. Price, Rs. 1; postage, 1 anna.

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 1 anna.

Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1876-77. Published by the Government of Bengal. Price, Report with Map complete, Rs. 6; Report separately, Rs. 5; Map separately, Rs. 2; Colored Map Rs. 2-8.

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October 1876. By J. ELTON, Esq., M.A., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By W. W. HENRIE, B.A., LL.B., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India.

Vol. I. 24-Pargunnas and Sandarbans.

Vol. II. Nudiyā and Jessore.

Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli and Howrah.

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Vol. V. Dacca, Bakarganj, Faridpur and Mainmusing.

Price, per volume, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LEVING HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Price, Rs. 2; with map, Rs. 3-4.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1877-78. Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1876-77. Price, Rs. 4-8; postage, 6 annas.

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Map of Bengal, 1874-75. Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. Price, Rs. 4; postage, 5 annas.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. Price, Rs. 5-8; postage, 10 annas.

Map of Bengal, 1873. Price, if taken with the Report, Re. 1; separately, price, Rs. 2; postage, 2 annas.

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, Esq., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. Price, Rs. 10; postage, 9 annas.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigrant Act), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form in Bengali. Price, 5 annas per copy, or, including postage, 10 annas.

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. Price, 4 annas, or including postage, 5 annas.

Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.) By J. WESTLAND, Esq., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.

Further Notes on the Rungpore Records, Vol. II. By E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore. Price, Re. 1; postage, 2 annas.

Selections of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. Price, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. Price, Rs. 5; postage, 6 annas.

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Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-biting; and the Physiological, Chemical and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st January 1879. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 4 annas.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 2 annas.

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Report on the Food-grain Supply and Statistical Review of the Relief Operations in the distressed districts of Bihar and Bengal during the Famine of 1873-74. By A. P. MACDONNELL, of the Bengal Civil Service. Price, Rs. 3-8; postage, 6 annas.

Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal. By EDWARD TUTE DALTON, C.S.I., Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps; Commissioner of Chittagong; Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. &c. Illustrated by Lithographs (Portraits copied from Photographs) Printed for the Government of Bengal, under the direction of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

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Notes on the History of Midnapore, as contained in records extant in the Collector's Office. By J. C. PRATER, Officiating Settlement Officer of Midnapore. Vol. I. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 3 annas.

The Winds of Northern India. By H. F. BLANFORD, Esq., Meteorological Reporter to Government. Price, Re. 1 per copy; postage, 2 annas.

The Statistical Reporter, edited by H. J. S. COLLIER, Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, and of its Chief Port and each of the Subordinate Ports, with Foreign Countries, for the official year 1875-76. Vol. I. Price, Rs. 12; postage, 10 annas.

The Book named below having been deposited by the Government of Bengal, is now available at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted—

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 29th January 1879.

PRESENT :—The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, v.c.; W. Waterfield, Esq.; the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep; C. F. Bernard, Esq., c.s.i.; H. L. Harrison, Esq.; the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy; R. H. Pawsey, Esq.; J. Westland, Esq.; T. W. Gribble, Esq.; W. H. Grimley, Esq.; J. G. Charles, Esq.; J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq.; Colman Macaulay, Esq.; C. E. Buckland, Esq.

R. H. Pawsey, Esq., *in the Chair*.

The following report was submitted by the Managers :—

REPORT.

1. The Managers submit their proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting.

2. Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families :—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Widow | £ |
| 4 Children | 300 |
| | 230 |
| Total | 530 |
| Widow | 300 |
| 2 Daughters | 200 |
| Total | 500 |
| Widow | 300 |
| Widow | 300 |
| 2 Sons | 60 |
| | 360 |
| Less one-sixth under Rule 7 | 60 |
| Total | 300 |

The widow and four children (two sons and two daughters) of the late Mr. V. T. Taylor, who died at Hazareebagh on the 9th March last.

The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. A. R. Young (annuitant of 1862), who died in England on the 23rd October last.

The widow of the late Mr. E. H. C. Monckton (annuitant of 1857), who died in England on the 24th July last.

The widow and two sons of the late Mr. E. S. Moseley, who died at Pubna on the 12th December last.

3. Mr. A. C. Tute has applied for remission of the fine of Rs. 50 incurred under article V of the rules for not reporting the birth of a son within one month of its occurrence. He explains that the cause of the delay of six weeks in reporting the birth was the severe illness of his wife, whose life was despaired of during that time. The Managers have informed Mr. Tute that they will submit his case for the decision of the Meeting.

4. Mr. J. Power, who retired on the 24th March last, has objected to pay the subscription due from the date of resignation up to 1st November 1878, the date on which the composition of £119 was paid. He asks for consideration of this matter on the following grounds :—

1st.—That he had not left India on the 17th April, the date of the Fund letter, and he could then have compounded had the letter been forwarded to Shajchanpore instead of to Messrs. Coutts & Co.

2nd.—That when he received the letter he referred to Messrs. Coutts & Co. to know what sum he ought to pay, but they could give no information.

The Managers have informed him that they had no means of knowing that he proposed to remain in India after his retirement, and that the payment of composition is a matter left open to the sub-

scriber, whereas that of subscription at half rates is imperative. It is for retiring subscribers who desire to compound to ascertain the amount of composition payable in each case. This is not a fixed sum, but has to be calculated in the Fund office from actuarial tables, and varies according to the age of the subscriber, and, if he is married and has a family, according to the ages of the different members of his family. Mr. Power, however, did not communicate in any way with the Fund office regarding his subscription. Under these circumstances the subscription, £7-11-2, is clearly due, and should be paid to the agents of the Fund.

5. Lord William Hay, who retired on an invalid annuity on the 27th September 1865, wishes to make up his balance to Rs. 12,500, and thus secure for his family the half benefits of the Fund. He says—

“I continued my subscriptions to the Fund under the impression that the deductions made up to my retirement with the accumulations of interest would entitle me to the scale of half benefits, with which scale I was satisfied. In the present year I have married and have given due notice and made the required payments on this event. But I have been informed that the amount standing to my credit with the Fund at the date of my retirement was £38 (more or less) short of the amount entitling me to the half scale of benefits. I have now to request permission to pay this amount with such back interest as the Managers may determine. I need scarcely assure the Managers that the omission to make this payment earlier has arisen from ignorance and inadvertence only; and I trust that they will not on account of an inadvertent delay in the payment of so small a sum hold me deprived of the half benefits to which the deductions made from my pay and allowances during my service would otherwise entitle me.”

As Lord William Hay had been informed at the time of retirement of the sum payable, the Managers have told him that by article VIII of the rules, which permits retiring subscribers to make up their balances to the prescribed minima, that option can be exercised at the time of retirement only, and that they have no authority to carry the privilege further.

6. The facts of the case of Miss Amy Augusta Lawford, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. B. Lawford, were submitted at the last general meeting. The Managers have recently received intimation that the decree annulling Miss Lawford's marriage with Captain Davies has been made absolute. They will therefore recommend to the subscribers Miss Lawford's admission to the benefits of the Fund, with effect from the date of her father's death, on payment of all arrears of subscription on her account then due, with interest. As the case is not distinctly provided for under the rules, two months' notice of this proposal must be given under article XVII, and this will accordingly be done.

7. Mr. H. F. Bartlett has reported that he has been divorced from his wife, and applied to subscribe at reduced rates as a widower subscriber from July last. He has intimated that the decree *nisi* has been made absolute, and the Managers have informed him that he may subscribe at widower rates from that date.

8. As requested at the last Meeting, the Managers have taken into consideration the effect on the revenue of the Fund of the despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, dated 17th January 1878, amending supplement A of the Civil Pension Code rules, whereby a Civil Servant resigning the service vacates any office under the Government which he may then hold, and excepting from the rule the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governor of Madras, Governor of Bombay, and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General. The Managers have thought it unnecessary to take any action on the despatch.

9. In accordance with articles XLIII and XLIV of the Rules the Managers lay on the table the result of the quinquennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Fund for the period ending 31st March 1878. They have heard from Mr. E. F. Harrison that the actuary is actively engaged on the valuation, and will shortly submit his report.

10. The accounts of the year 1877-78 are submitted.

Proposed by *Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong*, seconded by *Mr. G. E. Buckland*, and carried—

“That the Managers' proceedings in admitting the families of the late Messrs. V. T. Taylor, A. R. Young, E. H. C. Monckton, and E. S. Moseley, to the benefits of the Fund be confirmed.”

Proposed by *Mr. Westland*, second by *Mr. O'Kinealy*, and carried—

“That Mr. Tute be informed that the rule as to fine for failure to report birth being absolute, the meeting regret that the fine imposed upon him cannot be remitted.”

Proposed by *Mr. H. L. Harrison*, seconded by *Mr. C. E. Buckland*, and carried—

“That the reply of the Managers to Mr. J. Power be approved.”

Proposed by *Mr. C. E. Buckland*, seconded by *Mr. H. L. Harrison*, and carried—

“That the reply of the Managers to Lord William Hay be approved.”

Proposed by *Mr. Grimley*, seconded by *Mr. Prinsep*, and carried—

“That the accounts of the past year 1877-78, be approved.”

Proposed by *Mr. Gribble*, seconded by *Mr. Charles*, and carried—

“That the following gentlemen be elected Managers for the ensuing year:—The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.I.E.; the Hon'ble C. T. Buckland; the Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, v.c.; the Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy; and W. M. Souttar, Esq.”

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 29th January 1879.

Secretary.

Chairman.

UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.

| UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS. | | | | | Bearing interest at 8 per cent. | | | Bearing interest at 6 per cent. | | |
|---|-------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| By balance, 1st April 1877 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39,44,717 | 9 | 2 | 37,37,135 | 9 | 0 |
| " interest | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,44,591 | 15 | 1 | 1,93,192 | 4 | 3 |
| " subscriptions during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,61,173 | 3 | 1 | 2,08,030 | 14 | 6 |
| " payments under Rule 8 by seven annuitants in India | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,458 | 15 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " Ditto ditto by one in England | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,567 | 10 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " composition payments by two annuitants in India | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,362 | 10 | 8 | 1,867 | 8 | 10 |
| " Ditto ditto from four in England | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,360 | 2 | 0 | 3,998 | 2 | 0 |
| " contributions by annuitants in India | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,803 | 7 | 8 | 3,846 | 8 | 11 |
| " Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,675 | 10 | 10 | 13,808 | 6 | 6 |
| " fine from 12 subscribers including 10 for unequal age at marriage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,173 | 5 | 10 |
| " Ditto from two in England | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| " transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,993 | 10 | 9 | 5,639 | 3 | 10 |
| " amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those subscribers who were killed in the Mutiny | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,315 | 13 | 11 | 7,422 | 6 | 9 |
| " transfer from Annuity Fund | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,404 | 0 | 0 | 396 | 0 | 0 |
| " donation from the Government paid in England | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,000 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " transfer from Appropriated Funds at quinquennial adjustment on 31st March 1878 under Rule 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,16,034 | 9 | 4 |
| DEDUCT— | | | | | 46,65,127 | 12 | 6 | 15,97,944 | 15 | 9 |
| To transfer to Appropriated Funds— | | | | | 5,863 | 7 | 3 | 2,254 | 14 | 3 |
| " value of pension of Mrs. G. E. Makgill, widow of G. E. Makgill (annuitant) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,641 | 10 | 3 | 11,751 | 9 | 4 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. J. Geoghegan and one daughter | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73,436 | 14 | 10 | 26,251 | 6 | 9 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. A. R. S. Pollock, five daughters, and four sons | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,087 | 9 | 11 | 4,229 | 4 | 6 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. H. S. Boulderson, widow of H. S. Boulderson (annuitant) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,115 | 8 | 8 | 12,770 | 7 | 7 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. G. P. Lyeester, widow, and two daughters of G. P. Lyeester (annuitant) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,321 | 1 | 0 | 9,693 | 3 | 2 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. S. J. Beeher, widow, and one daughter of S. J. Beeher (annuitant) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,144 | 5 | 9 | 17,098 | 3 | 2 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. V. H. Schaleh widow, three daughters, and one son of V. H. Schaleh (annuitant) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35,575 | 0 | 4 | 13,818 | 5 | 7 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. D. D. M. Campbell and two daughters | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48,080 | 5 | 11 | 17,932 | 3 | 2 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. V. T. Taylor, two daughters, and two sons | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56,795 | 4 | 11 | 20,356 | 10 | 0 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. C. D. Russell, widow, four daughters, and two sons of C. D. Russell (annuitant) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,621 | 12 | 2 | 7,254 | 11 | 6 |
| " Ditto of Mrs. W. Bell, widow of W. Bell (annuitant) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,095 | 0 | 0 | 2,710 | 15 | 0 |
| " interest thereon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,315 | 13 | 11 | 7,422 | 6 | 9 |
| " transfer to Apprd. Funds on account of pensions payable by Govt. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,411 | 0 | 2 | 1,016 | 8 | 10 |
| " refund of overpaid subscriptions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,928 | 3 | 7 | 2,433 | 9 | 11 |
| " establishment, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,654 | 8 | 2 | 466 | 10 | 3 |
| " printing charges | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,46,638 | 10 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " transfer to Appropriated Funds at quinquennial adjustment on 31st March 1878 under Rule 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,90,795 | 5 | 2 | 1,57,461 | 1 | 9 |
| Balance, 31st March 1878 | | | | | 36,71,632 | 7 | 4 | 44,40,483 | 14 | 0 |
| APPROPRIATED FUNDS. | | | | | 48,94,225 | 1 | 4 | 13,98,828 | 2 | 5 |
| By balance, 1st April 1877 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,52,095 | 6 | 0 | 68,366 | 7 | 2 |
| " interest | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,94,019 | 1 | 0 | 1,43,410 | 15 | 0 |
| " transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above eleven families within the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,095 | 0 | 0 | 2,710 | 15 | 0 |
| " interest thereon | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26,315 | 13 | 11 | 7,422 | 6 | 9 |
| " transfer from Unappd. Funds on account of pensions payable by Govt. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,46,638 | 10 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " transfer from Unappropriated Funds at quinquennial adjustment on 31st March 1878 under Rule 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62,25,290 | 0 | 7 | 16,20,738 | 14 | 4 |
| DEDUCT— | | | | | 1,65,100 | 0 | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| To pensions paid in England under old Rules | | | | | 4,90,314 | 11 | 4 | 1,60,795 | 4 | 0 |
| " ditto ditto new Rules | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,585 | 10 | 6 | 3,831 | 13 | 2 |
| " ditto India ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,340 | 0 | 0 | 660 | 0 | 0 |
| " marriage donation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,993 | 10 | 9 | 5,639 | 3 | 10 |
| " transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,16,034 | 9 | 4 |
| " transfer to Appropriated Funds at quinquennial adjustment on 31st March 1878 under Rule 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,91,634 | 0 | 7 | 5,86,960 | 14 | 4 |
| Balance, 31st March 1878 | | | | | 55,33,665 | 0 | 0 | 10,33,778 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL BALANCE, 31st MARCH 1878 | | | | | 92,08,297 | 7 | 4 | 54,74,261 | 14 | 0 |
| INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE. | | | | | COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE. | | | | | |
| | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent. | 82,53,784 | 5 | 0 | Balance, 31st March 1878 | ... | ... | ... | 1,46,82,559 | 5 | 1 |
| Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested) | 9,51,513 | 2 | 4 | Balance, 31st March 1877 | ... | ... | ... | 1,39,75,296 | 5 | 11 |
| Ditto at 5 per cent. | 54,74,261 | 14 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,46,82,559 | 5 | 4 | Increase 7,07,352 15 5 | | | | | | |

PROMISSORY NOTES.

S t o l e n

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of P. Appawrow Moodeliar, and the interest made payable to M. Amoorthlingum Moodeliar, guardian of P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar, son of P. Appawrow Moodeliar, deceased, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, but the guardian M. Amoorthlingum Moodeliar, endorsed to P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar in the month of November 1878, when the minor attained majority. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office,

Bank of Bengal (and at Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore), and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor, P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar :—

No. 001565-8424 of 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 2,000.

No. 001566-8423 of 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 3,000.

M. AMOORTHLINGUM,

*Guardian of P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar,
Son of P. Appawrow Moodeliar.*

MADRAS, }
The 30th January 1879. }



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

~~Separate~~ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th January, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 3 OF 1879.

A Bill for the regulation and control of Hackney-carriages in certain Municipalities and Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments; I is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called
“The Hackney-Carriage
Act, 1879.”

Commencement.

and it shall come into force
at once;

but nothing herein contained shall affect any
power conferred by any law
relating to municipalities.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

“Hackney-carriage” means any wheeled vehicle drawn by animals and used for the conveyance of human beings, which is kept, or offered, or plies, for hire, and

“Committee” means a Municipal Committee, or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force.

3. The Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjāb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Ajmer and Coorg may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act to any municipality in the territories administered by them respectively.

When this Act has been so applied to any municipality, the Committee of such municipality may from time to time make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages within the limits of such municipality, in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, it makes rules or bye-laws for the regulation and control of other matters within such limits.

Every rule made under this section shall, when sanctioned and published by the Local Government and confirmed by the Local Government, have the force of law.

Provided that the Local Government may at any time rescind any such rule.

4. The Local Government of any of the said territories may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the regulation

and control of hackney-carriages in any military cantonment situated in the territory administered by it, and

the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules for the regulation and control of hackney-carriages in any place in India, but not in British India, in which British troops are cantoned.

What rules under sections 3 and 4 may provide for.

5. The rules to be made under section three or section four may, among other matters,

(a) direct that no hackney-carriage, or no hackney-carriage of a particular description, shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered, for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf;

(b) direct that no person shall act as driver a hackney-carriage except under a license granted in that behalf;

(c) provide for the issue of the licenses referred to in clauses (a) and (b), prescribe the conditions (if any) on which such licenses shall be granted, and fix the fees (if any) to be paid therefor;

(d) regulate the description of animals, harness, and other things to be used with licensed carriages, and the condition in which such carriages, and the animals, harness, and other things used therewith, shall be kept;

(e) provide for the inspection of the premises on which any such carriages, animals, harness, and other things are kept;

(f) fix the time for which such licenses shall continue in force and the events (if any) upon which within such time they shall be subject to revocation or suspension;

(g) determine the times at which, and the circumstances under which, any person keeping a hackney-carriage shall be bound to let such carriage to any person requiring the same, and any

driver of a hackney-carriage, being with such carriage in a public place, shall be bound to go with any person desirous of hiring such carriage;

(h) appoint places as stands for hackney-carriages and prohibit such carriages waiting for hire except at such places;

(i) limit the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, which may be demanded for the hire of any hackney-carriage; and

(j) limit the number of persons, and the weight of property, which may be conveyed by any such carriage.

6. Any person breaking any rule made under this Act shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

7. The amount of any fees received, and the amount of any expenses incurred, by any Committee in giving effect to this Act shall respectively be credited and debited to the Municipal Fund, and in any cantonment where there is a Cantonment Fund, to such Fund.

8. If any dispute arises between the hirer of any hackney-carriage and the owner or driver of such carriage as to the amount of the fare payable by such hirer under any rule made under this Act, such dispute shall, upon application made in that behalf by either of the disputing parties, be heard and determined by a Magistrate or bench of Magistrates, and the decision of such Magistrate or bench shall be final.

When any such dispute is heard by a bench, any difference of opinion arising between the members of such bench shall be settled in the same manner as differences of opinion arising between such members in the trial of criminal cases.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE want of a law to regulate hackney-carriages in towns and cantonments in the interior of India has long been felt, and has lately been pressed upon the notice of the Government of India by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The present Bill has been prepared to supply this want in the case of municipalities in those parts of India which have not local Legislatures, and in all cantonments, whether in British India or in Native States.

3. It gives power to the Municipal Committee, in the case of a municipality, and to the Local Government, in the case of a cantonment, to make rules (subject, in the former case, to the sanction of the Local Government, and in the latter, to that of the Governor General in Council) to ensure that carriages offered for hire, and the animals and harness used with them, shall be in proper condition; that fit persons shall be employed as drivers; that the fares charged shall be reasonable, and that the carriages shall not be over-laden.

4. It further provides that breach of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and that disputes between the hirer and owner of a carriage, as to the amount of a fare, shall be determinable by a Magistrate.

T. H. THORNTON.

The 20th January, 1879.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Second publication.

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th January, 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 10B, dated 19th November, 1878

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 7039-13J, dated 25th November, 1878.

Memorandum by Pandit Srikishen, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, dated 30th November, 1878.

From Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2440, dated 3rd December, 1878.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2296, dated 10th December, 1878.

„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 7183, dated 10th December, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 19, dated 3rd January, 1879.

„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 119-255, dated 9th January, 1879.

Note by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 22nd January, 1879.

instead of adding a fifth Act to the four Acts already in force relating to pleaders, mukhtárs and revenue-agents, to frame a consolidation measure embracing the entire law.

3. We have, at the instance of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, restored in section 16 of the Bill now submitted, the power of the High Courts to make rules for the admission and control of mukhtárs practising on the appellate side of those Courts, which was conferred by section 44 of Act XX of 1865, but which has been held by the Calcutta High Court to have been *ultra vires*.

4. We have made the Bill applicable to the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency towns, where we understand some such law is needed.

5. We have substituted, for the stamp-duties on certificates prescribed by Act XX of 1865, fees fixed according to the scale which was proposed in the Bill to amend the law relating to stamps and court-fees recently before the Council. The alterations here made are of no substantial importance.

6. We have made several amendments in arrangement and drafting, with a view to clearness and simplicity.

7. We recommend that the Bill now submitted be published.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made.

W. STOKES.

F. R. COCKERELL.

T. H. THORNTON.

The 29th January, 1879.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL, 1879.

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No. II.

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to legal Practitioners, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the

North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and Assam; and to empower each of the Local Governments of the rest of British India to extend to the territories administered by it such portions of this Act as such Government may think fit; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be called "The Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879:" and shall come into force on the first day of April, 1879.

This section and section two extend to the whole of British India.

The rest of this Act extends, in the first instance, only to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower

Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and Assam. But any other Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend all or any of the provisions of the rest of this Act to the whole or any part of the territories under its administration.

2. On and from the first day of April, 1879, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified therein.

All rules and appointments made, penalties prescribed, fees fixed, persons admitted, names enrolled, certificates issued, sanctions given and orders passed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively made, prescribed, fixed, admitted, enrolled, issued, given and passed under this Act.

All references made to any enactment hereby repealed, in any Act or Regulation passed, or notification published, subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—
"Judge" means the presiding judicial officer in every civil and criminal Court by whatever title he is designated:

"Subordinate Court" means all Courts subordinate to the High Court, including Courts of Small Causes established under Act No. IX of 1850 or Act No. XI of 1865:

"Officer subordinate to such Authority," "Subordinate Revenue-officer" and "Revenue-office" include all Courts (other than civil Courts) trying suits under any Act for the time being in force relating to landholders and their tenants or agents.

CHAPTER II.—*Of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys.*

4. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Advocate or Vakil on the roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled as such to practise in any court in British India other than a High Court on whose roll he is not entered, or in any such Court with the permission of the Court, and in any Revenue office, subject nevertheless to the rules in force relating to the language in which the Court or office is to be addressed by Pleaders or Revenue-agents:

Provided that no such Vakil shall be entitled to practise under this section before a Judge of the High Court, Division Court, or High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

5. Every person now or hereafter entered as an Attorney on the roll of any High Court shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be entitled as such to practise in any Court of British India other than a High Court established by Royal Charter and in any Revenue-office.

CHAPTER III.—Of Pleaders and Mukhtárs.

Power to make rules as to qualification, &c., of pleaders and mukhtárs.

6. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be pleaders of the subordinate Courts, and of the revenue-offices situate within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court :

(b) for the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be mukhtárs of the subordinate Courts, and, in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, of such Court :

(c) for the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons ; and

(d) for their suspension and dismissal.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law ; provided that, in the case of rules made by a High Court not established by Royal Charter, such rules have been previously approved by the Local Government.

7. On the admission, under section six, of any person as a pleader or mukhtár, the High Court shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as the Court from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person, authorizing him to practise for the period of one year from its date in the Courts and, in the case of a pleader, the offices, specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction he then ordinarily practises, or by such officer as the High Court from time to time appoints in this behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in possession of such pleader or mukhtár shall be cancelled and retained by such Judge or officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Judge or officer.

Every Judge or officer so renewing a certificate shall notify such renewal to the High Court.

8. Every pleader holding a certificate issued under section seven, may apply to be enrolled in any Court or office mentioned therein and situate within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which he has been admitted, and on being so enrolled, may appear, plead and act in such Court or office.

9. Every mukhtár holding a certificate issued under section seven, may apply to be enrolled in any civil or criminal Court mentioned therein and situate within the same limits, and, on being so enrolled, may appear and act in any such civil Court, and may (subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 186) appear, plead and act in any such criminal Court.

10. Except as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 37, or any other enactment for the time being in force, no person shall

appear, plead or act as a pleader or mukhtár in any Court not established by Royal Charter, unless he holds a certificate issued under section seven and has been enrolled in such Court :

Provided that persons holding certificates as revenue-agents under this Act

Revenue-agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

enue-agents under this Act in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, on being enrolled in any Munsif's Court, appear, plead and act in such Court in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (to amend the procedure in suits between Landlord and Tenant) or under any other Act for the time being in force, regulating the procedure in suits between landholders and their tenants or agents.

11. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any pleader or mukhtár holding a certificate issued under this Act, who is convicted of any criminal offence.

12. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any pleader or mukhtár holding a certificate as aforesaid, who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or of giving, receiving or retaining commission on remuneration paid to any legal practitioner, or for any other reasonable cause.

13. If any such pleader or mukhtár practising in any subordinate Court or in any revenue-office, is charged in such Court or office with any such conduct as aforesaid, the presiding officer shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the pleader or mukhtár at least ten days before the day so appointed.

On such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the pleader or mukhtár, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If such officer finds the charge established, and considers that the pleader or mukhtár should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the pleader or mukhtár.

Any Judge or Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority acting under this section may, and, with the previous sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, any subordinate revenue-officer so acting may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend the pleader or mukhtár from practising as such in his Court or office.

Every report made to the High Court under this section shall—

(a) when made by any Civil Judge other than the District Judge, be made through the Judge ;

(b) when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Magistrate of the District and the Sessions Judge;

(c) when made by the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Sessions Judge;

(d) when made by any subordinate revenue-officer, be made through the Revenue-Authorities to which he is subordinate.

Every such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of each Judge, Magistrate or Revenue-Authority through whom or which it is made.

14. The High Court, in any case in which a

Power to call for record in case of acquittal under section 13.

pleader or mukhtár has been acquitted under section thirteen otherwise than by an order of the High Court,

may call for the record and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

15. Whenever a mukhtár who has been sus-

Report when dismissed mukhtár is also a revenue-agent.

pended or dismissed by order of the High Court is also a revenue-agent holding a

certificate under this Act, the High Court shall forward a report of the case to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

Such Authority, after making any enquiry which it thinks necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such revenue-agent.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in any

Power to make rules for mukhtárs on appellate side of High Court.

Letters Patent or in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 37, clause (a), any High Court established by Royal Charter

may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for the qualification, admission, suspension and dismissal of proper persons to be mukhtárs practising on the appellate side of such Court;

(b) for the security which they may be required to give for their honesty and good conduct; and

(c) as to their powers and duties, and may prescribe and impose fines for the infringement of such rules not exceeding in any case five hundred rupees; and such fines, when imposed, may be recovered as if they had been imposed in the exercise of the High Court's ordinary original criminal jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IV.—Of Revenue-Agents.

17. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority

Power to make rules as to qualifications, &c., of revenue-agents.

may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act

(a) for the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be revenue-agents;

(b) for the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons; and

(c) for their suspension and dismissal.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

18. On the admission of any person as a Revenue-agent under section seventeen,

Certificates to agents.

the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person, authorizing him to practise for the period of one year from its date in such offices as may be specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise,

shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Secretary of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or by any other officer authorized by such Authority in that behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in the possession of such revenue-agent shall be cancelled and retained by such Secretary or other officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Secretary or other officer.

Every officer so renewing a certificate shall notify the renewal to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

19. Every revenue-agent holding a certificate

Enrolment of revenue-agent.

issued under section eighteen, may apply to be enrolled in any revenue-office mentioned

therein and situate within the limits of the territory under the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, and, on being so enrolled, may practise in such office as a revenue-agent.

20. Except as provided by any enactment for the

No person to act as agent in revenue-offices, unless qualified.

time being in force, no person, other than a pleader duly qualified under the provisions

hereinbefore contained, shall practise as a revenue-agent in any revenue-office, unless he holds a certificate issued under section eighteen, and has been enrolled in such office:

Provided that any person duly authorized in this behalf may, with the sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or of an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, transact all or any business in which his employer may be concerned in any revenue-office:

The sanction mentioned in this section may be general or special, and may at any time be revoked or suspended by such Authority or officer.

21. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority

Dismissal of revenue-agent convicted of criminal offence.

may suspend or dismiss any revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act, who is convicted of any criminal offence.

22. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority

Dismissal of revenue-agent guilty of unprofessional conduct.

may also, after making such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or of giving, receiving or retaining commission on remuneration paid to any legal practitioner, or for any other reasonable cause.

23. If any revenue-agent holding a certificate

Procedure when revenue-agent is so charged in subordinate office.

issued under this Act is charged with any such conduct in any office subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or in the Court of any Munsif, the officer at the head of such office, or such Munsif, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed. On such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the officer or Munsif shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If the officer or Munsif finds the charge established and considers that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding, and the grounds thereof, and report the same to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority; and such Authority shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him.

Where any officer acting under this section is subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall forward the report through such Commissioner, who shall accompany the same with an expression of his own opinion on the case.

24. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, in any case in which a revenue-agent has been acquitted under section twenty-three, otherwise than by an order of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as seems fit.

25. Whenever a revenue-agent who has been dismissed or suspended by order of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority is also a mukhtár holding a certificate under this Act, the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority shall forward a report of the case to the High Court by which he was admitted.

Such Court, after making any enquiry which it thinks necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such mukhtár.

CHAPTER V.—Of Certificates.

26. For every certificate, whether original or renewed, issued under this Act, a fee of the amount prescribed therefor in the second schedule hereto annexed, shall be paid by the person entitled to such certificate.

27. When any pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed under this Act, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court, or officer at the head of the office, before or in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court or officer to which the High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority (as the case may be) orders him to deliver the same.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-Agents.

28. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader or vakíl upon all proceedings (a) on the appellate side of such Court, (b) in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, on its original side, and (c) in the subordinate Courts.

The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable upon all proceedings in the revenue-offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader or revenue-agent.

Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Nothing in this section applies to the agents mentioned in the proviso to section twenty.

29. All persons employing pleaders, mukhtárs, or revenue-agents shall be at liberty to settle with them by private agreement the re-

muneration to be paid for their professional services; and it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the power under which such pleaders, mukhtárs or revenue-agents for the time being act. Such agreements shall not be enforced otherwise than by suit.

CHAPTER VII.—Penalties.

30. Any person who appears, pleads, acts or practises in any Court or office in contravention of the provisions of section ten or section twenty, shall be liable, by order of such Court, or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the fee required by this Act to be paid for a certificate authorizing him to appear, plead, act or practise in such Court or office, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien in respect of, any fee or reward for, or in respect of, anything done, or any disbursement made, by him as pleader or mukhtár or revenue-agent whilst he has been contravening the provisions of either of such sections.

31. Any pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent failing to deliver up his certificate as required by section twenty-seven, shall be liable, by order of the Court, Authority or officer to which or to whom, or according to whose orders, the delivery should be made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to three months.

32. Any pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent who, under the provisions of this Act, has been suspended or dismissed, and who, during such suspension or after such dismissal, practises as a pleader or mukhtár or revenue-agent in any Court or office, shall be liable, by order of such Court, or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

33. Every order under section thirty, thirty-one or thirty-two shall be subject to revision, by the High Court, where the order has been passed by a subordinate Court, and by the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, where the order has been passed by an officer subordinate to such Authority.

CHAPTER VIII.—Miscellaneous.

34. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications respectively mentioned in sections six and seventeen, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

35. Except as provided by sections four, five, sixteen and twenty-eight, nothing in this Act applies to advocates, vakíls and attorneys admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, or to mukhtárs practising in such Court.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

| Number and date of enactments. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Act XX of 1865 ... | To amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs. | The whole. |
| Act XXIX of 1865 | To amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-Agents' Act, 1865. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| Act IX of 1866 ... | To extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of "the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," and of Act No. XXIX of 1865. | The whole. |
| Act IV of 1876 ... | To authorize Revenue-Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal. | The whole. |
| Act XVII of 1877 | The Panjáb Courts Act, 1877. | Section forty-five. |

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 26).

FEES FOR CERTIFICATES.

I.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(a.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees fifty :

(b.) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees twenty-five :

(c.) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees twenty-five :

SECOND SCHEDULE—concluded.

(d.) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees fifteen :

(e.) In the Munsifs' Courts and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

II.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mukhtár—

(f.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees twenty-five :

(g.) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees fifteen :

(h.) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees fifteen :

(i.) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency Towns—rupees ten :

(j.) In the Munsifs' Courts and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

III.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Revenue-Agent—

(k.) In the office of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority and in any office subordinate to such Authority—rupees fifteen :

(l.) In the office of a Commissioner and in any office subordinate to a Commissioner—rupees ten :

(m.) In the office of a Collector and in any office subordinate to a Collector—rupees five.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 7. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1878.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

| | DEMERARA. | | | TRINIDAD. | | | TOTAL. | | GRAND TOTAL. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----------------|---|
| | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | | |
| Under 2 years | 21 | 23 | 17 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 39 | 29 | 68 | No Emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Surinam, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies. |
| From 2 to 10 years | 74 | 40 | 114 | 38 | 17 | 55 | 112 | 57 | 169 | |
| " 10 to 20 " | 110 | 62 | 162 | 52 | 98 | 150 | 152 | 160 | 312 | |
| " 20 to 30 " | 371 | 315 | 686 | 106 | 185 | 291 | 477 | 500 | 977 | |
| " 30 to 40 " | 28 | 4 | 32 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 40 | |
| " 40 to 50 " | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| Above 50 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 597 | 445 | 1,042 | 215 | 310 | 525 | 812 | 755 | 1,567 | |

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|
| Oriassa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No Emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Surinam, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies. |
| Western Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Central ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Eastern ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Behar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| N. W. Provinces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Oudh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Central India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Punjab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 597 | 445 | 1,042 | 215 | 310 | 525 | 812 | 755 | 1,567 | |

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|
| Brahmins, high caste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No Emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Surinam, Natal, Mauritius and the French W. I. Colonies. |
| Hindus { Agriculturists | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Artizans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Low castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Musulmans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 597 | 445 | 1,042 | 215 | 310 | 525 | 812 | 755 | 1,567 | |

| MEMO. | | M. | F. | TOTAL. |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1. Hindus | ... | 659 | 619 | 1,278 |
| 2. Musulmans | ... | 153 | 130 | 289 |
| 3. Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR THE CODIFICATION OF INDIAN
SUBSTANTIVE LAW.

No. 12 (Legislative), dated 4th March, 1875.

*From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.*

In preparing for Parliament the Bill for the consolidation of the law as it relates to India, which has been the subject of correspondence between your Excellency and my predecessor, it has come to my notice that section 28 of the 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 95, providing for the appointment of an Indian Law Commission, has not been repealed by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, or by any other enactment. It is at this moment of no practical force, inasmuch as the Law Commission which was appointed under the authority of that section brought its labours to a premature conclusion under circumstances with which your Excellency is probably acquainted. But the existence of that section makes it necessary to decide, previous to the introduction of a Consolidation Act, whether it is expedient that the powers which it confers should be kept alive, or any similar powers reserved to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India.

2. It is difficult to exaggerate the value of the work which has been accomplished by the various persons and bodies who have contributed to the codification of Indian law, and specially by the successive Law Commissions. It is no small benefit to the people who resort so freely to English Courts of Judicature, that they should possess so many branches of the law of India stated in orderly sequence and simple language. But the work is not complete, although the portion already accomplished is considerable. The criminal law is set forth in the Penal Code. The procedure of the Criminal Courts, and most of the administrative rules essential to efficient government, are contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure. A Code of Civil Procedure has been in force for several years, and when it has been revised by you it will contain the whole procedure of the Civil Courts. These three codes are alone complete; but the whole law of contract, of evidence, of testamentary and intestate succession among Europeans, of European marriage and divorce, of limitation and prescription, are contained in a series of measures of no great compass or intricacy, which are ready to be made chapters of a Civil Code.

3. It is impossible to deny that these measures have removed a serious amount of complexity and confusion. But some of the chief branches of law remain still uncoded, and litigation on questions arising under them is still subject to needless uncertainty and cost. The causes which led to the suspension by the Law Commissioners of the process of codification are much to be regretted; but they form no ground for abandoning the completion of an indispensable task.

4. It does not, however, necessarily follow that the same or a similar machinery should continue to be employed. An unpaid Commission, containing distinguished statesmen and judges, is a proper instrument for deliberation upon important general principles. Its decisions will not only presumably be sound, but they will also be authoritative. But there are obvious reasons which make it less suitable for the treatment of laborious details upon which discussion and controversy necessarily arise. I think it preferable, therefore, to entrust to a small body of eminent draftsmen, selected for the purpose, the task of preparing for the consideration of your Legislative Council the remaining branches of the Indian Code. The form in which, if at all, they shall ultimately pass into law will depend, of course, upon the deliberations of the Legislature presided over by you. You will doubtless inform me if any changes of serious moment are contemplated. In order to reserve to Her Majesty the power of exercising, without inconvenience to the general progress of the work, her prerogative of disallowance, in case of important alterations, I shall desire that it be submitted to the Council in a series of comparatively brief Bills.

5. I shall be glad to receive from your Excellency in Council any observations upon this subject which it may occur to you to make.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 6 (Legislative), dated 5th July, 1875.
From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th March 1875 (Legislative, No. 12), which states that it has become necessary to decide whether it is expedient that the powers conferred by section 28 of the Statute 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 95, should be kept alive, or any similar powers reserved to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India; and in which, after some discussion on the work and the constitution of former Law Commissions, and of the constitution of a possible new one, your Lordship invites any observations upon the subject which it may occur to us to make. The subject seems to us one of great importance and difficulty, and we have given careful consideration to it.

2. With regard to the mere question of continuing, or modifying, or repealing the statutory provision, we hardly know what power it conferred which did not exist without it, unless it were the power of examining certain official persons and calling for certain official documents connected with the administration of India. But, though there may have been some use in conferring such a power in the year 1853, there can hardly be any use in it now. Unless, therefore, it is in contemplation to pay out of English funds any new Commissioners who may be appointed, our opinion is that the enactment in question may be repealed without being replaced by anything similar to it.

3. This opinion, however, only touches the form and not the substance of the question. The substantial question is, whether a new Indian Law Commission shall be created in any shape, and if so, in what shape?

4. That a great quantity of valuable work was done by previous Commissions is certain. How much of it would have been done without them must of course remain uncertain. We think it may be said positively that if it had not been for the Commissions, the Government of India must have sought some other skilled assistance for the preparation of its laws, beyond the legislative staff which it has actually employed in India. And it may be added with great probability that, if it had not been for the Commissions, the Supreme Indian Legislature would not have undertaken so much, or have proceeded with so much confidence, as has actually been the case.

5. These benefits, however, have been attended with two great disadvantages. One is that the discussion in India of projects of law initiated in England has not been so free as it would have been if those projects had been initiated in India itself. The other is that a body sitting in England for the purpose of producing Indian Codes, and under no other responsibility for the government of this country, has a natural tendency, an inevitable one as we believe, to do its work with reference rather to some general notions of legal symmetry than to the circumstances of the country for which the law is to operate; and then projects of law will be promoted which may not be wanted at the time, or may not be wanted at all. These two difficulties, and especially the latter, led to the extinction of the last Commission, who were dissatisfied with the slowness of the Government of India to adopt the fruits of their labour.

6. We do not anticipate any disagreement on your Lordship's part when we say that the Local Government of India should take the responsibility of judging what new laws are wanted for India, and at what time it is expedient to discuss and pass them. Yet the difficulties we have mentioned show the strong tendency of a permanent Commission sitting in England for the purpose of making laws for India to draw the initiative out of India into England. Every complaint by them of undue criticism or of undue hesitation here, is in effect a complaint that the initiation of Indian laws is retained in India; and how far such complaints may go to transfer that responsibility is strongly illustrated by the correspondence which took place in the years 1869 and 1870 between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with respect to the Contract Law. We

hardly know by what means your Lordship proposes to avoid a recurrence of the difficulties which have been already experienced, because the precise mode in which the contemplated Commission is to work is not explained in the despatch under reply. But your Lordship proposes to employ eminent draftsmen, who are not apt to be too submissive under criticism or apparent neglect of their work. And, as at present advised, we are afraid that the difficulties we have dwelt upon will be found inseparable from the employment in England of any permanent body of strong lawyers charged with the duty of turning out laws for India.

7. As an instance of the difference of view which may prevail on the question what laws it is desirable to prepare for India, we may refer to one of the works of the last Commission, which doubtless seemed to them both desirable and unexceptionable from their point of view, namely, the theoretical view of what was proper matter for codification. The work we refer to is the draft law of Negotiable Instruments. It was introduced by Mr. Massey into the Legislative Council in the year 1867, and met with a very adverse reception from the commercial members of Council. It was referred to a Select Committee, but has never proceeded beyond that stage. We are informed by our colleague, the Law Member of Council, that it was placed in his hands when he first came to the country as a desirable piece of codification, and that he devoted some time to a careful study of its provisions. In some few points it purported to alter the law. But besides this, Mr. Hobhouse satisfied himself that in attempting to declare the law, it did in fact effect substantial alterations in it—a result almost unavoidable in the reduction of unwritten law to writing—and that it must be most carefully revised, or the alterations thoroughly discussed. Then came the question whether the circumstances of India, as distinguished from an abstract approval of codification, required a Code upon the subject. To ascertain this Mr. Hobhouse made enquiries of several leading merchants and several leading lawyers in Calcutta. They all answered in the same sense, namely, that no difficulty occurred in practice; that it was a very rare thing for a dispute on a negotiable instrument to come into an Indian Court of law; that nobody wanted any change; that unless *hundis*, *i.e.*, the great bulk of the negotiable instruments of the country, were excepted from the measure, the Native community would dislike it extremely; and that, even with regard to English transactions, the introduction of a Code would probably only create difficulty where none now existed.

8. Again, we are aware that, from a lawyer's point of view, a Code on the subject of tortious acts or wrongs would be a valuable addition to a body of written law. But we doubt very much whether it would benefit Indian society. It would perhaps be more effectual in suggesting kinds of litigation now very rare, if not wholly unknown in India, than in removing difficulties actually felt in practice. In fact, on many subjects, rights have not become sufficiently settled to afford a basis for a codified law of wrongs. In some cases (as, for instance, the somewhat delicate subject of claims to privacy) a right has been found to exist in one territory, and not elsewhere. To propose a uniform law on such a subject would lead to much difficulty.

9. Furthermore, we have to be very careful not to introduce new laws into this country faster than it can bear. The capacity of the country to receive new law may be considered with reference to the changes which it introduces into the Indian community, to the ability of the Legislature to frame laws, and to the ability of the Judges to digest and apply them. On all these grounds we think that the introduction of new law into this country should be very gradual.

10. It must be remembered that codification cannot be accomplished without change. On some points there is conscious and intentional change, more or less, according to the case. On others there is unintentional change; how much, cannot be known till the new law has been at work for some time. By codification we mean the expression in authoritative writings of law previously to be gathered from traditions and records of a much more flexible and less authoritative character. But it is impossible to give in a few sentences the precise equivalent of a number of traditions and judgments. The moment that is attempted, the language of the Statute becomes the starting-point for fresh controversies as to its precise meaning. And partly from the imperfections of human language; partly because the legislator cannot always save himself from an erroneous view of the true mark; partly because his interpreters are subject to an equal amount

of error,—the result is that a good deal of change is introduced without being intended or foreseen.

11. Now the people of this country do not accept change readily. They have no constitutional machinery for making their sentiments known, so that we may be long in finding out how they are affected by changes in laws; but they are more or less unsettled by every change, and if the change happens to be an important one, the unsettlement is lasting. It is therefore more prudent not to make many changes simultaneously, because the inevitable disturbances resulting from each may be too much in the aggregate; and also because it is desirable to know something of the working of one before bringing on another. Indeed, in our judgment, India is not the country into which any large body of law, either actually or virtually new, can prudently be introduced, except slowly and cautiously.

12. It must further be remembered that all the laws of general importance to the country have to pass through one channel, that of the Legislative Council. The Select Committees of that body have to consider every Bill that passes through their hands, clause by clause and word by word, with all the light that external criticism invited by publication and circulation of the first draft can throw on them. This is a labour which no doubt is lightened by good draftsmanship, and by a careful consideration of the substance of the law in the first instance; but the Committees cannot with propriety or prudence be relieved from it by any means. This labour is the greatest when the draft before them deals with law previously unwritten. In order, therefore, to give the requisite attention to a new Code, a time has to be chosen when other legislation is not pressing, and when dangers arising from haste or weariness may best be avoided.

13. Then we have to consider those who administer the law. It must always be borne in mind with how small a staff of officials the business of this country is conducted. We are disposed to think that our administration of the law we have is a matter in which we are considerably more deficient than in the substance of the law itself, or in the expression of it. It is true that the labour of the Judges may ultimately be lightened by codification, and if the Codes be well framed, certainly will be so. But for a considerable time the acquisition of the new law imposes much additional labour on the Judge. This was brought to our notice in the year 1872, when great energy and ability were displayed in legislation, and a large body of new law was added to the Statute-book. We do not doubt the benefit ultimately accruing even to the Judges from these new laws; but the burden of learning them so as to be able to apply them with promptitude and accuracy has undoubtedly been great. And while the Judge is learning his work, there is risk of erroneous decisions, which again necessitate fresh legislation.

14. Since the year 1872 there has been very little codification in the sense in which we have above used the term, unless the Code for the Criminal Procedure of the High Courts just passed, and that for the Police-courts of the Presidency-towns, which we hope will soon be passed, may be considered such. On the other hand we have bestowed a great deal of attention on the consolidation of existing laws and the repeal of such as have become obsolete. What has been done in this way will be found stated in a speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 15th March 1875, and reported in the proceedings of that date. Our object is to produce a new edition of Acts of Council which shall, as far as possible, represent the state of that portion of our law at the time of publication. We hope to publish in the course of the current year so much of this work as will comprise the general Acts, and the volumes containing the Provincial Acts and Regulations will follow in due course. We have put the Revenue and Rent Laws of the North-Western Provinces into a much more concise and methodical shape, not without considerable changes, both in substance and in procedure, the effect of which can hardly yet be seen. We are doing the same thing for Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma. And we have also turned our attention to that great branch of law which consists of judicial decisions, and which, though not the subject of legislation, is so intimately connected with it as to come properly under the cognizance of our Legislative Department. We are endeavouring to prepare a Digest embodying the judicial law which has taken its place in our system, and we anticipate that such a work will not only

be useful in itself, but will form the best starting-point for future plans of codification. We are also undertaking to supervise reports of current decisions, and, if possible, to put them into a better shape.

15. Now if, in addition to all these things, our attention was demanded by several projects of law issuing from England, we should have more on our hands than we could do. We have been doing that which we thought most required by the circumstances of the time. When the new edition of Acts is published, the work of consolidation and repeal will stand still for a while. We shall then have on our hands the Civil Procedure Code, which is not only of great bulk, but involves several controversies of considerable difficulty, and will tax the strength of Committees, of the Legislative Department, and of other Departments too. In connection with this Code, our colleague Mr. Hobhouse, informs us that he is turning his attention to a measure for the purpose of laying down rules as to various modes of relief to be granted by Courts of Justice. He conceives that they may find in such a measure a convenient and useful guide in many cases. We say no more on that subject now because it has not yet been formally brought before us. If, however, the plan should be adopted, we shall have as much codification on our hands as ought to be going on at one moment.

16. We have gone into these matters because we wish to insist that the time at which measures are brought forward is a matter next in importance to the expediency of the measures themselves, and it is one of which the Local Government of India is the most qualified to judge. The conclusion to which, as we think, all these considerations point, is that whatever professional assistance we want should be obtained, when it is wanted, by the employment of competent persons for particular legislative work; and that if a permanent body at home is appointed for the purpose, it will lead either to inconvenient pressure on the Government of India, or to waste of power by producing work at a time when it is not wanted, or to both.

17. Connected with our last remark is another consideration, that of finance. Waste of power is waste of money, and if eminent draftsmen are employed to frame laws, they must be handsomely paid for it. In our view, we should spend money to more advantage by seeking assistance when we want it. Drafts prepared in England and sent out to us to be kept till the time arrives at which the Government of India thinks it expedient to pass them would almost inevitably require to be wholly or partially redrawn. In a country like this, where the social condition of large classes of the population is rapidly changing, and where three local legislatures are employed in varying and adding to the law, the most carefully prepared Bills would soon need more or less alteration; and change in any part of a skilful and coherent draft generally involves modification, if not reconstruction, of the whole fabric.

18. Inasmuch as we are endeavouring to dissuade your Lordship from the appointment of any permanent Commission at all, it may seem out of place to offer any remarks on the constitution of that which is foreshadowed in the despatch under reply, especially as your Lordship has not entered into any particulars about it. Two remarks, however, I venture to make, because they have a general bearing on the whole tenor of this letter, as well as a particular bearing on the composition of a Commission.

19. During the last fifteen years Indian Law has diverged more and more from English Law; and unless the draftsmen employed are familiar with Indian Law or work immediately under those who are so, they will never be able to adapt their drafts to the existing system. In drawing a new law, the most essential part of the draftsman's art is to make it fit on to the law with which it comes into contact; and unless that law is thoroughly engrained into the draftsman's mind, or unless his work is constantly supervised by some one who has his mind so furnished, inconsistencies and mistakes are sure to occur. This consideration again points to the inference that the best machinery is to be found in a single draftsman in India either possessed of the requisite knowledge or working under those who have it.

20. Again, there are many subjects or parts of subjects on which it is a great advantage that those who are framing a Bill should be able in a free and unrestrained manner to consult those who are conversant with them in their daily business. In other words, some Bills will be framed at a disadvantage unless they are framed in India. The Penal Code, which has been now pretty well

tried by time, and may be pronounced a very successful piece of legislation, was framed wholly in India. The same may be said of the Limitation Act of 1871, except that it has not undergone so long a probation. Other laws, such as the Civil Procedure Code and the Contract Act, originally framed in England, had to be very largely altered in India. The Evidence Act was completely re-cast here. It seems to us, therefore, that on each subject it would have to be considered whether the advantages which may be gained by greater legal strength in England are not counterbalanced by the disadvantage of disconnection from practical men—a consideration which would be forestalled by the appointment of a permanent body in England.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) NORTHBROOK.
 „ NAPIER OF MAGDALA.
 „ H. W. NORMAN.
 „ A. HOBBHOUSE.
 „ W. MUIR.
 „ A. EDEN.
 „ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
 „ A. CLARKE.

No. 1 (Legislative), dated 20th January, 1876.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The despatch of your Excellency in Council of 5th July last (No. 6 of 1875), relating to the question whether it is expedient that the powers conferred by section 28 of Statute 16 & 17 Victoria, chapter 95, for the appointment of a Law Commission, should be kept alive, or any similar powers reserved to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The despatch touches upon various subjects which it would be foreign to the purpose of the present communication to discuss, and on which I abstain from expressing any opinion in this place. I perceive from it with regret that, owing apparently to your sense of the difficulty of reducing law successfully to the form of a Code, you attach less importance than I should have expected to the early completion of the body of Substantive Civil Law which has long been in course of formation for India.

3. While I recognize the delicate and arduous nature of the work of codification, and feel that it must be almost impossible to execute it in such a manner as to be wholly free from the objections which you urge against it, I am convinced that the force of those objections may be reduced to a minimum by skill, moderation and discretion, and that, rating these drawbacks on codified law at the utmost, they are altogether outweighed by the vast practical usefulness which has recommended this method of legislation to most of the nations of Europe.

4. But, independently of these considerations, the long and continuous course of action which has been pursued by the Indian Government in all its branches forbids me to regard the question of giving a Civil Code to India as in any sense an open one.

5. So far back as 1829, the reform of the Indian Laws and Judicature had engaged the attention of the Government of Bengal, and it was suggested by that eminent statesman, Sir Charles Metcalfe, that the various tribunals should be united under a code of laws fitted for local purposes.

6. This policy was embodied in the Act of Parliament which was passed in 1833 for the renewal of the East India Company's Charter. That measure, while it created a Council having authority to legislate for the whole of India, and possessing a member specially qualified to aid in the exercise of that power, likewise provided for the appointment of a Law Commission, with a view to the reform of the judicial system and the enactment of such laws as might be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of India, due regard being had to the rights, feelings and peculiar usages of the people.

7. The general revision of the Civil and Criminal Law thereupon became and continued to be an avowed object of the Indian Government. The East India Company and the Governor General in Council directed and superintended the operations of the Commission, and when the regulation of Indian affairs again came under the consideration of Parliament, the Act of 1853, while it remodelled the local legislature, also directed the appointment of a Commission in England to carry on the work of legal reform.

16 & 17 Vic., cap. 95.

8. The English Law Commission then created, and the succeeding Commission of 1861, which was constituted expressly for the purpose of preparing a body of Substantive Civil Law, discharged their duties under the instructions of the Home Government of India, and the discontinuance of their assistance was neither anticipated nor desired by the Government.

9. On a review of these facts, I am of opinion that the completion of a Code of Law is an accepted policy, which cannot now be abandoned without great detriment to the people and serious discredit to the Indian Government. I forbear, therefore, from dwelling on the reasons which might be adduced in favour of that policy, if its continuance were now under discussion.

10. I may, however, observe that the need of such a Code appears to me to be even greater at this moment than when its preparation was first resolved upon, because there is now an additional agency at work which is already producing embarrassing effects, and requires to be properly directed. The amalgamation of the Presidency and Mufassal Courts having taken place before the formation of the Civil Code which they were intended to administer, it has been remarked that the general direction to follow the dictates of equity, which is alone given to them for their guidance, is apt to be interpreted by many of the Judges of appeal by the light of English authorities with which they are familiar, but which are necessarily unknown to the litigant parties, and even to the Judges of first instance. Thus, it is said, many rules ill-suited to oriental habits and institutions, and which would never recommend themselves for adoption in the course of systematic law-making, are indirectly finding their way into India by means of that informal legislation which is gradually effected by judicial decisions.

11. It is manifest that the only way of checking this process of borrowing English rules from the recognized English authorities is by substituting for those rules a system of codified law adjusted to the best Native customs and to the ascertained interests of the country. Up to the present time, only two chapters of the Indian Civil Code have been enacted, treating respectively of Succession and of Contract. In order that the formation of this body of law may be carried on to the best advantage, it will be important to know on what subjects legislation is most urgently required. Your Excellency's Government enjoys peculiar opportunities of forming a judgment on this point, and I request that I may be favoured with your opinion on the question, in what order the remaining branches of law ought to be taken up, and whether each branch should, as in the case of the Contract Act, extend to the whole country, or should, like the Law of Succession, apply only in the first instance to certain special classes or provinces.

12. After receiving your reply, I will consider what is the best machinery for carrying on Indian codification.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 34 (Legislative), dated the 10th May, 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE have now the honour to reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 20th January 1876 (Legislative, No. 1).

2. We have, in the first place, to express our regret that our answer to your Lordship's despatch of 4th March 1875 (Legislative, No. 12) was so worded as to lead your Lordship to suppose that we attach less importance than you should have expected to the early completion of the body of Substantive Civil Law which has long been in course of formation for India. We feel, on the contrary, that the reduction to a clear, compact and scientific form of the branches of our Substantive Law which are still uncoded would be a work

of the utmost utility, not only to the Judges and the legal profession, but also to the people and the Government. It would save labour and thus facilitate the despatch of business and cheapen the cost of litigation: it would tend to keep our untrained Judges from error: it would settle disputed questions on which our superior Courts are unable to agree: it would (as your Lordship has observed in the despatch under reply) preclude the introduction of technicalities and doctrines unsuited to this country: it would, perhaps, enable us to make some urgently needed social reforms without the risk of exciting popular opposition; and it would assuredly diffuse among the people of India a more accurate knowledge of their rights and duties than they will ever attain if their law is left in its present state, that is to say, partially codified, but the bulk ascertainable only from English text-books written solely with reference to the system of English law, and from a crowd of decisions, often obscure and sometimes contradictory, to be found in the English and Indian Law Reports.

3. The subject on which our opinion was invited by your Lordship's despatch of 4th March 1875 was the expediency of creating a Law Commission for India, and the proper constitution of one if created. In our despatch of 5th July 1875 (Legislative, No. 6) we addressed ourselves exclusively to the consideration of those questions, and were led to conclusions adverse to the appointment of a permanent body in England to frame the drafts of laws for India.

4. But we beg to assure your Lordship that the detailed explanation of our general objections to any such arrangement was not dictated by any desire to contest the duty of completing the codification of our Substantive Law—a duty fully recognized by the Government of India.

5. In the despatch under reply, your Lordship states that, up to the present time, only two chapters of the Indian Civil Code have been enacted, treating respectively of Succession and Contract. You observe that, in order that the formation of this body of law may be carried on to the best advantage, it will be important to know on what subjects legislation is most urgently required, and you request our opinion on the question, in what order the remaining branches of law ought to be taken up, and whether each branch should, as in the case of the Contract Act, extend to the whole country, or should, like the Law of Succession, apply only in the first instance to certain special classes or provinces.

6. To answer the question thus put, it is necessary to mention the branches of our Substantive Law which still remain uncoded.

7. Foremost in importance, both in itself and as being applicable at once to every class of the population, is the law of Contract. It is true that Act IX of 1872 (one of the two chapters of the Civil Code to which your Lordship refers) deals with Contract in general, Sale of Goods, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership. But the following subjects (namely)—

- (a) Sale of Immoveable Property, Mortgages, Exchanges, Leases;
- (b) Insurance (Marine, Fire and Life);
- (c) Carriers (Marine and Inland), except so far as they fall within the sections on Bailment in Act IX of 1872;
- (d) Negotiable Instruments; and
- (e) Bottomry, ~~Responsa~~ and the other liens on moveables, except those of unpaid vendors, bailees, pawnees and agents;

are still uncoded and would properly be dealt with by chapters completing the Code of Contract Law.

8. The laws of Persons, Personal Rights and Personal Relations stand next in importance. As to the law of Persons, we already possess Acts dealing directly with minors and lunatics, and no further legislation seems necessary at present in this respect. But, save as regards the infractions provided for by the Penal Code, the law relating to Personal Rights of British subjects and of Aliens is almost untouched by the Indian Legislature. So far as regards the right of protection from bodily injury, defamation and insult, it would be conveniently dealt with in a Code of the law of Torts or Actionable Wrongs; but for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 8 of our despatch of 5th July 1875 (Legislative, No. 6), we would not now take up this subject. As to the law of Personal Relations, namely, Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Master and Servant, something has been done by way of codification. Thus, the laws as to the solemnization of Marriage and

as to Divorce have been codified so far as regards Christians and persons (such as members of the Bráhma-Samáj) not professing the Christian, Jewish, Hindú, Muhammadan, Pársí, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion. The law of Guardian and Ward is codified, so far as regards Europeans, their children and grandchildren, by Act XIII of 1874; but this Act is in force only in territories not under a High Court, that is to say, only in the Panjáb, Oudh, the Central Provinces, Ajmer, Coorg, Assam and British Burma. The law of Master and Apprentice is dealt with by Act XIX of 1850 and a section in Act I of 1859. But, save as aforesaid, the law of Personal Relations remains uncodified, and, so far as regards Parent and Child and Master and Servant, this defect is of much importance.

9. The law of Property has already been touched by the Succession Act and the Contract Law (Act IX of 1872) and will, to a large extent, be covered by the measures suggested in paragraph 7 of this despatch. There seems no pressing need for declaring the law as to certain matters not so covered, such as the property of the State and the ownership of animals wild by nature. The subjects of Shipping, Corporate Property, Patents, Copyright and Trade-marks have already been treated by the Indian Legislature. Settlements and Powers will be dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill sent to Your Lordship with our despatch (Legislative, No. 3 of 1877) dated the 26th day of January last. But there remain the three important subjects of Trusts, Servitudes (or Easements) and Boundaries. As to Trusts, we beg to refer to the remarks contained in paragraphs 24-26* of the last-mentioned despatch. Except so far as regards the acquisition of a prescriptive title, the law of Servitudes is still untouched; and the subject of Boundaries in their civil aspect is also untouched save by some local laws dealing with boundary disputes and the erection and repair of boundary-marks.

10. The law relating to the acquisition of Property by accession is still uncodified, partially, so far as regards moveable, and wholly, so far as regards immoveable, property. Fixtures will be dealt with by the Transfer of Property Bill above referred to. As to Alluvion, a matter of paramount importance in the Lower Provinces, the Panjáb and Sindh, it is true that there is an old Bengal Regulation (XI of 1825) which purports to deal with that subject. But this Regulation is not only incomplete but obscure: it is encrusted with decisions (some of which are conflicting) by the late Sadr Courts, the High Courts and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and lastly, it does not apply to Sindh, where, it is believed, the only rules in force on the subject are certain executive orders which, under the Indian Councils Act, section 25, have gained the force of law. As to acquisition by transfer *inter vivos* the law is also uncodified so far as regards immoveable property. But Sales, Exchanges, Mortgages and Leases will be dealt with by the Bill last mentioned, and rules as to Gifts for religious

* "24. The subject of Trusts is of itself a very large and difficult one, and whenever it is reduced into the shape of an Act, will, for proper treatment, require a separate measure. Again, so far as relates to the functions of Trustees, the subject is quite foreign to the subject of Transfer of Property: a difficulty which probably the Commissioners felt because, though they have touched on this part of the subject of trusts, they have done so only to a slight and imperfect extent. These remarks apply to all those provisions about Trusts which are found in clauses 96 and 101 to 109, inclusive, of the Commissioner's draft."

"25. The remaining clauses which are fairly connected with the subject of Transfer of Property are those numbered 3, 97, 98 and 110; and of these the two latter are only for the purpose of qualifying the effect of the two former. The question to decide is whether it is expedient to enact such a law as is contained in clauses 3 and 97; and as at present advised we are of opinion that it is not."

"26. The effect of these two clauses is that, excepting in the case of trusts for sale and for creditors, no person shall have any interest in land as a trustee, but the persons for whom benefit is intended shall take directly the interests given to them indirectly through the trustee. With all that the Commissioners say as to the Statute of Uses we agree; but practically the bad effects of the severance of legal and equitable estates are to a great extent, if not wholly, avoided by having, as we have long had in India, a single jurisdiction instead of a double one. The Commissioners, we venture to think, can hardly have considered the impossibility of getting rid of trust-estates except by abolishing innocent and useful family arrangements; for they have not provided for those numerous cases in which a trustee has active duties to perform. Suppose, for instance, a man wishes to secure upon his land an annuity for his widow and portions for his nephews and nieces: what arrangement can possibly be so convenient or efficacious as to give the land to a trustee absolutely in fee or for some substantial interest? How can we say that an annuitant for so much a year and portionists are to have each of them the interests which the settlor has given to a trustee for the benefit of all? Again, the Commissioners themselves say that "duties in the nature of trusts will of course arise where the proprietor is under disability." We cannot see why they should not be made trusts to all intents and purposes. We cannot see why the settlor should not be allowed to name the trustees who are to work his own arrangements. If a man wishes to give land to his infant niece, why should he be compelled to make her legal owner and leave the property to be managed by whosoever may chance to be her guardian? Why may not the settlor name a trustee himself? Who is likely to make a better choice? Such questions might be multiplied, and we cannot see our way to answer them in the sense of the Commissioners' draft. We are therefore not willing to encounter the disturbance which would certainly be caused by such large alterations, even to the extent of publishing them for comment."

and charitable purposes will be prescribed by the same Bill. The Succession Act, section 178, contains rules as to Donations *mortis causa*; but in other respects the subject of Gifts is still untouched by the Legislature.

11. Having thus enumerated the branches of our law which seem to require codification, we proceed to indicate the order in which we think they should be taken up. We should here, of course, be influenced more by the actual wants of the country than by any love for logical arrangement, legal symmetry or scientific completeness. Bearing this in mind, we should first, we think, take up the three Bills which the late Indian Law Commission framed with a view of completing the Code of Contract Law. Of these the Transfer of Property Bill is ready for introduction into our Council, and so far as regards leases and mortgages is much required: the Negotiable Instruments Bill, which was introduced and referred to a Select Committee as far back as December 1867, if rendered, as we propose to render it, an embodiment of the actual law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques, will, we doubt not, be welcomed by the mercantile community; and the Insurance Bill (which was sent out in an unfinished state) can be completed in the course of the summer, and will supply rules on subjects of great and growing importance in India.

12. Then, or pending the completion of the Insurance Bill, the Guardian and Ward Act (XIII of 1874) might be extended to the whole of British India, and possibly to all the classes to which the Succession Act applies, and the two subjects of Parent and Child and of Master and Servant might be taken up. The rules as to custody of children, which a Bill on the former subject would of course contain, would supply a want often felt by the Courts of this country. A Bill on the latter subject has already been prepared by our colleague, Mr. Stokes, and will, we think, prove useful. Much of the harshness with which Europeans and East Indians occasionally treat Native servants is due, we are convinced, to the absence of any distinct ascertainable rules as to their respective rights and duties. The opportunity might be taken to amend the law as to the right of servants to compensation for injury caused by the negligence of foremen in their masters' employment, and to enable the Local Governments and Administrations to establish a system of registering household servants.

13. Alluvion and its kindred subject Diluvion should then, we think, be dealt with.

14. We would then take up the law of Easements—a difficult and complicated subject, but one on which the law has recently been digested with exceptional care and completeness.

15. The law of Boundaries might then be dealt with. A short Act would contain all the rules that a Civil Code need provide on this subject.

16. When these measures are passed, the rights of the population will, to a large extent, have been ascertained and declared. Then (but not till then) we should deal with the subject of Torts or Actionable Wrongs, laying down clear rules as to the damages to be awarded in respect of each, and taking the opportunity to amend the law in three respects, namely, by barring suits for mere oral abuse, by finally getting rid of suits for criminal conversation, and by altering the law in the Presidency towns so as to allow an injured person to bring a civil suit without instituting criminal proceedings.

17. The outline of a complete Civil Code would then be nearly filled in. There would remain the subjects of Carriers (Marine and Inland), Trusts, Gifts *inter vivos*, Bottomry and the other liens on Moveables which have not been treated by the Contract Act, and Accession to Moveables so far as this subject is not disposed of by sections 155-157 of the same Act. The order of dealing with them is unimportant.

18. The task of arranging scientifically the various chapters of the Civil Code thus produced would then remain; and to the finished work we should either prefix or subjoin a chapter containing rules for its interpretation. The enactment of such a chapter would be welcomed by our Mufassal Magistracy, and would afford an opportunity for abolishing the pernicious and illogical distinctions between the modes of construing remedial statutes, penal statutes and statutes imposing charges on the subject, which have been imported from England by Judges more familiar with the common-law than impressed by the importance of giving effect to the wishes of the Legislature.

19. We have now to answer your Lordship's enquiry as to whether any and which of the laws that we have recommended should apply, like the Succession Act, only to certain classes of the population. In reply to this question, we beg to say that, in our opinion, the right of pre-emption exercised by Muhammadans and their Hindú imitators, the option of certain Native mortgagees to make further advances required by the mortgagors, and the custom of Hindú merchants as to hundís (Native bills of exchange) should not be interfered with; but that, with these savings, and those mentioned in sections 49 and 93 of the Transfer of Property Bill, all the measures which we have mentioned as necessary to complete the Code of Contract Law may safely and usefully be applied in the first instance to every one in British India. A like answer may be given as regards the proposed enactments relating to Alluvion and Diluvion, Easements, Boundaries, Torts, Trusts, Gifts *inter vivos*, and, probably, Master and Servant. On the other hand, we would, in the first instance at all events, confine legislation on the subjects of Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, and Guardian and Ward to the classes to which the Succession Act applies; in other words, we would leave all persons professing the Muhammadan, Hindú, Buddhist, Sikh, Jaina or Pársi religion their existing laws and usages on these subjects. Those laws and usages are, in the case of Muhammadans, founded on the Kurán and the Traditions, and interference with them might therefore excite religious feeling. In the case of Hindús, though it would be desirable to settle certain vexed questions as to the right of a Hindú father to the custody of his child, the right of a Hindú outcaste to the custody of his minor wife, we should prefer to let them stand over for the present. The fact that in the Presidency-towns the rights of Hindú and Muhammadan fathers are expressly reserved by statute* should not be lost sight of in considering the propriety of applying to Natives our laws as to Personal Relations.

* 21 Geo. III, c. 70, s. 18.

37 Geo. III, c. 142, s. 12.

20. In conclusion, we beg to repeat our deliberate opinion that the codification of Indian Law should be carried out in India rather than in England. We adhere to the reasons against the constitution of a permanent Indian Law Commission working in England which are given in paragraphs 5, 17, 19 and 20 of our despatch of the 5th July 1875. We would add that there is nothing in parliamentary legislation which countenances the appointment of such a Commission. On the contrary, under 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 85, ss. 53, 54,† the Indian Law Commissioners were to do, and did, their work in India, not in England, and the existence of the Commission appointed under 16 & 17 Vic., c. 95, s. 28, to examine and consider the recommendations of the former Commission, and to report their opinion thereon to Her Majesty, was expressly limited to three years after the passing of the latter statute. We submit, further, that the finances of India can ill afford the considerable outlay which would be needed to establish and maintain for many years in London a Commission composed of eminent lawyers. A Commission like the first, acting in India under the instructions of the Governor General in Council, and reporting to the same authority, would, no doubt, be free from many of the objections above referred to: its projects of law would be suited to the country and would be freely discussed and criticised by the Indian public: the introduction of those projects would be gradual: the Bills prepared to give them effect would be passed into law soon after they were finished; and the Bills themselves would be prepared by draftsmen conversant with the Indian Acts and Regulations, and able to consult unofficially judges, lawyers and civilians familiar in practice with the subjects dealt with. But here again the financial difficulty arises. The cost of the Indian Law Commission from 1835-36 to 1849-50 was Rs. 22,29,866, or an average annual charge of Rs. 1,59,276; and there is no reason to believe that a new Commission would cost less. On the whole, we think that the assistance which our Legislative Department will doubtless require in completing our Civil Code may most economically and effectively be given by attaching to that Department one of the barristers whom the Parliamentary Counsel has trained as parliamentary draftsmen. And should your Lordship be satisfied that the appointment of a Commission is open to the objections which we have submitted to your consideration, we shall be glad if you will request Sir Henry Thring to select from his former pupils one

† Repealed by 37 & 38 Vic., c. 35.

willing to proceed to India and competent to aid us in the work of codification.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) LYTTON.
 „ F. P. HAINES.
 „ E. C. BAYLEY.
 „ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
 „ A. CLARKE.
 „ J. STRACHEY.
 „ E. B. JOHNSON.
 „ WHITLEY STOKES.

P. S.—We enclose a Minute written by our Hon'ble colleague Sir E. C. Bayley after most of us had signed this despatch.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir E. C. BAYLEY, dated 15th May, 1877.

I do not dissent from the present despatch, but I think that paragraph 20 hardly expresses fully some of the objections to the establishment of a Law Commission in England.

Gentlemen of the ability and standing to whom alone a task of this sort could be committed, would hardly consent that their work should be submitted to the absolutely unrestricted revision of the Indian Government and the Indian legislature; and yet it is impossible to pass laws free from the most serious, even dangerous, errors and defects unless this condition be fulfilled. For it is only through the numerous references to persons interested or skilled in the matters which form the subject of legislation—and through the discussions for which the constitution of the Indian legislature provide—that such errors and defects can be discovered and cured. Within my own knowledge, some draft measures have been altogether abandoned in consequence of the opinions so elicited in India; and I think it may be fairly said that no one measure of importance has of late years passed into law which has not been very much modified and improved in deference to external criticism obtained by this means.

I believe it is of vital importance, both from a political and from an administrative point of view, to maintain the opportunity thus secured for the legitimate expressions of sound public opinion on our legislative measures, and this would be either altogether lost, or reduced to an unimportant minimum, if these measures received their substantial form in England.

On the whole, I believe the existing machinery for legislating in India is admirably fitted for the present requirements of the country, and I should greatly deprecate any modification which would limit its powers.

No. 46 (Legislative), dated 9th August, 1877.

*From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
 To—The Government of India.*

The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 10th May, No. 34 of 1877, on the subject of the codification of Indian substantive law, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The course which your Government proposes to follow is clearly stated in the despatch under reply. The question whether the work of codification shall be initiated in India or in England is of extreme difficulty; but, on the whole, after much consideration, I am prepared to acquiesce in the plan proposed by your Excellency in Council, and I shall therefore consult Sir Henry Thring as to the selection of a skilled draftsman who shall be attached to the Legislative Department of your Government.

3. I desire, in thus sanctioning the course suggested by your Lordship in Council, to make two remarks. As the subjects which will engage the attention of your Legislative Department will be of great complexity and importance, I trust that the orders requiring all Bills to be sent to me before they become law will be strictly complied with, and you will, of course, be prepared for some delay in receiving my views upon them. I cannot undertake to deal with Bills on the subjects discussed in your despatch under reply without ample time for deliberation.

4. I would further suggest for the consideration of your Government that, when once the scheme for the completion of the Code has been finally settled, it might be expedient that the rough drafts of some of the required chapters should be prepared in this country, and, after examination by me in Council, should be transmitted to India for revision. There are exceptional facilities for obtaining skilled professional assistance in England, and I am inclined to think that, by occasional resort to the above expedient, both economy and early completion of this important work would be promoted.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council,—No. 2 (Legislative), dated the 31st January, 1878.

* * * * *

5. Referring, now, to the general question of the preparation of Acts, and especially to the last paragraph of the despatch under reply, in which it is requested that I will continue my endeavours to procure for your Government the services of a competent Parliamentary draftsman, I have to inform you that I will not fail to bear your wishes in mind, but that there will be great difficulty in obtaining for you the assistance of a really competent man. This is shown by a letter addressed to a member of my Council by Sir Henry Thring, a copy of which I enclose. Under the circumstances stated by that gentleman, I would wish your Excellency in Council to give full consideration to the plan sketched out by Sir Henry Thring, and furnish me with your opinion, after due deliberation, whether, under a choice of difficulties, his scheme, or some modification of it, might not be adopted, as affording the best means of proceeding with Indian codification.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Dated 10th November, 1877.
*Demi-official from—Sir Henry Thring,
To—The Hon'ble Sir H. S. Maine.*

In compliance with your request that I should suggest for the consideration of the Government of India the names of any gentlemen whom I might deem qualified for the post of Legislative Secretary to that Government, or of Assistant Legislative Secretary, I named Mr. C. P. Ilbert and Mr. G. A. R. FitzGerald. I find that neither of these gentlemen is willing to go to India. It would seem then that my duty would end by merely stating to you that I have no further recommendation to make upon the subject; but as you have consulted me in respect of the appointment of persons qualified to fill a post which, as I understand, involves the duty of drawing or assisting to draw a code for India, I may perhaps be allowed to add that, in my judgment, the best course the Government of India could adopt for carrying into effect any scheme of general or partial codification, would be to send to England instructions with respect to the subject-matter to be embodied in the form of Statutes, accompanied by directions that the English draftsmen should be employed to work out those instructions under the direct control and supervision of the Government of India. Such a plan would command the services of the best draftsmen in England; and if personal communication were required to give a complete finish to the work, a draftsman might go out from England for a few months, and finally settle any important points under the immediate supervision of the Indian Government.

I consider such a plan to be quite practicable, as it does not appear to me that the work of codifying or consolidating the law requires the constant personal communication which is necessary as between a minister and his draftsman in the conduct of current legislation in England.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) HENRY THRING.

No. 53 (Legislative), dated 24th June, 1878.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch of Your Lordship's predecessor, Legislative No. 2, dated 31st January 1878, in which, referring to our request that the services of a Parliamentary draftsman might be procured for our Government, Lord Salisbury informs us that there will be great difficulty in obtaining the assistance of a really competent man. This, His Lordship says, is shown by a letter addressed to Sir Henry Maine by Sir Henry Thring, a copy of which Lord Salisbury encloses. Lord Salisbury then desires us to give full consideration to the plan sketched out by Sir Henry Thring and furnish our opinion, after due deliberation, whether, under a choice of difficulties, his scheme, or some modification of it, may not be adopted, as affording the best means of proceeding with Indian codification.

2. In reply, we beg to say that we have considered the proposal made by Sir Henry Thring with the respect due to every thing emanating from so able and distinguished a man. It amounts in effect to this: that we should employ draftsmen in London to frame our measures of codification under our direct control and supervision, and that in special cases a draftsman might come out to India for a few months and finally settle any important points arising out of his drafts. Two questions at once suggest themselves: can we exercise direct control and supervision over a gentleman working 5,000 miles away? And can the services of a draftsman of sufficient standing be secured for such temporary employment in India? As regards the first of these questions, we would observe that the substance of every complex Bill introduced into the Indian legislature, no matter how carefully framed it may be in the first instance, undergoes constant modification in Committee, partly owing to the action of the members, but chiefly owing to the communications received from and through the Local Governments. It has been found by experience that these modifications, to be made effectually, and without spoiling other parts of the same measure, must be made by the hand that originally drew the Bill, and that the expediency of making them often depends on technical considerations with which the draftsman is alone familiar. Either, then, he must be constantly present during the process of revision, or the Committee must engage in protracted correspondence which would certainly cause great loss of time and would probably lead to unsatisfactory results. With reference also to the form of a Bill, we fear that any one working in England would find it almost impossible to maintain that uniformity of structure, arrangement and wording, to which special importance has been attached in our legislation. We cannot, therefore, dispense with constant personal communication with our draftsman. As regards the second question, we cannot think it probable that any one of the lawyers whom it would be worth our while to employ would ever consent to leave his work in London and break up his professional connection for the sake of the remuneration that we could afford to give him for a few months' labour at Simla or Calcutta.

3. But these difficulties, serious as they are, are of but little importance as compared with another objection which appears to us to attach to Sir Henry Thring's proposal. It is this, that to draw even the simplest Act, the draftsman must have at his finger-ends the whole of the existing law relating to its subject-matter, and that there is not now, and probably never will be, a body of draftsmen in England familiar enough with Indian law to frame Bills which will provide for all matters which they should deal with, and steer clear of all rules which they should not repeal. In drawing a new law, the most essential part of the draftsman's art is to make it fit on to the law with which it comes into contact; and unless that law is thoroughly engrained into the draftsman's mind, or unless his work is constantly supervised by some one who has his mind so furnished, inconsistencies and mistakes provocative of litigation, wasteful of public time, costly to suitors, injurious to our intellectual prestige, are absolutely certain to occur.

4. We will now enumerate briefly the sources of the laws in force in India, all of which ought to be as well known to the Indian draftsman as the English reports and Statutes are to Sir Henry Thring himself. They fall under three heads: statutory law, case-law, and Native law and local usages.

A.—Statutory Law.

- I. The Statutes relating to India. Of these there are now 195, without counting those passed before the year 1726, when the Mayors' Courts were established in the Presidency-towns.
- II. The Acts of the Governor General in Council. Of these there are now about 388, filling (say) 4,000 pages.
- III. The Acts of the three Local Legislative Councils. Of these there are now about 180.
- IV. The unrepealed Bengal, Madras and Bombay Regulations. Of these there are still 113.
- V. The unrepealed Regulations made under 33 Vic., c. 3. Of these there are 31.

B.—Case-law.

- VI. The decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reported in Moore's Indian Appeal Cases, the Law Reports (Indian Appeals) and elsewhere.
- VII. The Reports of the late Supreme Court, the late Sadr Diwání Adálat, and the present High Court at Fort William.
- VIII. The Reports of the late Supreme Court and the present High Court at Madras.*
- IX. The Reports of the late Sadr Adálat and the present High Court at Bombay.
- X. The Reports of the late Sadr Adálat and the present High Court in the North-Western Provinces.

These reports fill 263 volumes, which are constantly growing in number.

C.—Native Law and Local Usages.

These may, to some extent, be gathered from text-books and translations; but our chief sources of information are the reports of Local Governments on the draft Bills and oral communication with intelligent Natives and other persons of Indian experience.

5. The total absence of anything like a complete index to the Indian Acts and Regulations or a decent digest of the decisions of the Indian Courts enhances the difficulty of getting up in a short time the Indian law on any given subject, and it is certain that even the most industrious draftsman could not gain in less than three years a sufficient familiarity with this mass of jurisprudence.

6. We should anticipate the greatest difficulty in inducing any English lawyer with an established, or even a promising, practice (and such alone we should care to employ) to devote himself to so long and so laborious a task for the chance of being retained to draw one or two of our measures of codification.

7. It need hardly be pointed out to persons in England who interest themselves in the codification of Indian law, that this country is not a *tabula rasa* on which we may inscribe fancy Codes or copy bodies of English rules. Whatever may be the case at home or on the Continent, in this country there is not now, and never has been, any opportunity or desire for such anti-historical codification as was proposed by Bentham. With the sole exceptions of Insurance and Maritime Lien, India has either developed, with more or less completeness, or adapted to local circumstances, rules on every branch of law that could fitly be codified; and the first principle of the policy of codification which the Government of India has resumed is that as little change as possible should be made in the substance of the existing law, whether enacted by the legislature, declared by judicial decisions, or established by ancient usage. To give effect to this principle, the draftsman must obviously know, not only what to say, but what to abstain from saying; and this knowledge, we are persuaded, can only be obtained by training and study in India.

8. Since, therefore, we have reluctantly been forced to the conclusion that neither Sir Henry Thring's scheme, nor any modification of it, could be adopted with a reasonable chance of success: since we retain our opinion that the codification of Indian law should be carried out in India rather than in England; and since, from the despatch under reply, it appears impracticable to obtain a

* There are also several volumes of printed judgments of the late Sadr Adálat at Madras; but they are now hardly ever cited, and may, for the present purpose, be neglected.

Parliamentary draftsman competent to aid us in the work of codification, we feel constrained to revert to the proposal suggested rather than made in paragraph 20 of our Legislative despatch No. 34, dated 10th May 1877, namely, that a Commission should be appointed to complete the codification of the Substantive Law of this country, and to consider such other matters in relation to the laws of India as may be referred to it by the Government; but that it should act in India under the instructions of the Governor General in Council, and report to the same authority.

9. The Commission might be composed of three: a distinguished English lawyer (preferably a Barrister Judge of one of our High Courts), a Civilian Judge of one of the same Courts, and the Law Member of our Council, who should of course be President of the Commission. This would secure not only adequate legal ability and learning, but also familiarity with the practice of the Indian Courts, large experience of the working of our present laws, intimate knowledge of the people, their feelings and usages, and lastly, the due influence of the Executive on the operations of the Commissioners.

10. The cost of such a Commission would not be serious. We have reason to believe that the services of one of the ablest and most experienced of our Barrister Judges could be obtained for Rs. 5,000 a month, and the pay of the Civilian member would of course not exceed that sum. Allowing, then, Rs. 2,000 a month for the salary of a Secretary, the annual cost of such a Commission as we propose would not exceed Rs. 1,44,000. The Commission should, we think, be temporary, not permanent; and as four of the Bills mentioned in our Legislative despatch No. 34, dated 10th May 1877, have already

* The Easements Bill.
The Alluvion Bill.
The Master and Servant Bill.
The Trusts Bill.

been drawn by our colleague Mr. Stokes;* as two others (the Transfer of Property Bill and the Negotiable Instruments Bill) have already been recast by Select Committees of our Legislative Council, the codification-bills yet remaining to be drawn might be prepared, and the various chapters of the body of law thus produced might be circulated to the Local Governments, revised and arranged, within the period of five years. The total cost of the Commission (assuming it to last for the full time named) would thus be Rs. 7,20,000—a sum which we think may be regarded as quite inconsiderable when compared with the benefits which the country would derive from the early completion of its Civil Code.

11. Should Your Lordship in Council approve of our present proposal, we shall be prepared to make specific recommendations as to the *personnel* of the Commission.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) LYTTON.

„ F. P. HAINES,

„ A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

„ A. CLARKE.

„ J. STRACHEY.

„ ~~W. H. STOKES~~ WITLEY STOKES.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

No. 46 (Legislative), dated 5th September, 1878.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, No. 53 of 1878 (Legislative), dated Simla, 24th June 1878. I have considered it in Council in connection with the correspondence which had already passed between my predecessor in office and the Government of India on the subject of the continuance and completion of a Civil Code for India, and of the machinery best suited for carrying on this important work.

2. Lord Salisbury, on March 4th, 1875, called the attention of Lord Northbrook's Government to section 28 of 16 & 17 Viet., c. 95, providing for the appointment of an Indian Law Commission, and observed that, as these provisions had not been repealed, they formed part of the statute law regulating

Indian government. The Governor General in Council, on July 5th of the same year, raised strong objections to the revival of any Law Commission in England, and Lord Salisbury in reply,* after

* Despatch, 20th January 1876, No. 1.

urging on Lord Northbrook's Government that the question of giving a Civil Code to India was no longer an open one, reserved his opinion as to the best machinery for carrying on Indian codification. Some attempts subsequently made, at the instance of your Excellency in Council, to obtain skilled assistance for your Legislative Department from this country have failed through the refusal of the draftsmen nominated for this service to go to India, and you now object, in the second, third and following paragraphs of your letter under reply, to a proposal of Sir Henry Thring that drafts of Indian laws should be prepared in his office in London, and sent to India. You suggest, however, in the eighth and following paragraphs, that a Law Commission of a new description should be appointed, and that it should act in India under the instructions of the Governor General in Council.

3. I am prepared to give my favourable consideration to any proposal for reviving the Indian Law Commission in a convenient form. I share the opinion which appears to have been entertained by my predecessor, that it is very doubtful whether Parliament intended that the preparation of an Indian Code should be exclusively confided to the Law Member of Council, however great his ability and energy, and the examination of draft laws of that description exclusively entrusted to your Council for making Laws and Regulations, however well that body may be constituted for purposes of current legislation.

4. Your Excellency's present proposals are contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of your letter, which are as follows:—

"The Commission might be composed of three, a distinguished English lawyer (preferably a Barrister Judge of one of our High Courts), a Civilian Judge of one of the same Courts, and the Law Member of our Council, who should of course be President of the Commission. This would secure not only adequate legal ability and learning, but also familiarity with the practice of the Indian Courts, large experience of the working of our present laws, intimate knowledge of the people, their feelings and usages, and lastly, the due influence of the Executive on the operations of the Commissioners.

"The cost of such a Commission would not be serious. We have reason to believe that the services of one of the ablest and most experienced of our Barrister Judges could be obtained for Rs. 5,000 a month, and the pay of the Civilian Member would, of course, not exceed that sum. Allowing, then, Rs. 2,000 a month for the salary of a Secretary, the annual cost of such a Commission as we propose would not exceed Rs. 1,44,000. The Commission should, we think, be temporary, not permanent, and as four of the Bills mentioned in our Legislative despatch, No. 34, dated 10th May 1877, have already been drawn by our colleague Mr.

* The Easements Bill.

The Alluvion Bill.

The Master and Servant Bill.

The Trusts Bill.

Stokes,* as two others (the Transfer of Property Bill and the Negotiable Instruments Bill) have already

been recast by Select Committees of our Legislative

Council, the Codification Bills yet remaining to be drawn might be prepared, and the various chapters of the body of law thus produced might be circulated to the Local Governments, revised and arranged, within the period of five years. The total cost of the Commission (assuming it to last for the full time named) would thus be Rs. 7,20,000, a sum which we think may be regarded as quite inconsiderable when compared with the benefits which the country would derive from the early completion of its Civil Code."

5. There are some precedents which raise a certain presumption in favour of a scheme of this nature. The Indian Legislative Council was formerly assisted in its deliberations by two of the Judges of the Supreme Courts, and the Code of Indictable Offences prepared in this country and introduced into the House of Commons by the Attorney General is to be referred to a Commission very closely corresponding to that which you propose. But the cost of the plan which you submit to me will be very considerable, and I am not altogether satisfied with some of its details. I entirely agree with you that the Judges selected as Commissioners should have "large experience of the working of the present laws;" but if they have had time to obtain this experience, and are withdrawn from their judicial duties for five years, they probably will have completed their service before their labours as Commissioners are finished, so that your proposal would seem to be one for employing retired Judges rather than gentlemen actively engaged in judicial duty.

6. I am again strongly opposed to any scheme for compressing the completion of the Civil Code within a period of five years, or any other definite time. Any such attempt will tend to produce haste and consequent imperfection in an undertaking which, before all things, requires deliberate care. The branches of law which remain to be codified are, on the whole, more complex than those which have been already declared in chapters of the Code, and the difficulties of harmonizing them with the feelings and usages of the people, of which, as you justly observe, knowledge is essential to the codifier, will be unusually great. I concur with my predecessor in deprecating any arrest of codification, but I am convinced that rapidity of execution is much less important than circumspection and thorough consideration.

7. For these reasons, and having regard to the novelty and probable cost of your proposal, I am of opinion that it should, in the first instance, be carried into effect experimentally. I am willing that you should take measures for securing the services of two Judges as Commissioners during six months of the year preceding the commencement of your Legislative sittings in Calcutta during the winter of 1879. They may be treated as on leave for that period, though upon full pay; and at the end of the six months the Commissioners should report to Your Excellency, and I request that you will furnish me with their report before taking any further steps. The cost of the Commission would thus practically be confined to the expense of temporarily supplying the places of the Judges in their Courts, and it would not I, presume, be necessary in all cases to provide substitutes for them.

8. I am not sure whether I am to infer from the 10th paragraph of your letter under reply that you desire to withdraw from the cognizance of the Commissioners, Bills intended to be chapters of the Code, which have already made some progress in the Legislative Council. I am, however, of opinion that this withdrawal would be inexpedient, and I think that all codifying Bills should be submitted to the Commissioners for report. I note Your Excellency's statement that all intended chapters of the Code will be circulated to the Local Governments, and I have observed with pleasure that this appears, from the papers sent to this Office, to be your usual practice.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CRANBROOK.

No. 90 (Legislative), dated 6th December, 1878.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 46 (Legislative), dated the 5th September last, on the subject of the continuance and completion of the Indian Civil Code, and to state that we accept your Lordship's proposal that the new Commissioners should, in the first instance, be appointed only for the six months preceding the commencement of our legislative sittings in Calcutta during the winter of 1879-80.

2. We have already ascertained that Mr. Justice Turner of the Allahabad High Court, and Mr. Justice West of the Bombay High Court will be willing to sit on the Commission, and we think ourselves fortunate in securing their services.

3. With reference to paragraph 8 of your Lordship's despatch, we beg to state that we had no intention of withdrawing from the cognizance of the Commissioners the Bills intended to be chapters of the Code, which have already been drafted. On the contrary, it is our desire that the attention of the Commissioners should, in the first instance, be directed to those Bills. The opinions of the local authorities on them are still coming in, and we believe that the consideration of those opinions and the final elaboration of the drafts with reference thereto will be sufficient to occupy the time of the Commissioners during the greater part of the six months' period fixed by your Lordship.

4. There is, however, another matter to which we desire that the Commissioners should apply themselves during this their first session, namely, the consideration of the subjects on which a codification of the law is most urgently needed; the order in which those subjects should be taken up, and

the extent, both as regards territory and classes of the population, which should be given to each chapter of the Code—the consideration, in short, of the general plan of operations.

5. We have already in our despatch No. 34 (Legislative), dated 10th May 1877, stated our views on this matter at some length; but we think it due to the learned persons who are now to be associated with our hon'ble colleague Mr. Stokes in the actual execution of the work, that they should be allowed an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion on the proposed scheme, and should not be absolutely bound down to every detail of a plan which, however carefully considered, was drawn up without any reference to them.

6. As we regard this matter of the selection of subjects for treatment, the order in which they are to be taken up, the general arrangement of the Code and the applicability of its various parts, as one of the first importance, and as we are accordingly anxious that the Commissioners should have all possible assistance in considering it, we would ask Your Lordship to invite two of our late law members, who have always displayed a warm interest in the progress of codification in India—we mean Sir H. Maine and Sir J. Stephen—to favour us with their opinion upon it. We trust that they will not refuse to aid us in this important work, and that their views may be communicated to us by your Lordship in time to be laid before the Commissioners when they meet next May.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
 „ WHITLEY STOKES.
 „ RIVERS THOMPSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
 FOR INDIA FOR SUPPLIES AND WORKS FOR THE CALCUTTA MINT.

No. 549, dated Fort William, the 5th February 1879.

Read the following correspondence relative to the execution of contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State for India for supplies and works for the Calcutta Mint :—

Letter from the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 1193, dated the 29th October 1878.

Do. to do., No. 4028, dated the 9th November 1878.

Do. from do., No. 1316, dated the 21st November 1878, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that contracts for the purchase and supply of stores and building materials and for the provision of labor, also indentures to bind apprentices at the Mint, for a definite term, may be executed by the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, for information, and to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. H. HOLLINGBERRY,
Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue and the Customs Revenue realised on trade across the Frontiers of Foreign States in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1875-79 and of the four preceding years.

| Presidencies and Provinces. | FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1874-75. | | 1875-76. | | 1876-77. | | 1877-78. | | 1878-79. | |
| | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>Sea Customs Revenue.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOMBAY { Gross ... | 75,15,263 | 15,49,029 | 78,35,721 | 16,16,881 | 80,52,552 | 15,41,645 | 81,37,963 | 18,05,369 | 18,32,313 | 17,31,143 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 73,04,860 | 15,89,260 | 80,04,120 | 15,16,589 | 80,88,033 | 16,88,549 | 16,11,692 | 16,51,939 |
| BOMBAY { Gross ... | 48,83,709 | 3,73,869 | 45,42,215 | 3,76,349 | 40,18,564 | 45,47,823 | 51,27,533 | 93,351 | 48,59,671 | 1,75,664 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 42,17,640 | 3,69,473 | 45,87,113 | 41,85,751 | 48,49,273 | 92,823 | 45,55,058 | 1,73,899 |
| SIND { Gross ... | 1,75,063 | 1,25,701 | 2,11,536 | 1,11,819 | 3,24,355 | 2,47,63 | 2,13,128 | 39,757 | 2,81,043 | 23,481 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 2,02,695 | 1,08,138 | 3,19,803 | 2,17,63 | 2,12,501 | 39,746 | 2,81,043 | 23,481 |
| MADRAS { Gross ... | 11,35,773 | 9,53,804 | 14,82,713 | 7,70,132 | 22,52,845 | 14,27,507 | 12,73,876 | 1,66,065 | 14,40,541 | 12,31,867 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 14,63,829 | 7,62,925 | 22,29,745 | 14,04,016 | 12,05,126 | 1,55,157 | 13,70,583 | 12,06,420 |
| R. BURMA { Gross ... | 8,06,816 | 12,52,264 | 7,40,000 | 20,81,947 | 28,21,917 | 7,94,201 | 23,48,122 | 12,31,245 | 21,07,247 | 11,31,946 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 7,33,105 | 20,06,895 | 27,49,000 | 7,84,791 | 23,15,120 | 12,00,811 | 21,32,900 | 11,28,180 |
| TOTAL { Gross ... | 1,40,37,404 | 12,54,727 | 1,43,12,185 | 19,57,128 | 1,92,69,313 | 1,34,74,651 | 1,71,55,344 | 1,90,03,812 | 1,40,65,000 | 39,09,740 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 1,39,22,000 | 18,36,691 | 1,87,58,781 | 1,31,39,253 | 1,67,63,554 | 1,84,82,638 | 1,37,13,512 | 37,92,869 |
| <i>Land Customs Revenue.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOMBAY { Gross ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,554 | 16,051 | 25,605 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,533 | 16,051 | 25,684 |
| MADRAS { Gross ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53,689 | 45,002 | 98,781 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53,686 | 45,002 | 98,778 |
| TOTAL { Gross ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63,243 | 61,143 | 1,24,386 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63,219 | 61,143 | 1,24,362 |
| GRAND TOTAL { Gross ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,41,28,243 | 39,70,883 | 1,80,99,126 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,37,76,731 | 38,54,012 | 1,76,30,743 |

No information available.

N. B.—1. The net collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 and 1878-79 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to December only.

3. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Portuguese and Hubsán territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
Calcutta, 11th February 1879.

A. O. HUMPHREY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 94 AND 95 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8th FEBRUARY 1879.

| QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLARS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|
| Districts. | Wheat | | | Barley. | | | Rice. | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i> | | | Bulrush Millet: (Chumboo, Bajra). <i>Pennisetaria Spicata.</i> | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Chenda, Coriloo, Mithwa, Nuglee, &c.) <i>Pennisetum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coruana, &c.</i> | | | Gram. | | | Fir-wood. | | | Salt. | | | REMARKS. | |
| | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Past fortnight. | | Present fortnight. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 6 5 | 7 9 | 6 5 | 7 1 | 4 2 | 7 9 | 7 6 | 6 12 | 2 11 | 7 9 | 6 12 | 5 11 | 7 9 | 3 3 | 2 13 | 5 9 | 3 6 | ... | 7 | 5 130 | 0 130 | 0 140 | 0 8 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 7 | | | |
| Bolarum | 7 3 | 7 2 | 9 2 | 7 3 | 4 7 | 9 2 | 8 3 | 5 8 | 5 12 | 0 9 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 8 | 7 0 | 9 3 | 112 | 8 112 | 8 9 | 0 9 | 0 10 | 7 | | | | |
| Chindarghat | 6 2 | 6 2 | 6 5 | 5 7 | 5 2 | 4 9 | 5 5 | 5 10 | 5 11 | 2 8 | 5 13 | 6 13 | 5 10 | 7 | ... | ... | 6 5 | 7 0 | 7 | 5 130 | 0 130 | 0 130 | 0 8 | 5 8 | 5 9 | 0 | | | |

A. C. HUME,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 1st QUARTER OF 1879.

Circular No. 4 R., dated Fort William, 6th February 1879.

READ AGAIN—

Public Works Department Circular No. 4 R of 5th March 1878.
" " " " 27 R of 16th September 1878.

READ ALSO—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on railways open for traffic in India during the 1st quarter of 1878.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the instructions issued in Circular No. 4 R, just read, the system of quarterly accident returns came into force from 1st January 1878. The forms adopted were those prescribed by the Board of Trade for the railways in the United Kingdom, with scarcely any variation. The object of this change was to bring under review the accidents which occur on Indian Railways at shorter intervals, and more promptly than had been found possible with the system of annual returns. The period contained in the present return being only 3 months, no useful comparison can be made with previous returns.

Part I.—Accidents to Trains, Rolling-Stock, Permanent-way, &c.

During the quarter ending 31st March 1878, the total casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling-stock, &c., were 3 servants killed and 4 injured.

There were 3 collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains; 16 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines or vehicles standing foul of the line, causing injury to 2 railway servants; 15 collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, causing the death of 1 servant and injury to another; 1 collision between light engines; 12 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails; 130 cases of goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails, causing the death of 1 servant and injury to another; 24 cases of trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points, by which 1 servant was killed; 3 cases of trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed; 150 cases of trains running over cattle; 15 cases of running over obstructions; 9 cases of trains running through level crossing gates; and 4 cases of bursting of boilers or tubes of engines. There were also reported 24 cases of failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines; 1 case of failure of wheels; 37 failures of axles; 12 failures of couplings; 1 case of a piece of rock falling upon an engine in a tunnel; 5 cases of broken rails; 1 case of slip in embankment; 151 cases of fire in trains; 3 cases of fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts, and 116 other miscellaneous accidents.

Of the 116 miscellaneous accidents, 93 are reported by the East Indian Railway alone. These consist chiefly of cases of points being damaged, and it seems doubtful whether uniformity of practice is observed on all railways in returning this class of accidents.

Of the 37 axles which failed, 33 were wagon axles, the remaining four were 3 tender axles, and 1 trailing axle of an engine. The last four are reported in the return of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

Part II.—Accidents to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c. Persons passing over level crossings, trespassers, and others.

There were 5 passengers killed and 9 injured, of whom 1 was killed and 1 injured by falling between carriages and platforms; 1 killed and 1 injured by falling when getting into or out of trains; 1 injured whilst crossing the line at a station; 2 killed and 5 injured by falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains; and 1 killed and 1 injured through other causes. Of other persons included in Part II of the return, 3 were killed and 2 injured whilst passing over railways at level crossings; 22 killed and 11 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 were suicides; 1 injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 8 killed and 6 injured from miscellaneous causes.

Part III.—Accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected with the transit of passengers and goods.

Out of a total of 34 killed and injured, 2 were killed and 15 injured during shunting operations; 3 killed and 11 injured by falling off engines, &c.; 1 injured by coming in contact with over bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains; 7 killed and 4 injured whilst getting in or out of trains, engines, &c.; 2 killed and 4 injured whilst loading, unloading or shunting; 2 injured whilst breaking, spragging or choking wheels; 2 killed whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings; 1 injured whilst walking along the lines on the way home or to work; 8 killed and 5 injured whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line; 1 injured whilst passing between vehicles; 1 killed and 6 injured whilst attending to the machinery of engines; 2 killed whilst attending to gates at level crossings; 2 killed and 2 injured by falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms; 2 injured by the falling of weights, &c.; 3 killed and 3 injured whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons; and 2 killed and 8 injured from miscellaneous causes.

The following table shows the general total of persons killed and injured in connection with the working of trains on all railways during the period under review:—

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| PASSENGERS— | | |
| From causes beyond their own control .. | | 2 |
| From their own misconduct or want of caution .. | 5 | 7 |
| SERVANTS — | | |
| From causes beyond their own control .. | 2 | 15 |
| From their own misconduct or want of caution .. | 35 | 54 |
| Persons passing at level crossings .. | 3 | 2 |
| Trespassers (including suicides) .. | 31 | 12 |
| Other persons .. | 8 | 6 |
| | 84 | 98 |

In addition to the above, 17 persons, mostly railway servants, were killed and 18 injured in yards, workshops, &c. There have also been reported 105 deaths of passengers in carriages and at stations, due to a large extent to their undertaking journeys when in bad health.

Owing to the late submission of the returns of some of the railways and the incomplete manner in which they were submitted, the compilation of the general returns for this quarter has been considerably delayed.

RESOLUTION.—Attention should be drawn to the large number of miscellaneous accidents on the East Indian Railway and enquiry made whether similar accidents are reported on other Railways. The discretionary powers relegated to Consulting Engineers in para. 2 of Circular No. 27 R, dated the 16th September 1878, should be exercised in the exclusion from the returns submitted to Government of such accidents as damage to points resulting in no further mischief. All Local Governments and Officers concerned should be requested to adopt such measures as will ensure the careful preparation and punctual submission of these returns to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Govern-

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
Directors of State Railways.

ments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, together with copies of the returns compiled.

Ordered, also, that these papers be forwarded to the Department, Govern-

Home Department.
Government of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioners, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.
Agents to the Governor General, Rajputana and Central India.

ment, Administrations and Officers marginally noted, for information, and that copies be for-

warded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that this Resolution, with Tables 1 to 4 of the returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, COLONEL, R.E.,
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED, during the First Quarter of 1878, as KILLED and INJURED on the RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the Two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

| Mean Mileage open. | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | | RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. | | | OTHER PERSONS. | | | | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------|---------|--|---------|----------|--|----------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | From their own Misconduct or want of caution. | | Total. | From Causes beyond their own control. | | Total. | Whilst passing over Railways at Level Crossings. | | Trespassers and Suicides. | Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. | | Total. | | | | | | | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Killed. | Injured. | | | | | | |
| 1,503½ | East Indian | 1 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 29 | 43 |
| 159 | Eastern Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 647½ | Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 553½ | { Punjab Section Sind Section | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 109½ | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 858 | Madras | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 607 | South Indian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,268½ | Great Indian Peninsula | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 444 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28 | Calcutta and South-Eastern | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27½ | Nalhati. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 164½ | Northern Bengal | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 81 | Tirhoot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 103½ | Punjab Northern | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Muttra-Hathras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 396½ | Rajputana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 354 | Sindia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 123 | Holkar & Neemuch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Gakwar of Baroda's | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Khangson | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Anraoti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Wardha Valley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 250½ | Dhond-Manmad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 121 | Nizam's | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 163 | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6,452½ | TOTAL | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 37 | 54 | 69 | 3 | 2 | 31 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 42 | 20 | 84 | 98 | |

(a) Opened on 10th January 1878.

(b) Opened on 15th March 1878.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the First Quarter of 1878, as KILLED or INJURED on the RAILWAYS open for the Nature and Causes of the Acc

| RAILWAY. | | PASSENGERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|--|----------|---|----------|--|----------|----------------------------------|----------|--|----------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|--|----------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|---|----------|---|----------|--|---|---|--|
| | | From Accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4, or Part I. | | FROM PART II. | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL PASSENGERS. | | From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4 or Part I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1. From falling between carriages and platforms. | | 2. Falling on to the platform, platform, &c., when getting into or out of trains. | | 3. Whilst crossing the line at Stations. | | 4. By closing of carriage doors. | | 5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. | | 6. Other accidents. | | | | | | Total from Part II. | | 1. During shunting operations. | | 2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c. | | 3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains. | | 4. Coming in contact whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines. | | 5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | | | |
| GUARANTEED. | East Indian | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 7 | ... | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Eastern Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | | | |
| | S. P. & D. | Punjab Section | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | | Sind Section | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | | | |
| | South Indian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Great Indian Peninsula | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | | | | |
| | Bombay, Baroda and Central India. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Calcutta and South Eastern | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Nalhati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Northern Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Tirhoot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Punjab Northern | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Muttra-Hathras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Rajputana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| STATE. | Sindia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Holkar and Neemuch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| | Gackwar of Baroda's | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Khannagaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Amraoti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Wardha Valley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Dhond-Munnad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Nizam's | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| TOTAL | | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 4 | | |

No. 2.

in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS ; and classifying, as far as practical
occasioning the Death or Injury.

| PART III. | | | | | |
|--|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------------------|
| | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Total from Part III. |
| 7. Whilst breaking, dragging or coupling wheels. | | | | | |
| 8. Whilst working at Cranes or Capstans. | | | | | |
| 9. Whilst working on the permanent way or in sidings. | | | | | |
| 10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work. | | | | | |
| 11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line. | | | | | |
| 12. Whilst passing between vehicles. | | | | | |
| 13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. | | | | | |
| 14. Whilst attending to gates at level crossings. | | | | | |
| 15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms. | | | | | |
| 16. Falling off ladders and scaffolds, platforms, &c. | | | | | |
| 17. By falling of jumps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c. | | | | | |
| 18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling waggons. | | | | | |
| 19. Miscellaneous. | | | | | |
| Total from Part III. | | | | | |
| TOTAL SERVANTS. | | | | | |
| Whilst passing over the line at level crossings. | | | | | |
| Trespassers. | | | | | |
| Suicides. | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | | |
| TOTAL OTHERS. | | | | | |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES. | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1878, as having occurred on the Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE 4)

| | EAST INDIA. | | | EASTERN BENGAL. | | | UPPER AND LOWER BENGAL. | | | SINDH, PUNJAB AND DELHI—PUNJAB SECTION. | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------|-----|----------------------------------|----------|-----|----------------------------------|----------|-----|---|----------|-----|
| | Number of Passengers and others. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | |
| | Killed. | Injured. | No. | Killed. | Injured. | No. | Killed. | Injured. | No. | Killed. | Injured. | No. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing end of the line | 7 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Ditto light engines | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 17 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. Do. running over cattle on the line | 18 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. Do. running over obstructions on the line | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. Do. running through gates at level-crossings | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16. Ditto of axles | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20. Broken rails | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23. Fire in trains | 11 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25. Other accidents | 93 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 248 | 3 | 23 | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Number of passenger-miles | 154,089,254 | .. | .. | 21,488,925 | .. | .. | 32,704,518 | .. | .. | 37,018,950 | .. | .. |
| Number of servants employed | 21,401 | .. | .. | 4,838 | .. | .. | 4,088 | .. | .. | 10,350 | .. | .. |

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE 4.)

| | SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI, SIND SECTION. | | | | MADRAS. | | | | SOUTH LANCY. | | | | GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. | | | |
|---|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. and others. | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. and others. | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. and others. | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. and others. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. | Killed. | Injured. | Total all Classes. | No. | Killed. | Injured. | Total all Classes. | No. | Killed. | Injured. | Total all Classes. | No. | Killed. | Injured. | Total all Classes. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Ditto passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Ditto light engines ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through point ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Do. running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Do. running over cattle on the line ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Do. running over obstructions on the line ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Do. running through gates at level crossings ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. The failure of tyres ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts or culverts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 99 | ... | ... | ... | 86 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Number of passenger-miles ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Number of servants employed ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Train mileage of all descriptions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 2,217,215 | | 35,361,219 | | 40,223,620 | | 76,123,062 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2,731 | | 13,207* | | 6,004 | | 19,992 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 70,576 | | 594,322 | | 386,999 | | 2,068,997 | | | | | | | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1878, &c.,—continued.

[illegible]

FROM PART I. (SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the Railways open for Traffic in INDIA, during
Number of Railways

| RAILWAYS. | | | | 1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains. | 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or animal trains, &c. &c. | 3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains. | 4. Collisions between light engines. | 5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rail. | 6. The engines or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails. | 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points. | 8. Trains running into each other or sidings at too high a speed. | 9. Trains running over cattle on the line. | 10. Trains running over obstructions on the line. | 11. Trains running through gates at level crossings. | 12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines. | 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines. | 14. The failure of tyres. | 15. The failure of wheels. | 16. The failure of axles. | 17. The failure of brake apparatus. | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|----|
| * GUARANTEED. | East Indian | ... | ... | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 77 | 17 | 2 | 18 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | | |
| | Eastern Bengal | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| | Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| | S. P. and D. | Punjab Section | | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 2 | 6 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | |
| | | Sind Section | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 10 | ... | ... | 16 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | | |
| | South Indian | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 26 | 1 | ... | 33 | 4 | 4 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| | Great Indian Peninsula | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | | | | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| STATE. | Calcutta and South-Eastern | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Nallhati | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Northern Bengal | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Tirhoot | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Punjab Northern | | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | |
| | Muttra-Mathura | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Rajputana | | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | |
| | Sindia | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Holkar and Neemuch | | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | |
| | Gackwar of Baroda's | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Khimgaon | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Amroli | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Wardha Valley | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Dhond-Maumad | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Nizam's | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | |
| Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | | | | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | |
| TOTAL | | | | ... | 3 | 16 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 130 | 24 | 3 | 150 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 24 | ... | 1 | 37 | ... | 12 |

arter of 1878, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, the Number of Passengers and Others, and t
LLED or INJURED thereby.

| | | | | Total all Classes. | NUMBER OF PASSEN- GERS AND OTHERS. | | NUMBER OF SERVANTS. | | TOTAL ALL CLASSES. | | Mean miles of Railway open. | Number of Passengers carried. | Train ton- nage of all descriptions. | Passenger tonnage. | PER MILE OPEN. | | | TOTAL PASSENGERS. | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|--|----------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | | | | Number of Passengers carried. | Train tonnage of all descriptions. | Passenger tonnage. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments. | 23. Fire in trains. | 24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts. | 25. Other accidents. | Total all Classes. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | | | | | | | PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. | PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. | |
| ... | ... | 11 | 2 | 93 | 218 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1,503 | 1,934,853 | ... | 154,089,254 | 1,287 | ... | 102,501 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 159 | 559,771 | 161,623 | 21,488,925 | 3,521 | 1,016 | 135,150 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 517 | 562,396 | 353,024 | 32,701,518 | 1,027 | 644 | 59,707 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 553 | 695,031 | 681,207 | 37,018,950 | 1,255 | 1,230 | 66,555 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 33,230 | 70,576 | 2,217,215 | 303 | 643 | 20,202 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 858 | 663,591 | 594,322 | 35,361,219 | 773 | 693 | 41,211 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 18 | ... | 2 | 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 607 | 1,176,023 | 386,999 | 10,223,690 | 1,937 | 637 | 66,266 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 1 | 55 | 1 | ... | 86 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,268 | 1,135,182 | 2,068,907 | 76,123,062 | 895 | 1,631 | 60,010 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 414 | 1,160,772 | 336,915 | 31,827,537 | 2,611 | 759 | 78,440 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 145,835 | 10,596 | 1,397,886 | 5,208 | 378 | 49,021 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 36,435 | 12,576 | 708,527 | 1,337 | 461 | 26,001 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 161 | 59,782 | 56,091 | 3,125,070 | 363 | 341 | 18,997 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 | 121,861 | 32,335 | 4,115,352 | 1,501 | 399 | 51,177 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 103 | 195,079 | 66,797 | 7,343,457 | 1,885 | 645 | 70,951 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 53,418 | 10,804 | 995,105 | 1,512 | 373 | 34,314 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 396 | 296,245 | 251,085 | 16,173,960 | 718 | 634 | 40,818 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 504 | 27,998 | 7,326 | 592,921 | 791 | 208 | 25,331 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 | 165,830 | 76,433 | 5,663,556 | 1,318 | 621 | 46,015 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 18,116 | 6,106 | 269,873 | 921 | 305 | 13,491 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 13,304 | 3,136 | 108,222 | 1,663 | 392 | 13,528 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 21,556 | 1,540 | 147,713 | 4,093 | 323 | 24,619 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 14,911 | 14,175 | 371,611 | 332 | 315 | 8,258 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 3,615 | 2,188 | 146,153 | 72 | 43 | 2,894 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 62,771 | 79,275 | 3,774,026 | 519 | 655 | 31,198 | ... | ... | |
| ... | 4 | ... | 7 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163 | 227,930 | 94,837 | 49,903,531 | 1,398 | 582 | 306,157 | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 151 | 3 | 116 | 733 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7,452 | 9,388,877 | ... | 529,222,236 | 1,260 | ... | 71,015 | ... | ... | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th FEBRUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are reported to be tolerably fair, except in Tinnevely and Tanjore and parts of Bellary. No change has taken place in the Bombay Presidency, where the weather continues cold; damage from rats still occurs in the Southern Mahratta country and parts of the Deccan. In Mysore the crops are in good condition; prices have risen slightly here and there. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces; the spring crops are good towards the east and fair elsewhere, except in Damoh, Chhindwára, Betul, Hoshungabad and Saugor. In Berar the prospects of the *rabi* are satisfactory and reaping has commenced. No improvement has occurred in Central India and Rajputana, and prices are rising. In Bengal rain is reported to have fallen in the northern portion of the province and in Behar and parts of the Dacca division, and the standing crops have no doubt benefited by it; the want of rain is, however, still felt in many other places; the *aman* harvest has been completed, and reaping of some of the winter crops has commenced; prices are everywhere high, and owing to large exportations of rice, they are rising in some districts. Slight rain has fallen in Assam and prospects are favourable. In the report from British Burma there is nothing special to note in regard to the crops; slight cholera and some cattle disease continue in places, and a severe outbreak of fever has occurred at Hmawbee in the Rangoon district. Light showers of rain fell in one district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in two districts of the Punjab. The general report from the North-West is, that there is no change, and that rain is much needed, whilst in the Punjab the almost total failure of the winter rains has rendered harvest prospects uncertain, except in the case of canal-irrigated lands. Although broadly speaking this is the state of the Province, it is satisfactory to note that in Multan and Dera Ismail Khan, districts where any real pressure would be felt at once, the state of the crops is still favourably reported.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Madras— | | |
| Kistna (Feb. 8th) | Nil | Rice 10.49, <i>cholum</i> 15.71, <i>raggi</i> 17.8, <i>cumboo</i> 14.95; fever general; cholera and small-pox slightly exist in some taluks; 1 foot water over anicut; <i>raggi</i> transplanted; under wells standing crops generally good; <i>varigi</i> , castor, tobacco and green gram being reaped. |
| Kurnool (" ") | ... | Rice 10.48, <i>cholum</i> 16.0, <i>raggi</i> 23.10, <i>cumboo</i> 17.69; fever prevalent; season favourable; white <i>cholum</i> being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat and gram in good condition; fodder and water ample. |
| Tanjore (" ") | Nil | Rice 9.21, <i>cholum</i> 12.59, <i>raggi</i> 16.07, <i>cumboo</i> 15.27; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, especially the latter; in parts they suffer much, and in others they have withered; harvest of <i>samba</i> , <i>kodaiikuluttun</i> , <i>kuligudichan</i> , <i>dhol</i> , <i>ulundu</i> , &c., outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Madura (" ") | ... | Rice 9.59, <i>cholum</i> 14.98, <i>raggi</i> 16.9, <i>cumboo</i> 17.75. |
| Malabar (" ") | Nil | Rice 10.16, <i>raggi</i> 17.76; Prices of rice risen in Palghant, fallen in Calicut and Walluvanad, stationary elsewhere; cholera slight in Kurumbannad, Ponani and Cochin; small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle disease in Ernad unabated. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects tolerably fair, except in Tinnevely, Tanjore, and parts of Bellary. |
| Bombay—(Feb. 12th) | | |
| Sind— | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | River at Kotri on 9th, 27 feet, on same date last year 9 feet; locusts in 3 talukas; slight damage to <i>rabi</i> in Sakro. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Locusts in 4 talukas, slight damage; cattle disease in 4 talukas; small-pox in Nausahro; weather cold; crops fine but want rain. |
| Upper Sind Frontier... | ... | Weather occasionally cloudy and cold; high winds prevail; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair; disease among cattle in Kashmir taluka. |
| Guzerat— | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | No change. |
| Panch Mahals ... | ... | Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. |
| Kaira ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops and public health good |
| Surat ... | ... | } No change. |
| Broach ... | ... | |
| Khandesh and Nasik— | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | } No change. |
| Nasik ... | ... | |
| Colaba (Feb. 10th) | ... | Weather cold; fever and locusts in 2 talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops good in 3 talukas. |
| Ratnagiri (" 4th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; 9 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| Bombay—continued. | | |
| <i>Deccan—</i> | | |
| Poona | ... | } No change |
| Ahmednagar | ... | |
| Sholapur | ... | Serious damage to standing crops by rats in all talukas. Some crop abandoned; prospects not satisfactory. |
| Satara | ... | Rabi crops and public health good; reaping of <i>luc</i> , wheat and grain commenced. |
| <i>Southern Mahratta</i> | | |
| <i>Country—</i> | | |
| Kaladgi | ... | Rabi crops ripening; injured by rats throughout district. |
| Belgaum | ... | No change. |
| Dhulewar | ... | No change in state of crops and public health. |
| Kanara | ... | Second crops healthy; fever continues; cattle disease in Coompta; weather fair. |
| <i>Katlgwar and Gackwar's Territory—</i> | | |
| Rajkot | ... | Weather cold; public health good. |
| Wadhwan | ... | Weather cold; crops <i>maas</i> below; prices high. |
| Baroda | ... | Public health good; prices of food grains very high. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather continues cold; crops in some Deccan and all Southern Mahratta districts injured to some extent by rats. |
| Bongal—(Feb. 11th) | | |
| Chittagong | N7 | Weather seasonable; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good; small-pox is reported from Cox's Bazar. |
| Noakhally | N7 | Mornings foggy and cloudy during the last few days; the direction of the wind has been unusual and changeable; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair; scattered cases of sickness are reported—cholera and small-pox. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | N7 | Weather seasonably cold; the gathering of the mustard crop still continues; tobacco plants are doing well; general health is good. |
| Hill Tipperah | N7 | Weather rather a little too hot for the season; the prospects of chillies are good; mustard and sugarcane are being cut; winter crops are not grown to any large extent. |
| Backergunge | N7 | Weather seasonable; the crops on the ground are doing well; the price of rice in Perozepore is still said to be rising on account of large exportations; general health is good. |
| Furreedpore | N7 | Weather getting warmer; occasionally foggy in the mornings; the winter crop will be a fair one, but would have been better had there been more rain. |
| Dacca | 0.60 | Weather getting sensibly warmer; heavy fogs during the week; the state and prospects of the crops are good; the fogs have been almost as good as rain, and all crops look well. |
| Mymensingh | N7 | Weather fine; a little warmer than last week; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable, but a little rain is wanted for the <i>chena</i> and <i>kaon</i> crops. |
| Tipperah | 0.13 | Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are being gathered; the outturn is fully up in the average; exportation is keeping up the price of rice; a few cases of sporadic cholera are reported from the Brahmanbaria sub-division. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | N7 | Weather warmer; foggy mornings; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, but prices of grains continue very high; public health in general is good; small-pox is reported from Barackpore. |
| Jessore | N7 | Weather fine and gets warm during the day; rain is still wanted in parts of the district; the prospects of the winter crops in parts of the district are not so good from want of rain; the <i>chena</i> and linseed crops are well reported of; public health is good. |
| Nuddea | N7 | Weather warm; the winter crops are fair, but rain is wanted for the wheat; cholera is still prevalent in various parts of the district. |
| Moorshedabad | N7 | A great change in the weather since last week; it has become perpetually warm; the crops are in fair condition; the price of <i>chena</i> has fallen in the market; small-pox is reported from Barackpore. |
| Pubna | N7 | Weather warmer than a few days since; prospects are good; the only spring crops (rice) are in fair condition; prospects for good. |
| Rajshahye | N7 | The winter crops are in fair condition; but want a little rain; <i>luc</i> is being prepared for the market; public health is good. |
| Bogra | N7 | Weather fine and gets warm during the day; prospects are favourable, though rain will soon be wanted for the winter crops. |
| Dinagpore | 0.17 | Weather fine; the winter crops are in fair condition; the cold-weather crops are good; rice continues to be in fair condition; the <i>luc</i> is in fair condition. |
| Rungpore | 0.16 | Weather seasonable; all crops prosper well; public health is good; cholera is abating. |
| Cooch Behar | N7 | Weather fair; somewhat warmer; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; nothing to add to last report; public health continues good. |
| Jalpaiguri | 0.39 | Weather fine; sensibly warmer and clouds gather frequently; strong east wind have been prevalent; the cultivation for <i>chena</i> is progressing; wheat and barley are being harvested; mustard and tobacco are doing well; for the former crop in the Duars portion of the district rain is wanted. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Darjeeling ... | 0.15 | Weather very cold; atmosphere cloudy; there is no important crop on the ground; land is being cultivated for other crops. |
| Midnapore .. | <i>Nil</i> | Weather much better than usual for the time of year, the thermometer registering 80° to 90°; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the malarious fever is abating. |
| Howrah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; but somewhat warmer than it ought to be; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Hooghly ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the prospects of the winter crops are good; some of them are being cut; a few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported in the sub-division of Serampore. |
| Burdwan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the prospects of the standing crops are good. |
| Bankura ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warmer daily; the prospects of the crops are fair; a little rain is wanted; fever is disappearing; some cases of small-pox are reported. |
| Bacchhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | The weather has become much warmer; nothing to report about the crops. |
| Southal Pergunnahs .. | A few drops of rain. | Weather dry, hot, and hazy till the morning of the 9th; the <i>rabi</i> crops want rain. |
| Blajalpur ... | 0.92 | Weather getting warm; mustard is being gathered; other <i>rabi</i> crops are thriving well, but would improve by rain; prices are high for the season; general health is good; a few cases of small-pox are reported from the interior. |
| Monghyr ... | 0.69 | Weather growing warmer; dry west winds prevail; the crops are in excellent condition. |
| Purneah ... | 0.43 | Weather fine; the <i>rabi</i> crops are good, but rain is wanted. |
| Maldah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; the reaping of the paddy crop is nearly over; the wheat, barley and <i>rabi</i> plant are thriving well; the public health is improving with the blowing of the western breeze. |
| Darbhanga ... | 0.86 | Weather seasonable; rain is much wanted throughout the district; prices are stationary; health of the people is generally good. |
| Mozufferpore .. | 0.60 | Weather mild, with west wind; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops on good lands are fair, but the crops are very thin and poor elsewhere. |
| Sarun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather less cold than last week; west wind (favourable to the <i>rabi</i> crops) is prevailing; the continued drought is doing much harm to the cold-weather crops; <i>rabar</i> , <i>maser</i> and peas have suffered considerable injury from the effect of the frost; poppy is in flower; prices are stationary; public health is good. |
| Champuram .. | 0.29 | High east and west winds; weather warmer; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; the <i>rabi</i> crops are urgently in need of rain. |
| Patna ... | 0.97 | Weather seasonable; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good. |
| Sysa ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was 86.4; the prospects of <i>rabi</i> continue the same, but a good fall of rain is wanted; a good many cases of small-pox have been reported; the health of the plough-cattle is good. |
| Shahabad ... | 0.60 | Weather cool in the morning; getting warm daily; the <i>rabi</i> crops are suffering for want of rain; small-pox is prevalent in the Sasse-ram sub-division. |
| Hazáribagh .. | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine and in the day time warm; the nights are still cool; the state of the <i>rabi</i> crops is generally fair, though in parts of the district damage has been done by frost. |
| Lohardugga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather becoming warm during the day with occasional high winds; the <i>rabar</i> crop has partially suffered from frosts, but other <i>rabi</i> crops promise well; fever is still very prevalent in the Palamow sub-division. |
| Manbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very warm and most unseasonable; the crops continue good, but the large exportation is sending the price of rice up; 16 or 17 seers per rupee is the current price of common rice; general health continues good. |
| Singhbhoom .. | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm for the time of the year; no change to report; rain is much required generally, and particularly for the mango which is now coming into blossom. |
| Balasore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather rapidly getting warmer; very dry; the cold-weather crops are being got in. |
| Cuttack ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine and warm, with cold nights; the reaping of the <i>sarad</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops is going on; the spring crops are coming up; cholera is decreasing. |
| Pooree ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable, sultry at Khorla; the harvesting of the <i>sarad</i> rice continues; the <i>dalia</i> rice is progressing fairly; common rice sells at 15½ to 21 seers for the rupee; public health is good. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in Northern Bengal, in Bihar, and in parts of the Dacca Division; whenever it has fallen it must have done good to the standing cold-weather crops, particularly in the Patna Division, where they have long suffered from drought; rain is still wanted in many other places; the <i>aman</i> harvest is now entirely over, and some of the cold-weather crops are being gathered; prices continue high in all districts, and in some they are rising owing to large exportations of rice. | | |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|--|---|
| N. W. P. and Oudh— | | |
| (Feb. 12th) | | |
| Benares (Feb. 11th) | ... | No change. |
| Allahabad (" ") | Slight drizzling showers on 9th at Sadr. | Reports from tahsils not received; heavy clouds gathered on 8th and 9th, but have again cleared away, apparently without any downfall worth mention. |
| Jhānsi (" 12th) | ... | Prospects on the whole fair. |
| Agra (" 11th) | N7 | Want of rain felt. |
| Bareilly (" 12th) | ... | No change. |
| Kanmaun (" 8th) | N7 | Clouds have come and gone; the crops are suffering from the drought. |
| Sitapur (" 12th) | N7 | No change in weather. |
| Partabgarh (" 10th) | ... | Agricultural prospects fair; if things do not get worse, about 12 annas crop may be expected. |
| Meerut (" 12th) | N7 | Prospects unchanged; no further rise in prices. |
| Lucknow (" ") | ... | Owing to failure of rain, <i>rabi</i> prospects indifferent. |
| Fyzabad (" ") | ... | No change in weather. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —No change; rain wanted. | | |
| Punjab—(Feb. 11th) | | |
| Delhi | N7 | Health fair; rain much wanted; prices of food grains still rising. |
| Hissar | N7 | Weather temperate; <i>barani</i> crops withering for want of rain; and prices of food grains rising in consequence; health good. |
| Umballa | N7 | Crops still fair but rain wanted; health good. |
| Jullundur | N7 | <i>Rabi</i> crops suffering; prices of food grains high but steady; health better. |
| Anritsar | N7 | Health improving; rain much needed; prices of food grains remain steady. |
| Lahore | N7 | Health of district fair; rain much wanted. |
| Rāwalpindi | Rain on 10th. | More rain wanted; fever and small-pox still about; cattle disease still prevails. |
| Mooltan | N7 | State of crops good; but rain wanted; health good; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan | N7 | State of crops fair; but rain wanted; health improving. |
| Peshāwar | N7 | Harvest prospects bad; prices of food grains have risen considerably. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest prospects unfavourable owing to the almost total failure of the winter rains. | | |
| Central Provinces— | | |
| (Feb. 12th) | | |
| Nimār (Feb. 12th) | ... | Days warm; nights cold; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good. |
| Hoshangabad | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects unchanged; health good. |
| Betul | ... | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> continue unchanged; prices stationary. |
| Wardha | ... | <i>Rabi</i> fair; slight small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Nāgpur (Feb. 12th) | ... | Bright; warm during day; threshing of <i>jowar</i> and <i>tur</i> continue; <i>rabi</i> on higher ground being harvested; health good; prices stationary. |
| Chanda (" 9th) | ... | Clear; cold; no change in <i>rabi</i> prospects; health good; cattle disease continues; prices stationary. |
| Chhindwāra (" 8th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects poor; health good; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects and health good. |
| Bhandāra (Feb. 11th) | ... | Clear; <i>rabi</i> crops, except pulses, continue favourable; health good; prices continue high. |
| Seoni | ... | Good; pulses harvesting; health good; prices stationary. |
| Balaghāt | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices steady. |
| Mandla | ... | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> continue favourable; prices stationary. |
| Saugor | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects still unfavourable; health good; prices stationary. |
| Damoh | ... | <i>Rabi</i> own later poor; prices slightly fallen. |
| Jubbulpore | ... | Clear; at the commencement of week; <i>rabi</i> fairly good; small-pox common; prices of <i>rabi</i> falling. |
| Raipur | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops, <i>rabi</i> good; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices slightly fallen. |
| Bilāspur (Feb. 8th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> prospects continue good; no epidemic; prices slightly falling. |
| Sambalpur (" 7th) | ... | Severe froasting and pestilence continue; no other crops on ground; health good. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> prospects continue good in Eastern districts and fair in all other districts, except Damoh, Chhindwāra, Betul, Hoshangabad and Saugor, where they are reported unfavourable. | | |
| British Burma— | | |
| (Feb. 12th) | | |
| Araikan Division | ... | Fever prevalent at Akyab town, otherwise public health continues normal. |
| Irrawaddy Division— | ... | Seven fatal cases of small-pox in town; reaping finished and grain coming into market freely; outturn fair; slight cholera reported from 2 circles in Hmawbee; intermittent fever of a severe and fatal type in Hmawbee and Pongleng, especially along railway line; no cattle disease. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| British Burmah— <i>contd.</i> | | |
| Thonkwa (Feb. 1st) | ... | Small-pox in Phyapoon, no deaths; slight cholera also reported in Phyapoon; 1 death from cholera at Maoobeng; otherwise health generally good; reaping nearly over. |
| Ditto (" 8th) | ... | Health generally good; reaping continues. |
| Bassein | ... | One case of cholera in Bassein, 16 in Ngapootaw, otherwise health good; crop excellent; rice coming in more freely; quotations Rs. 85 per 100 baskets. |
| Henzada | ... | One death from cholera, and slight cattle disease in Okpho; otherwise public health good. |
| Tharrawaddy | ... | General health fair; paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets. |
| Prome | ... | Public health good; 2 deaths from cholera in town. |
| Thayetmyo | ... | General health of men and cattle normal; a few cases of small-pox at Meeday, Thayetmyo, Ywatoung and Pohto. |
| Tenasserim Division— | | |
| Anherst | ... | Reaping over; 3 deaths from cholera reported from Moodaung. |
| Shwegyeen | ... | Three deaths from cholera in district; otherwise public health fair, crops good. |
| Toungthoo | ... | Public health good; crops all in. |
| Tavoy (Jan. 18th) | Slight rain | Public health good; crops good; reaping nearly completed. |
| Ditto (" 25th) | ... | Public health good; crops good; harvest over. |
| Ditto (Feb. 1st) | ... | Five deaths in town from cholera; otherwise public health good. |
| Mergui (Jan. 18th) | ... | Three deaths from cholera in towns, 6 in district; cattle healthy, crops being reaped; paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets. |
| Ditto (" 25th) | ... | Ten deaths from cholera in town, and 11 in district; crops reaped, cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets. |
| Ditto (Feb. 1st) | ... | Ten deaths from cholera in town and 1 in district; crops reaped, cattle healthy; paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health fair; cases of cholera occurring in various parts of Pegu and Tenasserim; slight small-pox and fever in Akyab town, and a very fever at Hmawbee in Rangoon district, rice beginning to come freely to market. |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Feb. 12th) | Light shower on 10th | Weather reasonable; muscard almost gathered; land being ploughed for <i>awar</i> . |
| Sylhet (" ") | ... | Rice and other prospects favourable, prices falling. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | |
| (Feb. 12th) | ... | State of the crops and prospects good, prices generally stationary, slight rise in prices, for week ending 1st February, grain mostly below 100. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| Amritoli (Feb. 12th) | ... | Rabi crops good, reaping commenced. |
| Central India— | | |
| (Feb. 12th) | ... | No change; prices rising. |
| Rajputana— | | |
| Sirohi (Feb. 26th) | ... | Tanks drying; wells, health and prospects fair, locusts passed over certain portions, price has risen in consequence. |
| Harowtee (" 8th) | ... | Health good; prices rising; prospects unchanged. |
| Jhalawar (" 6th) | ... | Tanks and wells low; health fair. |
| Ajmere (" 12th) | ... | Rain much wanted; weather cloudy; prospects unchanged. |
| Bhurlpore | ... | Prices high; wind easterly; health good. |
| Udwar (Feb. 11th) | ... | Cattle disease reported from 12 tahsils. |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 8.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 19th February 1879.

No. 102.—The services of Mr. A. Porteous of the Bengal Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 20th February 1879.

No. 105.—Leave of absence on private affairs is granted to the Honorable G. C. Paul, B. A., C.I.E., Advocate General for Bengal, for a period of six months with effect from the 1st March next, together with two months' extraordinary leave at the end of the six months' special leave.

He is also allowed subsidiary leave of absence for four days from the 13th to the 16th March next, both days inclusive.

No. 109.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. G. E. Godbier is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, *vice* Moung Kyoo, deceased.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th February 1879.

No. 36.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. M. V. Portman to officiate as an Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class at Port Blair and the Nicobars.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 20th February 1879.

No. 73.—The Reverend C. G. Moore, Junior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, is appointed to be Chaplain of Rangoon with effect from the 29th December last.

PATENTS.

The 20th February 1879.

No. 115.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 57 of 1878.—Richard Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, gentleman, for improvements in the process of pressing indigo or other substances, and in the means or apparatus employed therein.

- No. 60 of 1878.—James Watson, of Glasgow, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements in hydraulic presses.
- No. 61 of 1878.—James Hewitt Barry, of 5, Lyons' Range, Calcutta, merchant, for an improved method of purifying gaseous products of combustion and heated air from impurities resulting from combustion.
- No. 62 of 1878.—D. E. Gostling, architect of Byculla Bridge, Bombay, for a wind-mill and water-lift.
- No. 89 of 1878.—William Sparks Wilson, of Sunderland, in the County of Durham, England, electrician, for improvements in and appertaining to galvanic cells or batteries.
- No. 93 of 1878.—Archibald McDougall McRae, of the Babnowhe Indigo Concern, in the District of Gorakhpur, in the North-Western Provinces of India, for subsoiling and general ploughing.
- No. 97 of 1878.—Francis Boyce Lecky and William Hugh Smyth, both of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for new or improved mechanism for the manufacture of soles.
- No. 100 of 1878.—Theodore Kleinknecht, of Khamgaum, in the Berars, for opening and cleaning cotton under the name of "Cotton opener."
- No. 2 of 1879.—George Malcolm and David Rattray Malcolm, both of Dundee, in the County of Forfar, North Britain, for improvements in the manufacture or preparation of jute, and improvements in or additions to the machinery or apparatus used therein.
- No. 4 of 1879.—Walter Ernest Chick, Indigo-planter and Engineer, of the District of Gorakhpur, in the North-Western Provinces, but at present residing at No. 24, Chowringhee Road, in the town of Calcutta, for ploughing and cultivating the soil to be termed the "Economic Plough."
- No. 5 of 1879.—Charles Fouracres, Dehree on Sone, Shahabad, Bengal, for dredging canals, docks, harbours, rivers, tanks, reservoirs, &c., for sinking wells, caissons, and foundations of all kinds, for lifting and discharging grain or other cargo in bulk from ships and boats, &c., &c., called "Fouracres' Automatic Dredger."

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—MARINE SURVEYS.—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1879.

No. 11 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO—CELEBES ISLAND—NORTH COAST.

Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Bunka.

The Netherlands Government has given notice of the existence of two coral shoals lying nearly in the fairway of Strait of Bunka, north coast of Celebes island:

1. A shoal, on which the least water found was $3\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms, lying with the following bearings, *viz.* :—

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cape Coffin... | ... S. $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. |
| Likoe pang flagstaff | ... S. $39\frac{1}{2}$ W. |
| North cape .. | ... N. $80\frac{1}{2}$ W. |

2. A shoal, on which the shoalest depth obtained was $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, situated 9 cables north-west of the above shoal, and lying with the following bearings, *viz.* :—

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cape Coffin... | ... S. $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. |
| Likoe pang flagstaff | ... S. $31\frac{1}{2}$ W. |
| North cape .. | ... N. $85\frac{1}{2}$ W. |

NOTE.—The south point of Nain island just open of North cape leads northward of this shoal ground.

[The bearings are Magnetic. Variation $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Easterly in 1879.]

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

CALCUTTA,—Marine Survey }
Department; }
The 20th February 1879.

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 943, 2575, and

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Port William, the 20th February 1879.

No. 35J.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of the Foreign Department No. 189J., dated 12th November 1878, for the words "Act VIII of 1871," read "Act III of 1877," and for the words "District Magistrate's Court," read "Office of the Registrar of District."

POLITICAL.

The 15th February 1879.

No. 624P.—With reference to the Notification of the Military Department, No 108, dated 1st February 1879, Surgeon O. Baker, Civil Surgeon, Thayet Myo, is appointed to the medical charge of the Mission to Siam.

The 20th February 1879.

No. 655P.—With reference to Notification No. 2419P., dated 31st October 1878, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Janni as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 657P.—With reference to Notification No. 2417P., dated 31st October 1878, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Janni as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 21st February 1879.

No. 671P.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 14th January 1879, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office, January 12 1879.

The Government of France have given notice for the termination of the following **Commercial Treaties** with this Country:—

The Treaty of Commerce of the 23rd of January, 1860.

Additional Article of 25th of February 1860.

Second Additional Article of 27th of June, 1860.

First Supplementary Convention of 12th of October, 1860.

Second Supplementary Convention of 16th of November, 1860.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 23rd of July, 1873.

Convention Supplementary to ditto of 21th of January 1874, and

Declaration relative to Expertise of 24th of January, 1874.

This Notice will take effect on the 1st of January, 1880.

No. 672P.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 10th January 1879, is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 30th day of *December*, 1878.

PRESENT:

The **QUEEN'S** Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 85, intituled "The Slave Trade Act, 1873," it was, amongst other things, provided that, where any Treaty in relation to the slave trade is made after the passing of that Act, by or on behalf of Her Majesty with any Foreign State, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that as from such date, not being earlier than the date of the Treaty as may be specified in the Order, such Treaty shall be deemed to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of the Act, and it was further provided that thereupon (as from the said date, or, if no date should be specified, as from the date of such Order) all the provisions of the Act should apply and be construed accordingly.

And whereas on the 4th day of August in the year 1877 a Treaty or Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade was concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, in the following terms, that is to say:—

"The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, being mutually animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the extinction of the traffic in slaves, and having resolved to conclude a Convention for the purpose of attaining this object, the undersigned, duly authorized for this purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

"ARTICLE I.

"The Government of His Highness the Khedive having already promulgated a law forbidding the trade in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) within the countries under His Highness' authority, engages to prohibit absolutely from henceforward the importation of any slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) into any part of the territory of Egypt or her dependencies, or their transit through her territories whether by land or sea; and to punish severely, in the manner provided by existing Egyptian law, or in such manner as may hereafter be determined, any person who may be found engaged, directly or indirectly, in the traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians). The Government of His Highness the Khedive further engages to prohibit absolutely any person from leaving the territory of Egypt or her dependencies, unless it be proved indubitably that such negroes or Abyssinians are free or manumitted.

It shall be stated in the certificates of manumission or passports which shall be delivered to them by the Egyptian Authorities before their departure that they may dispose of themselves without restriction or reserve.

"ARTICLE II.

"Any person who, either in Egypt or on the confines of Egypt and her dependencies towards the centre of Africa, may be found engaged in the traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) either directly or indirectly, shall, together with his accomplices, be considered by the Government of the Khedive as guilty of 'stealing with murder' ('vol avec meurtre'); if subject to Egyptian jurisdiction he shall be handed over for trial to a court-martial, if not he shall immediately be handed over for trial according to the laws of his country to the competent tribunals, with the depositions (procès verbaux) drawn up by the Egyptian superior authority of the place where the traffic has been proved, and all other documents or evidence ('éléments de conviction') handed over by the said authority and destined to serve as proofs at the trial of the traders so far as those laws may admit of such proof.

"All slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) found in the possession of a dealer in slaves shall be liberated and dealt with in conformity with the provisions of Article III, and of Annex (A) to the present Convention.

"ARTICLE III.

"Taking into consideration the impossibility of sending back to their homes slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) who may be captured from slave dealers and liberated, without exposing them to the risk of perishing from fatigue or want, or of falling again into slavery, the Egyptian Government will continue to take and apply in their favour such measures as they have already adopted, and which are hereinafter enumerated in Annex (A) to the present Convention.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The Egyptian Government will exert all the influence it may possess among the tribes of Central Africa, with the view of preventing the wars which are carried on for the purpose of procuring and selling slaves.

"It engages to pursue as murderers all persons who may be found engaged in the mutilation of or traffic in children, if such persons are amenable to Egyptian jurisdiction they will be brought before a court-martial; if not they will be handed over to the competent tribunals to be dealt with according as the law of their country directs, together with the depositions (procès verbaux) and other documents or evidence ('éléments de conviction') as laid down in Article II.

"ARTICLE V.

"The Egyptian Government engages to publish a special Ordinance, the text of which shall be annexed to the present Convention, prohibiting altogether all traffic in slaves within Egyptian territories after a date to be specified in the Ordinance, and providing also for the punishment of persons guilty of violating the provisions of the Ordinance.

"ARTICLE VI.

"With the view to the more effectual suppression of the traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) in the Red Sea, the Egyptian Government agrees that British cruizers may visit, search, and, if necessary, detain, in order to hand over to the nearest or most convenient Egyptian authority for trial, any Egyptian vessel which may be found engaged in the traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) as well as any Egyptian vessel which

traffic, or which may have been engaged in it on the voyage during which she has been met with.

"This right of visit and detention may be exercised in the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, on the coast of Arabia, and on the East Coast of Africa, and in the maritime waters of Egypt and her dependencies.

"All slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) captured by a British cruiser on board an Egyptian vessel shall be at the disposal of the British Government, who undertakes to adopt efficient measures for securing to them their freedom.

"The vessel and her cargo as well as the crew shall be handed over for trial to the nearest or most convenient Egyptian authority.

"Nevertheless, in all cases where it may not be possible for the commander of the cruiser making the capture to forward the captured slaves to a British depot, or where from any other circumstances it may appear desirable and in the interest of the captured slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) that they should be handed over to the Egyptian authorities, the Egyptian Government engages, on an application being made to them by the commander of the British cruiser, or by an officer deputed by him for that purpose, to take over charge of the captured negroes or Abyssinians, and to secure to them their freedom with all the other privileges stipulated for on behalf of negroes or Abyssinians captured by the Egyptian authorities.

"The British Government, on its part, agrees that all vessels navigating under the British flag in the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, along the coast of Arabia, and the East Coast of Africa, or in the inland waters of Egypt and her dependencies, which may be found engaged in the traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians), may be visited, seized, and detained by the Egyptian authorities, but it is agreed that the vessel and its cargo shall, together with its crew, be handed over to the nearest British authority for trial.

"The captured slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) shall be released by the Egyptian Government, and shall remain at their disposal.

"If the competent tribunal should decide that the seizure, detention, or prosecution was unfounded, the Government of the cruiser will be liable to pay to the Government of the prize a compensation appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

"ARTICLE VII.

"The present Convention shall come into operation from the date of the signature hereof for Egypt proper as far as Assuan, and within three months from the date of signature for the Egyptian possessions in Upper Africa and on the shores of the Red Sea.

"In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done at Alexandria this fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

(L.S.) "C. VIVIAN.

(L.S.) "CHERIFF

"And whereas it is expedient that the said Treaty or Convention should be brought within the operation of 'The Slave Trade Act, 1873.'"

Now therefore Her Majesty by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf as aforesaid is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

The said Treaty or Convention hereinbefore recited shall from the said 4th day of August 1877, being the day of the date thereof, be deemed to have been and to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873."

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Right Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. Peel.

GENERAL.

The 18th February 1879.

No. 479G.—The following appointments are made to the Punjab Chiefs' Contingent, with effect from the dates on which the Officers named may have assumed charge of their respective duties:—

Brigadier-General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., to be Commandant.

Major W. C. Anderson, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to act as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

Captain C. Rivaz, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

Captain A. J. Pearson, R.A., to act as Adjutant to the Artillery of the Contingent.

Captain S. D. Turnbull, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Watson.

Honorary Surgeon-Major J. R. Deane to be in Medical Charge of the Contingent.

The 20th February 1879.

No. 507G.—The following extract from Regimental Orders, dated 29th December 1878, issued by the Commandant, Meywar, Bheel Corps, is confirmed:—

Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain A. Conolly.

The 21st February 1879.

No. 520G.—Captain F. H. T. Gordon Cumming, Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps and 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent, Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Conolly.

No. 536G.—Surgeon C. T. Peters, Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon A. S. G. Jayakar.

Pending the arrival of Surgeon C. T. Peters, Surgeon Behary Lal Dutt, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Muscat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Port William, the 21st February 1879.

No. 955.—The following statement of accounts outstanding in the books of the late Government Agency, showing the names of the parties by whom the several accounts were opened, and the deposits in Government securities and cash remaining at credit of each, is published for general information.

Parties having claims to the balance of any of the said accounts should apply, within six months from this date, at the office of the Comptroller General, and produce proof in support of their claims.

The balance of each account to which no claim is preferred within six months will be carried to the credit of Government:—

Balances of Government Promissory Notes and cash deposited with the Government Agency, and remaining unclaimed on the 25th September 1878.

| Number of Account. | Date on which opened. | TITLE OF ACCOUNTS. | UNDER WHOSE INSTRUCTIONS OPENED. | DEPOSITS AT CREDIT OF THE ACCOUNT. | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---|---|--|------------|-----------|
| | | | | Government securities & nominal value of | Ra. A. P. | Cash. |
| 13 | 1837 | Adams, Major-General Sir J. W. (Major R. Beecher and Captain G. D. Stoddart) | Major Robert Beecher and Captain G. D. Stoddart | | Ra. A. P. | Ra. A. P. |
| 717 | 1852 | Artilhar, Reverend J. B. D. | Reverend G. G. Cuthbert | 5,000 0 0 | 1,800 13 1 | |
| 424 | 1837 | Ahmed Khan | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | 500 0 0 | —0 1 0 | |
| 422 | 1834 | Anstruther, Captain A. J. | Ditto | 1,000 0 0 | 9 15 7 | |
| 3026 | 1856 | Baumont, Henry, Color-Sergeant, 32nd Foot, No. 1899 | Ditto | 1,000 0 0 | 9 15 7 | |
| 3027 | ... | Blatchford, Margaret (Minor) by the Commanding Officer 2nd in Command and Adjutant of the 32nd Foot ... | Ditto | ..... | 75 0 0 | |
| 803 | 1851 | Baband, Captain W. H. | Ditto | ..... | 112 8 0 | |
| 570 | 1844 | Boyd, Captain F. T. | Ditto | 500 0 0 | ..... |  |
| 491 | 1839 | Bredy, Sergeant J. ... | Captain F. T. Boyd | 500 0 0 | 208 6 10 | |
| 2434 | 1849 | Butler, Farier-Sergeant, 5th Troop, 1st Battalion, Horse Artillery ... | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | 2,000 0 0 | 225 9 4 | |
| 205 | 1853 | Campbell, Esq., J. M. | Ditto | ..... | 59 2 8 | |
| 427 | 1847 | Coles, Mr. W. | J. M. Campbell, Assistant Surgeon, Dehra-dun | 600 0 0 | 159 8 7 | |
| 1407 | 1846 | Coles, W., Sub-Conductor, Executor of George Orton for S. Orton ... | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | 500 0 0 | 9 15 7 | |
| 177 | 1846 | Covenry, Lieut.-Colonel C. | Ditto | 500 0 0 | 178 8 8 | |
| 3024 | 1856 | Crooks, William, Sergeant-Major, 32nd Foot, Regiment No. 1689 ... | Lieutenant-Colonel C. Coventry | 9,000 0 0 | 555 1 0 | |
| 2431 | 1840 | Crosby, Robert | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | ..... | 112 8 0 | |
| | | | Ditto | ..... | 116 4 3 | |
| | | | Carried over | 21,700 0 0 | 3,638 4 2 | |

Balance of Government Promissory Notes in cash deposited with the Government Agents, and remaining undeposited on the 25th September 1875—contd.

| | | TITLE OF ACCOUNTS | | PAID BY WHOSE INSTRUCTIONS OPENED. | | DEPOSITS AT CREDIT OF THE ACCOUNT. | | |
|------|------|-------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----------|-----|
| | | | | | | Government securities to nominal value of | Cash. | |
| | | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| 1340 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1341 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1342 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1343 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1344 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1345 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1346 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1347 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1348 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1349 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1350 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1351 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1352 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1353 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1354 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1355 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1356 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1357 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1358 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1359 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1360 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1361 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1362 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1363 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1364 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1365 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1366 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1367 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1368 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1369 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1370 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1371 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1372 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1373 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1374 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1375 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1376 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1377 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1378 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1379 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1380 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1381 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1382 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1383 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1384 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1385 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1386 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1387 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1388 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1389 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1390 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1391 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1392 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1393 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1394 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1395 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1396 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1397 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1398 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1399 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1400 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1401 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1402 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1403 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1404 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1405 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1406 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1407 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1408 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1409 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1410 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1411 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1412 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1413 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1414 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1415 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1416 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1417 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1418 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1419 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1420 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1421 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1422 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1423 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1424 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1425 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1426 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1427 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1428 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1429 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1430 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1431 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1432 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1433 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1434 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1435 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1436 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1437 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1438 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1439 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1440 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1441 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1442 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1443 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1444 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1445 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1446 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1447 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1448 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1449 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1450 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1451 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1452 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1453 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1454 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1455 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1456 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1457 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1458 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1459 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1460 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1461 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1462 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1463 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1464 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1465 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1466 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1467 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1468 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1469 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1470 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1471 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1472 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1473 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1474 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1475 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1476 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1477 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1478 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1479 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1480 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1481 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1482 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1483 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1484 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1485 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1486 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1487 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1488 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1489 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1490 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1491 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1492 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1493 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1494 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1495 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1496 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1497 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1498 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1499 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1500 | 1849 | Wesley, Samuel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[illegible]

Balance of Government Promissory Notes and cash deposited with the Government Agency, and remaining unclaimed on the 28th September 1878—concl.

| Number of Account. | Date of opening. | TITLE OF ACCOUNT. | DEPOSITS IN CREDIT OF THE ACCOUNT. | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------------|-----|--|-------------|
| | | | LYDIE WHOSE INSTRUCTIONS OPENED. | | Government securities to nominal value of. | Cash. |
| | | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 3029 | 1836 | Ponder, Peter Farrier-Sergeant, 1st Battalion, Artillery, Regiment No. 341 | Brought forward | ... | 82,300 0 0 | 13,361 4 11 |
| 1457 | 1844 | Pinto, Esq., J. J. | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | ... | ..... | 18 12 0 |
| 1461 | 1848 | Parrell, Mrs. M. | Ditto | ... | 600 0 0 | ..... |
| 457 | 1852 | Ridgway, J. D. | Ditto | ... | 500 0 0 | 85 3 2 |
| 451 | 1845 | Rowan, Mr. H. F. | Ditto | ... | 500 0 0 | ..... |
| 410 | ... | Russel, Sir Henry, Bart. | Ditto | ... | 2,200 0 0 | ..... |
| 2164 | 1847 | Scott, Mr. R., of Surveyor General's Office, Allahabad | Mr. A. Motiel | ... | 5,500 0 0 | 394 13 4 |
| 2634 | 1854 | Sharp, Richard, Sergeant, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, No. 1804 | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | ... | 500 0 0 | 9 15 7 |
| 1875 | 1835 | Sherman, C. H. | Government Agents, Bombay | ... | ..... | 9 6 0 |
| 2172 | 1846 | Sil Chunder Chatterjee | Mr. Sealy | ... | 3,000 0 0 | 393 12 0 |
| 2154 | 1852 | Simpson, Mrs. L. | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | ... | 500 0 0 | 209 7 3 |
| 2166 | 1838 | Sinclair W. | Ditto | ... | 500 0 0 | ... |
| 267 | 1821 | Sreenutty Dessee, mother of Luratic Cally Prasono Ghose | Ditto | ... | 500 0 0 | ..... |
| 2153 | 1851 | Sreenath Mullick | Collector of Nuldea | ... | 700 0 0 | 1 13 10 |
| 3031 | 1856 | Squire, John Color-Sergeant, Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, No. 2853 | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | ... | 500 0 0 | ..... |
| 2442 | 1850 | Stewart, Robert, Sergeant, 2nd Company, 1st Battalion, Artillery | Ditto | ... | ... | 28 2 0 |
| 2180 | 1849 | Thornton, Mr. H. F. | Ditto | ... | ... | 10 0 0 |
| 490 | 1830 | Tollock, Major J., 43rd Regiment, in trust for the late Mrs. Blackenbaze and children | Ditto | ... | 500 0 0 | 9 15 7 |
| | | Major J. Tollock, 43rd Regiment, Benares | | ... | 6,300 0 0 | 399 1 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 2181 | 1845 | Toole, Mr. Lawrence | ... | ... | ... | ... | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | ... | ... | 1,600 0 0 | 11 15 6 |
| 2112 | 1852 | Turnbull, Alexander, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment, N. I., and Commandant, Kookie Levy | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lieutenant Alexander Turnbull | ... | ... | 600 0 0 | 109 10 10 |
| 773 | 1833 | Ure, Robert, Gray, R., Lowe, R., and Ker, J., Messrs., trustees for the marriage settlement of Mr. and Mrs. Eglington | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mr. Eglington | ... | ... | 900 0 0 | 224 3 4 |
| 2483 | 1854 | Vincent, Mrs. Phoebe Letitia Cecilia | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lieutenant-General W. Vincent | ... | ... | 2,000 0 0 | 199 7 4 |
| 1208 | 1835 | Walker, Lieutenant Thomas | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lieutenant Thomas Walker, 4th Local Horse | ... | ... | 21,500 0 0 | 115 2 3 |
| 2740 | 1854 | Walmsley, Esq., J. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Secretary, Government Savings Bank | ... | ... | 500 0 0 | ..... |
| 1440 | 1848 | Walsh, Mr. W. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 500 0 0 | 9 15 7 |
| 2438 | 1849 | Walsh, W., Sergeant-Major, 11th Light Infantry | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ..... | 65 0 0 |
| 1436 | 1845 | Williamson, W., Ensign | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 500 0 0 | 9 15 7 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 1,32,700 0 0 | 15,667 1 2 | |

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 21st February 1879.

No. 883.—Under the provisions of Sections 13 and 63 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised rules respecting the contents of packets in "open covers" forwarded by inland post from one part of India to another. The terms "Book Packet" or "Pattern Packet" will be used to designate the packets posted under the revised rules.

PRESENT RULES RELATING TO THE CONTENTS OF PACKETS IN OPEN COVERS.

Contents of Packets.

Packets must not contain any communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, unless such communication be wholly printed, lithographed or papyrographed. But proof sheets marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender (even though they bear manuscript corrections) are reckoned as being "wholly printed" within the meaning of this rule; and press manuscripts intended for publication are not reckoned as having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, provided that the packet has on the outside above the address the superscription "Press manuscript," and is addressed to the office of newspaper.

REVISED RULES RELATING TO THE CONTENTS OF BOOK-PACKETS AND PATTERN-PACKETS IN OPEN COVERS.

Contents of Book-packets.

A Book-packet may contain any paper, parchment or card-board, with or without printing or writing; also any legitimate binding, mounting, covering or other ordinary appurtenances of books or maps: provided that there shall be no communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, unless such communication be wholly printed, lithographed or papyrographed. Proof sheets marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender (even though they may bear manuscript corrections) shall be reckoned as being "wholly printed" within the meaning of this rule. Press manuscripts intended for publication shall not be reckoned as having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, provided that the packet has on the outside, above the address, the superscription "Press manuscript" and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

Contents of Pattern-packets.

A Pattern-packet may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. There must be no writing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the name and address of the sender, a trade-mark or number, and the price of the articles.

No change is hereby made in the rules governing the mode of transmission, packing, size or prepayment of articles in open covers, or of the treatment of those not fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

These rules will have effect in respect of articles posted on or after the 1st April 1879.

No. 915.—Privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 1st March 1879, or from any later date on which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Mr. A. M. Monteath, Director General of the Post Office of India.

Mr. F. R. Hogg is appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India; Mr. J. Dillon to officiate as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India; and Mr. G. J. Hynes as Compiler of Post Office Accounts, during the absence of Mr. A. M. Monteath, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st February 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 146.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Augustus Fraser | } 17th February 1879. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Marquis | |

No. 147.—INDIAN ARMY—

The under-mentioned Officers having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Captain (Brevet Major) Arthur William Roberts, General List, Cavalry. | } 20th February 1879. |
| Captain (Brevet Major) Adam Wilson Graham, General List, Infantry. | |
| Captain (Brevet Major) William Henry Beckett, General List, Infantry. | |

No. 148.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stevenson Moseley, Bengal Staff Corps. | } 17th Feb. 1879. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Worsley Montagu, Bengal Staff Corps. | |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Callander, Bengal Staff Corps. | } 20th Feb. 1879. |

No. 149.—The following promotion by brevet is made, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, clause (c), paragraph 1, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Major.

Captain James May, late 72nd Native Infantry,—20th February 1879.

No. 150.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*1st Sikh Infantry.*

Lieutenant W. R. Yeilding, 54th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

No. 151.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—*2nd Cavalry.*

Captain H. C. Hamilton, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Squadron Commander and 2nd in Command, *vice* Major W. J. Bell, on furlough.

No. 152.—NATIVE ARMY—

3rd Goorkha (The Kemaon) Regiment.

Jemadar Hurkoo Singh Rawut, to be Subadar, *vice* Sibboo Singh Nagee, "Bahadur," deceased; Color Havildar Hurruckbeer Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hurkoo Singh Rawut, promoted,—4th October 1878.

No. 153.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

1st Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaidar and Woordie Major Mir Alam Khan, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Latif Khan, invalided; Jemadar Hari Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Bhuggut Sing, invalided; Jemadar Anoke Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ram Sing, invalided; Jemadar Salim Khan, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Mir Alam Khan, promoted; Kote Duffadar Sapuran Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hari Sing, promoted; Kote Duffadar Fyzulla Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Salim Khan, promoted; Duffadar Sardul Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Anoke Sing, promoted,—1st November 1878.

No. 154.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Warrant Officers of the Public Works Department are promoted to the rank of Conductor from the 31st October 1878, *vice* Conductor C. Montgomery, deceased:—

Sub-Conductor Michael Shanahan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Rajputana, *Superannuery*.
Sub-Conductor Thomas Hall, Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 155.—The services of Native Medical Pupil Bishun Lall, No. 1331, admitted by G. G. O. No. 990 of 1877, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 156.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) T. Staples, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Punjab,—private affairs, for six months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major F. V. Eyre, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class,—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 1st February 1879, the date of his departure from Bombay per *Assiria*.

Captain R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry,

This cancels the furlough Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, granted to Captain Bartholomew, in G. G. O. No. 1085 Punjab, private affairs, for six months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary B. Revell, Barrack Master, 1st Class, Public Works Department,—medical certificate for two years, under rule IX note one of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 157.—Lieutenant H. Pratt, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe, with effect from the 8th February to the 31st December 1879.

No. 158.—The following extracts from Lists Nos. 3 and 4, dated 17th and 21st January 1879, respectively, received from the India Office, are published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major H. M. Evans, Staff Corps.

Lieutenant B. Channer, Staff Corps.
Captain A. C. G. Lydiard, Staff Corps.
Captain J. L. Macpherson, Royal Engineers.
Colonel J. P. Sheriff, Staff Corps.
Surgeon-Major J. Richardson.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Callandar, Staff Corps.
Major H. McD. DeW. Douglas, Staff Corps.

Granted extensions of leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Saunders, Cavalry, 6 months, medical certificate.

Retirement (subject to Her Majesty's approval.)

Major R. T. Hare, Staff Corps, 1st January 1879.

ORDNANCE.

No. 159.—The following clauses in List of Changes in War Matériel are made applicable to India

Dated 1st May 1877.

3093.—Cartridge, drill, rifled ordnance, raw hide, M.L., 7-pr. (Mark I.)

Dated 1st September 1877.

3172.—Shells, rifled M.L., with unturned bodies.

Dated 1st October 1877.

3178.—Forge, Dodd's, tools for.
Tester, with hook, for pull-off of trigger. (Mark II.)

3181.—Blocks, wood, snatch, iron— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15\text{-in.} \\ \text{bound. Mark I.} \\ 18\text{,,} \end{array} \right.$

Dated 1st November 1877.

3192.—Pouch, leather;—for caps, percussion, service; ammunition for Adams' revolver pistol; and spikes, gun, common, pioneers' appointments.

3193.—Arms, interchangeable—Rifle B.L., Martini-Henry, with cleaning rod. (Mark II.)

3195.—Rivets, copper; and burr, iron, galvanized; for repair of buckets, carriage.

3196.—Tapes, measuring, 50 ft., 66 ft., and 100 ft. (*see* §§ 2150, 2318.)

3198.—(1.) Can, tin, oil, lubricating, travelling carriage, naval, rifled B.L., 12-pr. and 9-pr.; siege M.L. 40-pr.; and field 25-pr. and 16-pr. (Mark I.)

(2.) Can, tin, oil, lubricating, travelling carriage, field, rifled B.L., 12-pr., 9-pr., and 6-pr., and rifled M.L., 9-pr. (Mark II.)

3204.—Sight, rifled gun, tangent scale, M.L., 5-pr. (Mark II.)

3207.—Vent-server. (Mark II.)

Dated 1st April 1878.

3280.—Cartridges, silk cloth, howitzer, rifled, M.L., 6·3-inch. (Mark I.)

3285.—Shell, rifled, M.L. howitzer, common, 6·3-inch. (Mark I.)

Gas-check, copper, rifled M.L. howitzer, common, 6·3-inch. (Mark I.)

Plug, metal, base of shell, for gas-check, common, rifled M.L. howitzer, 6·3-inch. (Mark I.)

Dated 1st July 1878.

3337.—Range-finder for elevated batteries (Mark I.)

Dated 1st September 1878.

3371.—Case, wood, packing, guncotton, 50-lb, (Mark II.)

Tank for guncotton (§. 2402), to become obsolete.

- 3372.—Cartridge, silk cloth, gun, R.M.L. 12·5-inch, 80-lb. P². (Mark I.)
- 3373.—Chain, check, carriage, travelling, siege, rifled M.L. 8-inch howitzer, and 64-pr. gun (2 to a set.) (Mark I.)
Loop, wise, chain, check, rifled M.L. 8-inch howitzer, and 64-pr. gun. (Mark I.)
- 3374.—Gas-checks for rifled M.L. gun projectiles, 7-inch to 12·5-inch.
- 3375.—Shell, rifled M.L. gun, common, 12·5-inch (Mark I.)
- 3376.—Shell, rifled M.L. gun, Palliser 12·5-inch. (Mark III.)
- 3377.—Shell, rifled M.L. gun, shrapnel, Boxer, 12·5-inch. (Mark I.)
- 3379.—Shells, rifled M.L. gun, Palliser. { 12-inch, 35-ton. (Mark III.)
12-inch, 25-ton. (Mark III.)
11-inch. (Mark III.)
10-inch. "
9-inch. "
12-inch, 25-ton. (Mark V.)
10-inch (Mark V.)
9-inch. " VI.)
- Shot, rifled M.L. gun, Palliser. { 12-inch, 35-ton. (Mark III.)
12-inch, 25-ton. (Mark III.)
11-inch. (Mark III.)
10-inch. "
9-inch. "
12-inch, 25-ton. (Mark V.)
10-inch (Mark V.)
9-inch. " VI.)
- 3380.—Shell, rifled M.L. howitzer, common, 8-inch. (Mark II.)
Gas-check, copper, rifled M.L. howitzer, 8-inch, common. (Mark I.)
Plug, metal, for gas-checks, 64-pr. gun, 6·3-inch and 8-inch howitzers. (Mark I.) (Length to be such as to suit the projectiles.)
Implements, fuze, and shell, parts of—
Spanner, gas-check plugs, 64-pr. gun, 6·3-inch and 8-inch howitzers. (Mark I.)
- 3381.—Shell, rifled M.L. gun, battering, 64-pr. (Mark I.)
Gas-check, copper, rifled M.L. gun, 64-pr. (Mark I.)
- 3382.—Shell, rifled M.L. gun, common, 40-pr. (Mark II.)
Gas-check, copper, rifled M.L. gun, 40-pr. (Mark I.)
Plug, metal, for gas-checks, 40-pr., and smaller natures. (Mark I.) (Length to be such as to suit the projectile.)
Implements, fuze and shell, parts of—
Spanner, gas-check plugs, 40-pr. (Mark I.)
- 3383.—Shell, rifled M.L. gun, shrapnel, Boxer, 40-pr. (Mark III.)
- 3388.—Detonator (No. 15), for instantaneous fuze. (Mark I.)
- 3389.—(1.) Exploder, dynamo-electric, tention, field service, small.
(2.) Exploder, dynamo-electric, tention, siege and field service, heavy.
(3.) Exploder, dynamo-electric, quantity, siege and submarine mining services.
(4.) Exploder, dynamo-electric, quantity (old pattern), for submarine mining service only.
- 3391.—R. E. Telegraph Equipment.

Dated 1st October 1878.

- 3393.—Chests, arm, for { cavalry regiments. (Mark I.)
20 arms, { infantry regiments. (Mark I.)
spare, for { rifle regiments and companies Royal Engineers. (Mark I.)

Addition of a bar of wood.

- 3394.—Tools, armourers':—
Mandril, long bayonet socket, and protector for carbide rifle.

- 3398.—Galvanometer, complete, differential.
- 3399.—Fuze, instantaneous, Bickford's, to supersede Fuze, Ord's, mining.
- 3411.—Apparatus, soldering, Fletcher's; R.E., telegraph and submarine mining.
- 3414.—Rectifier, gun-cotton primers for electric detonators. (Mark II.)

Dated 1st November 1878.

- 3419.—Ordnance, wrought-iron, rifled M.L., 7-inch of 7-ton. (Mark IV.)
- 3422.—Stud, trunnion, for 12·5-inch rifled M.L. gun of 38-ton (for mounting and dismounting) (Mark I.)
- 3423.—Truck, wood, transporting, metal bouché, rifled M.L. 7-inch, Mark I., also 8 and 9-inch slides fitted for 3-inch axletrees.

Dated 1st December 1878.

- Clause 206.—Army Circulars—"Equipment Regulations." Tools for repairing Martini-Henry Long Bayonet Scabbards.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 160.—In accordance with the practice out of India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following revised scale of chargers for which horse allowance will be granted to Field Officers and Captains of Royal Artillery:—

| | Ordinary complement. | With an army in the field. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Number of chargers. | Number of chargers. |
| <i>Royal Horse Artillery.</i> | | |
| Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel ... | 4 | 4 |
| Major ... | 3 | 3 |
| Captain ... | 2 | 2 |
| <i>Field and Garrison Artillery.</i> | | |
| Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel ... | In independent command ... | 3 |
| | Not in independent command ... | 1 |

- All Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels holding commands of Artillery in divisions and districts and at out-stations (except forts), as well as the senior Lieutenant-Colonel doing duty at stations where Colonels are in command, will be considered "in independent command" in the sense required to entitle them to the allowance for two horses.
- Lieutenant-Colonels in command of Garrison Artillery in forts, will draw the allowance for one horse at present.
- This order applies to the three Presidencies, and will have effect from the 1st of April 1879, except as regards Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels now on field service, who will receive horse allowance on the revised scale from the 1st of January 1879, if in possession of the authorized number of chargers.

No. 161.—The provisions of G. G. O. No. 587 of 1878, regarding the increase of pay to Non-Commissioned Officers after two years' service, have retrospective effect to the 1st April 1876.

PENSIONS.

No. 162.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

- Sergeant John Brennan, late 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot,—two shillings and three pence per diem.
William Fox, late 89th Foot,—one shilling and one penny per diem.

Patrick Moore, late 83rd Foot (45th Brigade).

REWARDS.

No. 163.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the under-mentioned Officers, with effect from the 12th October 1878.

Colonel WILLIAM DOMETT MORGAN, Bengal Staff Corps.

Dates of Commissions.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---------------|-------|
| Ensign | ... | ... | 12th December | 1840. |
| Lieutenant | ... | ... | 19th January | 1843. |
| Captain | ... | ... | 15th May | 1855. |
| Major | ... | ... | 20th July | 1858. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | ... | ... | 5th August | 1864. |
| Colonel | ... | ... | 25th August | 1869. |

War Services.

Served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur (medal). Served also in the Indian Mutiny Campaigns of 1857-59 as Brigade-Major with the Sarun and Goruckpore Field Forces, and was present at the actions of Sohanpore, Phoolpore, Betwa, Amorah, Doomergunge, Toolsepore and Siewa; (several times mentioned in despatches, thanked by the Governor General, medal and Brevet of Major.)

Colonel (Brigadier-General) THOMAS WRIGHT, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Dates of Commissions.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|---------------|-------|
| Ensign | ... | ... | 8th January | 1842. |
| Lieutenant | ... | ... | 15th December | 1844. |
| Captain | ... | ... | 17th April | 1856. |
| Major | ... | ... | 8th January | 1862. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | ... | ... | 5th August | 1864. |
| Colonel | ... | ... | 5th September | 1869. |

War Services.

Served throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49; present at affair of Ramnuggur and actions of Sadoolapore, Chillianwalla and Goojerat (medal and two clasps); served as Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer with the Force under Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., in Eusufzye Frontier in May 1858; (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp); served in command of the 2nd Sikh Cavalry (now 12th Bengal Cavalry) in Central India with the Saugor Field Division under Major-General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B., from February to June 1859, mentioned in despatches; commanded a field detachment which, on the 29th March 1859, defeated a body of mutineers and rebels at Imlepanee in Bundelcund (medal); served in command of the 2nd Sikh Cavalry with the Field Force under Brigadier F. Wheeler, C.B., in Bundelcund from September to December 1859; received thanks of Commander-in-Chief; served as Assistant Adjutant-General throughout the Umballa Campaign of 1863 with the Eusufzye Field Force under Brigadier-General Sir N. Chamberlain, K.C.B., and Major-General Sir J. Garvoek, K.C.B.; mentioned in Umbeyla despatches, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and clasp for Umbeyla; served as Assistant Adjutant-General with the Bhootan Field Force under Major-General J. B. M. Tytler, C. B., during operations in Bhootan of 1865-66.

In room of Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

In room of Lieutenant-General J. L. Vaughan, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

No. 164.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, the Native Officers and Sepoys of the 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry specified below, for conspicuous gallantry while on active service on the Frontier:—

| Rank and Names. | Acts of Gallantry. |
|---------------------|---|
| Havildar Dewah Sing | Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878, in the attack on Ali Musjid and in assisting Captain J. G. Maclean when wounded, out of a heavy fire. |
| Havildar Maun Sing | Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878 in the attack on Ali Musjid. |
| Sepoy Gour Khan | Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878 in the attack on Ali Musjid, and in volunteering, when under a continuous and heavy fire, to bring back the body of Major H. H. Birch, who had been killed. |
| Sepoy Utter Sing | |
| Sepoy Dan Sing | |
| Sepoy Boodh Sing | |
| Sepoy Heerish Sing | Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878 in the attack on Ali Musjid, and in assisting Captain J. G. Maclean when wounded, out of a heavy fire. |

SPECIAL.

No. 165.—Adverting to G. G. O. No. 1100 of 1878, the Government of India are pleased to promulgate the following rules for the guidance of Administrative and Executive Medical Officers of the British and Indian Departments, of whatever Presidency, on active service:—

1. The Principal Medical Officer of each Column whether of the British or the Indian Services will (acting under the orders of the General Officer Commanding) have supreme control over all the hospitals and Medical arrangements of the Column to which he may be attached, and will be subordinate, in all matters of a departmental nature, to the Surgeon-General of the Service concerned.
2. The Bengal Medical Regulations, Part I, of 1877, will be held applicable to all troops (British and Native) on active service, but in so far only as the duties of Medical Officers in connection with hospitals and the several departments are concerned.
3. The scale of supplies, equipments and establishments for British and Native hospitals will be in accordance with the regulations at present in force, but the Principal Medical Officer of a Column is authorized to make such distribution of the same as may be considered desirable, in cases of emergency, or in the interests of the sick.

4. As far as practicable, Medical Officers and subordinates will be detailed for duty with the service to which they belong ; but, with a view to economize Medical labor, an interchange of Officers and subordinates will be carried out whenever necessary.
5. The whole of the carriage for the transport of sick and wounded will be under the orders of the Principal Medical Officer, who will distribute it according to the requirements of the service. When troops are not actually in the field, a proportion of doolies and dandies will, however, always be attached to each corps, for the purpose of transporting sick to the regimental hospital tents, and to the Divisional Field Hospital.
6. The sick of British and Native troops will be treated separately, and Native followers, when sick, will be sent to the Divisional *Field* or *Base* Hospitals for Native troops.
7. The instructions embodied in the "Précis of Field Medical Arrangements," compiled under the orders of Surgeon-General J. H. Ker Innes, C. B., Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s British Forces in India, will be considered as specially applicable to the British Service, and the same principle will, as far as practicable, be followed in the Indian Medical Service, the supplies, equipments, establishments, &c., for Native troops being, however, ruled by existing regulations, supplemented by such additions as the Principal Medical Officer of the Column may consider requisite.

No. 166.—It is notified for general information that the under-mentioned Officers of the Survey Department are serving with the forces operating in Afghanistan:—

With the Quetta Field Force.

Major W. M. Campbell, R.E.
 Captain W. J. Heaviside, R.E.
 „ T. H. Holdich, R.E.
 „ M. W. Rogers, R.E.
 „ R. Beavan, Staff Corps.
 Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, R.E.
 „ J. R. Hobday, Staff Corps.

With the Kuram Field Force.

Captain R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E.

With the 1st Division Peshawar Valley Field Force.

Major H. C. B. Tanner, Staff Corps.
 Lieutenant E. P. Leach, R.E.

● **TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.**

No. 167.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Limond, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 168.—The services of Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 169.—The services of Veterinary Surgeon A. E. Queripel, Royal Artillery, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 170.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Corps in Berar, to be designated the "Berar Volunteer Rifles," the following appointments are notified:—

To be Honorary Colonel.

Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
 Resident at Hyderabad.

To be Major—Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Bell, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Captain.

Captain R. Bullock, Madras Staff Corps (Akola).

To be Lieutenants.

Surgeon C. Little, M.D., (Akola).
 Mr. H. S. Nicholletts (Amraoti).

To be second Lieutenants.

Doctor S. A. Reade (Akola).
 Mr. W. Godfrey, (Amraoti).

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 11th to 22nd February 1879.

| Corps | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Madras Staff Corps | Captain H. W. Winterbotham | 14th February 1879 | Peshawur | | |
| 3rd Goorkhas | Major Lionel Smith | 25th January 1879 | Khelat-i-Gheelzie | | |

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 16th January to 22nd February 1879.

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps | Date of decease | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. | | | | | | | |
| Francis Manners Baker (a) | Lieutenant | 73rd Regt. | 2nd October 1878 | Intestate | Rs. A. P. 2,193 3 7 | .. | 22nd April 1879. |
| Fitzmaurice Robert Deane Townshend. (b) | Lieut. and local Capt. | 29th Regt. | 25th November 1878 | Will left | 1,766 10 0 | .. | Ditto |

(a)—*Nat of kin*—Father, Sir George Baker, Bart., Fillongley Hall, Coventry.
 (b)—Brother, Captain R. Townshend, Louth Rectory, Dundalk, Ireland.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 17th February 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 9.—Mr. W. A. Dangerfield to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India as a temporary measure.

The 18th February 1879.

No. 10.—The services of Mr. M. V. Portman, 4th Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Robertson, 1st Grade Officer, I. G. S. *Dalhousie*, to be 1st Officer in charge I. G. Hulk *Semiramis*, to complete Establishment.

Mr. W. C. Hotham, 2nd Grade Officer, temporarily attached to I. G. S. *Dalhousie*, to be Acting 1st Officer of the vessel, *vice* Mr. Robertson.

SALVAGE MONEY.

No. 12.—The following distribution of salvage money admissible to each of the several classes of Officers and crew of the I. G. S. *Amberwitch* for salvage services rendered to the Barque *Carlotta* in June 1878, is published for general information :—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Commander, one-tenth | ... | 706 | 11 2 |
| Third Class, 30 shares each | ... | 391 | 3 9 |
| Fourth Class, 20 " " | ... | 262 | 13 2 |
| Fifth Class, 12 " " | ... | 157 | 11 7 |
| Sixth Class, 10 " " | ... | 131 | 6 7 |
| Seventh Class, 7 " " | ... | 91 | 15 10 |
| Eighth Class, 4 " " | ... | 52 | 9 0 |
| Ninth Class, 2 " " | ... | 26 | 4 6 |

2. All claims to the above salvage money will be paid by the Accountant General, Marine Department, Bombay, on the production, by claimants, of certificates from the Commander of the I. G. S. *Amberwitch*.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 15th February 1879.

No. 94.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Western System of State Railways, is, on return from furlough, temporarily attached to the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India. Mr. Geoghegan joined on the forenoon of the 12th February 1879.

The 17th February 1879.

No. 95.—Mr. J. B. Bridson, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade, at present on furlough, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 18th February 1879.

No. 96.—Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Engineer Apprentice, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 1st April 1878.

No. 97.—Major C. C. S. Moncrieff, C.S.I., R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class (temporary rank), on special duty under the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 10th February 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Major Moncrieff's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the above leave.

The 20th February 1879.

No. 98.—The following changes are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment with effect from 1st January 1879, *vice* Colonel A. Davidson, R.E., Examiner, 1st Class, 1st Grade, retired :—

Mr. F. R. Beyer, Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Examiner, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Major A. J. Pilgate, R.E., Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), is confirmed in that grade.

Major I. P. Westmorland, R.E., Examiner, 1st Class, 3rd Grade, to be Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Colonel G. J. Mellis, B.S.C., Temporary Examiner, 1st Class, 3rd Grade, is appointed Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.

No. 99.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director of State Railways, Western System, during the absence on Military duty of Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 100.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 489 of the 12th November 1878, which relates to Babu Bhoban Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is cancelled.

No. 101.—The following Accountants are transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway :—

Sirdar Ally, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Indus Valley State Railway.

Babu Kali Bhoosun Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

The 21st February 1879.

No. 102.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, attached to the Rajputana State Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for service under the Commissary General.

No. 103.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, State Railways, with effect from 25th January 1879 :—

Sub-Conductor W. E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, to the 1st Grade.

Mr. J. Stewart, Accountant, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railways, to the 3rd Grade.

No. 104.—The services of Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn, Western System of State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 105.—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, temporary rank, attached to the Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 21st March 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

ALEX. FRASER, *Colonel, R.E.*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1879.

Mr. W. R. Fink, Assistant Registrar, Original Side, has obtained one month's privilege leave under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th instant.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th February 1879.

No. 25.—Mr. C. Prayero, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, and Superintendent of

Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave from six weeks with effect from the 10th February.

Mr. J. B. Hughes has been appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, and Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during Mr. Prayero's absence.

By Order,

C. B. EUAN SMITH,

First Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th February 1879.

No. 26.—Inspector General's Notification No. 21, dated 1st February 1879, granting two months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st February 1879, to Mr. W. Hart, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is hereby cancelled.

No. 27.—The following transfers of Accountants in the Military Works Branch are ordered :—

Rank and Name.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Mr. W. Hart, Accountant, 4th Grade | Central Office ... | Fort William Division. |
| Baboo Woomachurn Chukerbutty, Accountant, 3rd Grade. | Fort William Division. | Dinapore Division. |
| Baboo Debenmouli Dutt, Accountant, 4th Grade. | Dinapore Division | Central Office. |
| Baboo Bhudur Banerjee, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade. | Central Office ... | Ferozepore Division. |
| Mr. J. Brabson, Accountant, 4th Grade. | Ferozepore Division. | Chakrata Division. |
| Bugbur Dyal, Accountant, 4th Grade. | Chakrata Division. | Architectural and Buildings Division. |
| Mr. G. Gray, Accountant, 4th Grade. | Architectural and Buildings Division. | Central Office. |

The 14th February 1879.

No. 28.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No.

79, dated 7th February 1879, Captain J. Dundas, V.C., R.E., was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch on the 11th February 1879, before noon.

No. 29.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 80, dated 7th February 1879, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Mackesy, S.C., Superintending Engineer, is posted temporarily to the Sirhind Command, Military Works.

The 17th February 1879.

No. 30.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Superintending Engineer, is granted subsidiary leave from 20th January to 10th February 1879, on return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 12th February 1879.

No. 49.—Baboo Bhudder Banerjee, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, reported his arrival at Ferozepore on the forenoon of the 8th February 1879.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 50.—Captain A. M. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, transferred to the Lahore Command, Military Works, reported his arrival at Ferozepore on the forenoon of the 7th February 1879. He assumed charge of the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, from Lieutenant M. Laugharne, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on the afternoon of the 10th idem.

The 17th February 1879.

No. 51.—Referring to Lahore Command Notification No. 41 of the 11th November 1878, Lieutenant Laugharne, R.E., Assistant Engineer, assumed charge of the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, from Lieutenant W. T. Shone, R.E., on the afternoon of the 3rd October 1878, and not the 4th October 1878, as therein notified.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1879.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 73, dated 7th February, Captain W. J. Engledue, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 14th February 1879.

C. H. LUARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Consgr. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 13th February 1879.

No. 18.—Mr. R. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch and Nasirabad Railway Survey, is granted furlough for eighteen months with the necessary subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 19.—Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawalpindi, the 10th February 1879.

No. 26.—The re-arrangement of Districts and Divisions on the Indus Valley State Railway notified in this Office Notification No. 25, dated 22nd April 1878, is hereby cancelled, and the following revised arrangement of Divisions is now sanctioned, with the approval of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department:—

| Names of Divisions. | Limit. | | Head Quarters. |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | From | To | |
| I.—Mooltan ... | Muzzerabad Junction, 0 mile. | Chandri, 112th mile. | Mooltan. |
| II.—Khanpur ... | Chandri, 112th mile. | Mirpur, 222nd mile. | Khanpur. |
| III.—Sukkur ... | Mirpur, 222nd mile. | Madeji Road, 304th mile. | Sukkur. |
| IV.—Larkana ... | Madeji Road, 304th mile. | Bhahn, 401st mile. | Larkana. |
| V.—Kotri ... | Bhahn, 401st mile. | Kotri Junction, 501st mile. | Kotri. |

No. 27.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 62, dated 31st January 1879, the following Officers are posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway:—

Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.

Siva Datta Pandey, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 12th February 1879.

No. 28.—The Officers and Subordinates referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 12, dated 4th ultimo, are posted as follows:—

To Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. R. H. Froude, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Benode Beharree Bannerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade.

To Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Shaik Edoo, Overseer, 1st Grade.

The 15th February 1879.

No. 29.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 68, dated 5th instant, Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 5th February 1879.

No. 19.—Syed Sirdar Alli, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is transferred to the Mooltan Division, *vice* Baboo Issen Chunder Mitter, deceased.

No. 20.—Baboo K. N. Banerjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, River Conservancy Division, is granted two months and twenty days' privilege leave from 15th March 1879, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 7th February 1879.

No. 21.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 10 of 14th January 1879, Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, on special duty.

No. 22.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 21 of 28th January 1879, the following Officers reported their arrival at Mooltan on the dates noted opposite their names and were posted as follows:—

Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—on the forenoon of 21st November 1878, Larkana Division.

Lieutenant R. Jennings, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 17th November 1878, Western Extension Surveys.

Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—on the forenoon of 11th November 1878, Western Extension Surveys.

No. 23.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 28 of 28th January 1879, Bahadur Sirdar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 2nd January 1879, and is posted to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

The 14th February 1879.

No. 4.—ERRATUM.—In Manager's Notification No. 10 of 12th December 1878, for "Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Temporary Assistant Examiner," read "Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Assistant Examiner, on probation."

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,*
Manager.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 13th February 1879.

No. 5.—Mr. T. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), attached to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, is posted to Neemuch Division, temporarily. *vice* Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 65, dated 4th February 1879.

No. 6.—Babu Nundun Sing, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Neemuch Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 8th February 1879, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2 of 13th January 1879.

No. 7.—Mr. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Neemuch Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th February 1879, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 4 of 1st February 1879.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 12th February 1879.

No. 13.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 560, dated the 19th December 1878, Baboo Navina Chandra Rai, Paymaster, Rajputana State Railway, having made over charge of his office to Mr. W. B. Ives, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on the forenoon of the 11th November 1878.

Baboo Navina Chandra Rai reported his return from the above leave, and resumed charge of the Pay Office from Mr. Ives, on the forenoon of the 1st February 1879.

The 17th February 1879.

No. 14.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 60, dated 30th January 1879, Mr. L. Harrington, Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATION.

Ahmedabad, the 6th February 1879.

No. 8.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 111, dated 29th December 1878, Mr. W. Melroy, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Ahmedabad on the forenoon of 6th February 1879, and is posted to Serohi Division.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,
Western Raj. State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts :—

ENGLISH

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Narayan Dás | ... Lahore College. |
| Ghosh, Saradaprasad | ... Presidency College. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan | ... Presidency College. |
| Mallik, Rancharan | ... Ditto. |

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Nag, Kunjalál | ... Sanskrit College. |
|---------------|-----------------------|

HISTORY.

SECOND DIVISION.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Sukul, Kalisankar | ... Presidency College. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Mitra, Surendranath | ... Presidency College. |
| Gupta, Asutosh | ... Ditto. |
| Ray, Saradaranjan | ... Ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Gargari, Haridas | ... Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Haridas | ... Ditto. |

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST DIVISION.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Agasti, Suryyakumar | ... Presidency College. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ray, Chandranarayan | ... Hugli College. |
| Chhajjumul | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Haragobinda Dayal | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| { Sanjal, Abhyacharan | ... Ditto. |
| { Maitra, Batukrishna | ... Ditto. |
| Dhar, Nagendranath | ... Hugli College. |

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bhaduri, Lalbihari | ... Free Church Institution. |
| Dag, Ramsaran | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Datta, Asminikumar | ... Krishnaghur College. |
| De, Brajendralal | ... Sanskrit College. |
| Dutt, William | ... Teacher. |
| Ghosh, Priyanath | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| Goswami, Kisorilal | ... Free Church Institution. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada | ... Teacher. |
| Pál, Tulsicharan | ... Free Church Institution. |
| Palit, Priyanath | ... Ditto. |

SENATE HOUSE,
The 21st February 1879. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1879.

| PARTICULARS. | 4 PER CENT. LOANS | | | | 4½ PER CENT. LOANS | | | | TRANSFER LOAN OF 1878, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION. | 5 PER CENT. DEBT- FREE FOR 15 YEARS, REPAYABLE JUNE 1882. | 5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1866-67. | 5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869-70. | TOTAL AMOUNT. |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| | 3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1855-56. | Of 1825-29. | Of 1832-33. | Of 1836-39. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1855. | Reduced 4 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1873. | | | | | |
| Balance of 31st January 1879 | 55,600 | 2,346 | 14,45,873 | 31,04,200 | 2,29,80,520 | 1,12,16,200 | 1,94,62,100 | 3,04,40,000 | 51,500 | 34,11,000 | 78,900 | 1,21,69,300 | 15,46,20,725 |
| 6½ per cent. Stock transferred to 4½ per cent. Stock in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,98,800 |
| Add— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | ... | 15,000 | ... | 20,600 | ... | ... | ... | 55,500 |
| Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 5,000 | 1,500 | 33,000 | ... | ... | ... | 42,000 |
| Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75,000 | ... | 1,55,600 | 1,23,000 | 1,29,700 | 15,000 | ... | ... | 5,28,400 |
| Deduct— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,05,900 | 63,100 | 9,200 | 38,900 | ... | ... | ... | 4,46,100 | 7,62,700 |
| Balance on 15th February 1879 | 55,600 | 2,346 | 14,45,873 | 31,03,900 | 2,29,44,520 | 1,12,52,100 | 1,90,32,400 | 3,05,74,400 | 51,500 | 34,26,000 | 78,900 | 1,21,69,300 | 15,46,70,525 |

NOTE.—From 8th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1875, advanced from India, 3,109 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,935 lakhs.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|--------------|
| 15th Dec. 1875 to 31st " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 7 | " |
| 1st Jan. 1876 to 15th Jan. 1879 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 12 | " |
| 16th " " to 31st " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 5 | " |
| 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | 7 | " |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2,969 lakhs. |

3,173 lakhs.
2,969 "

Balance against India

**PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th February 1879.**

**R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.**

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th February 1879.

| LIABILITIES. | | | | ASSETS. | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|-------|---|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| | | Rs. | A. P. | | | Rs. | A. P. |
| Capital paid-up | ... | 2,00,00,000 | 0 0 | Government Securities | ... | 74,54,245 | 8 0 |
| Reserve Fund | ... | 20,25,095 | 0 0 | Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | ... | 56,89,637 | 8 4 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | | Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | ... | 97,00,160 | 2 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 1,02,37,512 2 10 | 2,21,73,396 | 12 6 | Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches | ... | 1,03,90,466 | 3 2 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,19,35,884 9 8 | | | Balances with other Banks | ... | 6,28,979 | 0 6 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | ... | 2,55,70,570 | 7 6 | Bullion | ... | 9,77,234 | 5 5 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | ... | 22,72,847 | 0 10 | Dead Stock | ... | 7,186 | 14 0 |
| Sundries | ... | 8,07,306 | 13 9 | Stamps | ... | 2,79,914 | 12 4 |
| | | | | Sundries | ... | 4,41,27,824 | 5 9 |
| | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office... | 94,89,448 10 5 | 2,87,21,391 | 12 10 |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,92,31,943 2 5 | | |
| RUPEES | ... | 7,28,49,216 | 2 7 | RUPEES | ... | 7,28,49,216 | 2 7 |

BANK OF BENGAŁ, }
Calcutta, 20th Feb. 1879. }

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acct. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | | SILVER TENDER- ED, REFI- NED, MARKED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---------|-----|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--|
| | | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Cur- rency De- |
| 1879. | Re. | Rs. | | | | | |
| Feb. 10 | ... | ... | | 2,59,344 | 7,70,712 | 65,82,010 | 30,51,861 |
| 11 | ... | ... | | 2,12,000 | 3,18,878 | 67,09,014 | 32,74,720 |
| 12 | ... | 1,01,556 | | 2,18,055 | 3,11,230 | 68,17,769 | 31,85,853 |
| 13 | ... | 1,04,168 | | 1,17,127 | 2,31,438 | 68,31,170 | 33,20,817 |
| 14 | ... | 51,1 | | 1,98,137 | 18,612 | 69,20,369 | 35,20,664 |
| 15 | ... | 61,303 | | | 48,212 | 68,22,009 | 31,71,581 |

CALCUTTA MINT, }
The 17th Feb, 1879. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

*Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve
Treasury of the Government of India.*

The 20th Feb. 1879 ... Rs. 67,28,399-0-0

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st Feb. 1879. }

*Report of a Deserter from the 1-5th Fusiliers, dated
at Camp Jumrood, this 15th day of February
1879.*

| | |
|---|--|
| Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 83, Private Mark Conley. | Date of Desertion,—12th February 1879. |
| Age.—27 years. | Place of Desertion,—Camp Junrood. |
| Size.—5 feet 5 inches. | REMARKS.—He speaks Hin- dustani and is most likely to be found in the bazaars, as he is more fond of Na- tives than Europeans. |
| Color of— Complexion,—Dark. | |

T. ROWLAND, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 1-5th Fusiliers.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Reg. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Rs. | Name of Claimant. |
|----------|--------------------|--------|-----|-------------------------------|
| 228 | ... D 11—79822 ... | 10 | | The Post Master of Allahabad. |
| 229 | ... D 4—96051 ... | 50 | | Lalla Pirbhoo Lall, Ajmere. |

62. NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | | Rs. | |
|-----|-----|------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 366 | ... | D 18—11749 | ... | 100 Hanuman Pershad, Mirza- |
| | | | | pur. |
| 367 | .. | D 11—85522 | ... | 10 Major G. T. L. Carwithen, |
| | | | | Jumrood. |
| 368 | ... | D 1—85930 | ... | 10 Moula Bux, Agrn. |
| 369 | ... | D 12—8884 | ... | 5 The Deputy Conservator of |
| | | | | Forests, Kalsi. |

ALLAHABAD, }
The 13th February 1879. }

H. G. KEENE, A. A. G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1879. | | Rs. | |
| W15 | M 41—80024 | 10 | J. J. Velloz, Bhosawal. |
| W16 | M 35 - 63322 | | |
| | " - 63323 | | |
| | " - 63324 | 50 | |
| | " - 63325 | each | P. Hendrick, Hurda. |
| | " - 63326 | | |
| | " - 63327 | | |

Bombay Circle—continued.

| NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--|
| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
| 1879. | | Rs. | |
| H35 ... | M 40—56722 ... | 10 | Leonora Nunes, Karwar. |
| H36 ... | M 33—94859 ... | 20 | Dhanjibhoj Pestonji, Pal- khiwalla, Custom House, Bombay. |
| H37 ... | M 41—91350 ... | 10 | Shapurji Sarabji Sarkary, Secunderabad. |
| H38 ... | M 33—82678 ... | 20 | J. M. Gonsalves, Messrs. Kil- lick, Nixon & Co., Bom- bay. |
| H39 ... | M 22—88913 ... | 20 | Sreenam, Pategharh. |
| H40 ... | M 7—88793 ... | 5 | Mahomed Hoosain, Lahore. |
| H41 ... | M 8—3675* ... | 5 | Palonji Edalji, Colabawalla, Colaba, Bombay. |
| M13 ... | C 99—56019 ... | 20 | { Moro Narayan Gokhale, Kandawadi, Bombay. |
| | „ --56921 .. | | |
| BOMBAY. | | | |
| The 18th February 1879. } | | | |

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
| | | Rs. | |
| 428 ... | O 35—32759 ... | 100 | { Mr. J. Stirrat. |
| | " 1194 ... | 100 | |
| 429 ... | O 39—80148 ... | 10 | { Messrs. John Dill, and Co. |
| | O 14—09019 ... | 10 | |
| 430 ... | O 72—19109 ... | 1,000 | { Chinta Ram Nuddiar Chaud |
| | O 70—01033 ... | 500 | |
| 431 ... | O 35—48778 ... | 100 | { Adam Mahomed. |
| | " --60210 ... | 100 | |
| 432 ... | O 35—26182 ... | 100 | Mansuffrit Ram. |
| 433 ... | O 31—25093 ... | 100 | { Sowarn D. Pandit. |
| | L 91—95028 ... | 100 | |
| 434 ... | O 31—03163 ... | 100 | Sheik Tomb. |
| 436 ... | L 17—33223 ... | 20 | Sukh Deo Pursad. |
| 437 ... | O 35—11067 ... | 100 | Koodiram Dutt. |
| 438 ... | O 43—91711 ... | 10 | { Mr. A. Burrows. |
| | " --59201 ... | 10 | |
| 440 ... | O 27—91014 ... | 500 | Bustee Ram and Bishun- bhur Nath. |
| 441 ... | L 92—94817 ... | 50 | Abdul Kader. |
| 442 ... | O 34—81817 ... | 100 | Gostee Ram Manick Ram. |
| 443 ... | O 30—10507 ... | 50 | { Samuel Moorhead. |
| | " --10508 ... | 50 | |
| 444 ... | O 70—07865 ... | 500 | Sujatt. A. Younan. |
| 446 ... | O 42—03352 ... | 10 | { each } |
| | " --03111 ... | | |
| | L 93—89976 ... | 50 | { Messrs. Cohen, Brothers & Co |
| | " --89979 ... | | |
| | O 25—1117 ... | 20 | |
| | " --11180 ... | | |
| | O 42—03220 ... | 10 | |
| | " --03221 ... | 10 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|--|
| | | Rs. | |
| 485 ... | O 25—67733 ... | 20 | { Ruttee Kanta Mozoomdar. |
| | O 23—38142 ... | 20 | |
| 486 ... | L 28—32016 ... | 5 | Shew Golam Panday. |
| 487 ... | O 16—78713 ... | 10 | Mr. H. Graves. |
| 488 ... | O 41—80236 ... | 10 | { Jaggobundoo Chatterjee. |
| | L 29—37237 ... | 5 | |
| 489 ... | O 31—72185 ... | 100 | { Purnoottum Dutt. |
| | " --28535 ... | 100 | |
| 490 ... | O 42—96704 ... | 10 | { Jogendra Nath Mitter. |
| | " --28003 ... | 10 | |
| 491 ... | O 19—22967 ... | 10 | Tripurah Churn Dass. |
| 492 ... | O 43—47626 ... | 10 | Gopal Chunder Mookerjee. |
| 493 ... | L 37—60859 ... | 20 | { Prosanna Chunder Ray. |
| | L 17—15878 ... | 5 | |
| 494 ... | O 14—31387 ... | 10 | District Traffic Manager, S. P. D. Railway. |
| 495 ... | O 35—18014 ... | 100 | Hakim Moquerrabli. |
| 496 ... | O 18—63349 ... | 10 | Joggutt Ram Mookerjee. |
| 497 ... | O 24—07280 ... | 20 | Naffer Chunder Ghose. |
| 498 ... | A 52—57224 ... | 200 | Nagendra Nath Mitter. |
| 499 ... | O 27—72212 ... | 500 | Mr. R. Hildebrand. |
| 500 ... | O 42—88034 ... | 10 | Charu Chunder Mookerjee. |
| 501 ... | O 31—77897 ... | 100 | Kedar Nath Bannerjee. |
| 502 ... | L 77—14581 ... | 20 | Joggannath Marwarree. |
| 503 ... | L 42—77586 ... | 10 | { Abinash Chunder Dutt. |
| | " --77579 ... | 10 | |
| 504 ... | O 19—89673 ... | 10 | Imamuddeen. |
| 505 ... | L 13—45191 ... | 20 | Purna Chunder Bannerjee. |

CALCUTTA, — Paper Currency Dept.;
The 21st February 1879.

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|---|--|
| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. | |
| | Rs. | | |
| J 9—21099 ... | 10 | Acting Postmaster General, Madras, for Mr. G. Fer- nandez, Cochin. | |
| J 4—83913 ... | 50 | J. M. Bell, Esq., Executive Engineer, Tinnevanam. | |
| J 10—24013 ... | 100 | Commissioner, Madras, for Manickum Perumal Chet- ty, No. 62, Silk-weaver's Street, Fort, Trichinopoly. | |
| J 10—27618 ... | 100 | } | Hydrosa Moidin Saib, Cloth Merchant, Calicut. |
| „ —27619 ... | 100 | | |
| NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| | Rs. | | |
| J 7—84544 ... | 5 | Hajee Mohamed Kaleel Kirmany, 110, Popham's Broadway, Madras. | |
| J 9—15267 .. | 10 | C. Ramunni Menon, Panien- gara Amsham, Calicut. | |
| J 7—70318) * | 5 | { | V. Choyee, Luggage Clerk Beypore. |
| —55015) | | | |

CALICUT,
The 12th February 1879. }

J. C. WINSKOM,
Deputy Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---|
| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
| | | Rs. | |
| 130 ... | B 53—00678 ... | 10 | K. Kristniah of Porema- milla. |
| 131 ... | B 51—25467 ... | 500 | Ismal Khan Kalyany, Madras. |
| 132 ... | B 55—69693 ... | 50 | Manikam Perumal Chetty, Trichinopoly. |
| NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| | | Rs. | |
| 279 ... | B 46—55750 ... | 5 | Coomala Chenchoo Chetty Mylapoor. |
| 280 ... | B 59—51215 ... | 100 | { E. Dursoogachalum, Tripli- cane, Madras. |
| | " --54219 ... | 100 | |
| 281 ... | B 54—37537 ... | 20 | Popoori Soobrahaniyam, Masulipatam. |
| 282 ... | B 31—34699 ... | 10 | K. N. Ragotharan Rao, Gu- masta, Kristnaghery Taluk. |
| 38 ... | B 39—91155 } * " --91137 } | 5 | { Hassan Saib, Coal Bazar, Bellary. |
| Wrongly joined. | | | |

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 10th February 1879. }

G. W. CLINE, Esq.,
Asst. to the Asst. Genl.
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

| NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---|
| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
| | | Rs. | |
| 1878-79. | | | |
| H27 ... | F 7—85707 ... | 10 | { Bankelal, Ameen, Irrigation Department, Jundishpur |
| | F 8—63912 ... | 20 | |
| H33 ... | F 8—64488 ... | 20 | H. Irwin, Esq., Executive Engineer, Pachmarhi. |

NAGPUR,
The 14th February 1879. }

W. D. COWLEY,
Offg. Asst. to Deputy Asst. Genl.
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1879.

No. 10829.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office:—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Mr. A. Rhenius, Post Master, Ootacamund Post Office, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Calicut Division, with effect from 27th December 1878, *vice* Mr. E. H. Gregory, absent on leave under medical certificate.

Mr. W. A. Johnson, Post Master, Masulipatam Post Office, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Vizagapatam Division, *vice* Mr. C. Allsop, employed on special duty.

F. R. HOGG,

Offg. Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Mails for Akyah, Kyook Phyoo and Rangoon, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 24th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Goe*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th February 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th February 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Mouhmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Pemba*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th February 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 1st March 1879, at 6 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 22nd February 1879.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Adjee, E. A. | Forbes, Archibald. | Osmond, George. |
| Allen, Mr. | Fox, C. | Parker, J. L. |
| Angel, F. W. | Fox, Miss S. | Paul, Allick. |
| Atkinson, J. | Francis, Esq. | Paulchecky, H. |
| Bailey, J. R. | Fulmer, Mrs. A. M. | Pharce, Miss. |
| Barry, J. W. | Gleason, T. | Phillips, Esq. |
| Blackwood, Mrs. | Halden, Mrs. A. | Punchard, Mrs. T. |
| Bond, W. | Hamilton, Capt. H. | Raman, Esq. J. |
| Boulard, Madame. | Harbison, R. J. | Raming, Mrs. E. H. |
| Braham, C. B. | Hill, J. G. | Robertson, Mrs. L. |
| Burridge, E. J. | Hughes, Esq. J. | Roe, Miss E. |
| Cauley, J. M. | Jennings, H. | Ross, E. A. |
| Clark, Mrs. J. J. | Johnson, Esq. James. | Ritchie, Mrs. |
| Conte, G. | Kesni, Esq. A. | Saunders, W. M. |
| Corbyn, H. W. | Kennedy, J. | Salet, Mary Ann. |
| Cox, Stirling. | King, Mrs. C. | Troula, J. H. |
| Delaney, Mrs. E. M. | Kischer, J. P. | Taylor, Mrs. J. B. |
| Dougal, R. K. | Melyune, Lord. | White, Mrs. |
| Edmunds Mrs. A. | Michael, Mr. | Wood, D. |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. B. C. | Forbes, W. S. & Co. | Martin, Thomas. |
| Addington, E. | Fontaine, M. Saul. | Moore, Miss. |
| Alecock, A. W. | Fry, H. W. | Murphy, G. P. |
| Anderson, A. | Ferguson, D. | Nolteballah, Shakt. |
| Atkins, F. T. | Gage, W. Quintin. | Nicholas, J. M. |
| Bailey, F. A. | Gorrick, Miss L. | Nicolay, Mrs. |
| Bancroft, W. A. | Greaves, W. | Nelson, H. E. |
| Beaver, P. | Green, Mrs. | P. D. C. |
| Berrington, T. D. | Greer, H. | Pank, C. P. |
| Birnburg, M. | Grublander, Esq. H. | Patterson, E. |
| Blagdon, G. | Guldeblhen, George. | Payne, Bob. |
| Braham, Mrs. H. | Hair, Esq., G. O. | Perrin Mari, Monsieur. |
| Breuer, W. J. | Halford, J. | Renaud, M. D. |
| Bollenau, L. | Harris, H. L. | Ring, J. B. |
| Burnett, G. B. | Hart, J. | Sanders, A. |
| Burnett, R. | Holmes, D. F. | Sanders, Mrs. |
| Bush, C. | Holmstrom, Miss. | Segrub, Miss. |
| Cameron, Mrs. Ewer. | Holleywood, F. | Shaw, Dr. F. C. |
| Cameron, Rev. J. | Hutchinson, Miss F. | Simpson, —. |
| Chennell, C. | James, T. E. D. | Smith, W. |
| Chapman, E. | Jamney, L. R. | Thomson, G. M. |
| Colly, Miss A. | Johnson, Miss. | Trigido, T. |
| Connors, Mrs. | Kerr, A. | Vigors, T. M. |
| Davison, W. | Kirkton, G. | Walker, Mrs. |
| Denton, J. | Lewis, Mr. | Waller, A. |
| Douglas, Allen. | Logan, Esq., B. | Webster, David. |
| Dundol, T. | M. C. Mrs. | West, Mrs. E. |
| Duneau, Chesney. | M. S. W. | Whitfield, Mrs. |
| Eales, E. F. | Man, G. O. | Whitlam, Dr. R. |
| Evans, G. | Manuel, W. | White, E. |
| Feltwell, J. W. | Marshall, E. O. | X. |

Newspapers.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Blair, R. W. | Hudson, W. B. | Renaud, A. |
| Braham, A. H. | Lane, W. | Smith, Mrs. Agnus. |
| Cooper, Messrs. | Law, J. | Statman, F. |
| Davis, J. W. | Lander, W. | Stuart, J. S. M. |
| Davison, W. | Marshall, Esq. | Wallace, F. C. |
| Delaney, P. | Miller, Esq., J. W. H. | Waters, T. |
| Feltwell, J. W. | Noller, A. S. | Wheeler, E. E. |
| Green, H. | Prince, John. | Williams, L. |
| Hayward, E. | | |

Registered Letters.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Duncan, Chesney. | Macleod, C. H. | Robinson, Peter. |
| | Trevor, Major, R.R. | |

E. C. GEORGE,
Presidency Post Master.

Treasure Trove.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878)," that on or about the 4th September 1877, a copper vessel containing gold and silver jewels valued in all at Rs. 70-14, as detailed below, was found buried in the puttah land of Potti Peda Latchiriddi of Kambhampadu in the Palnad Taluq of the Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his Office, on the 12th June 1879, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Description of Articles.

Value.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|------|
| 3 Ingots of gold | ... | 24 | 12 0 |
| 2 Female ear-ornaments | ... | 7 | 14 0 |
| 4 Gold wires | ... | 26 | 4 0 |
| 2 Small ear-ornaments | ... | 5 | 0 0 |
| 1 Gold ring | ... | 4 | 4 0 |
| 1 Gold bead | ... | 0 | 11 0 |
| 2 Silver bangles | ... | 1 | 14 0 |
| 2 Pieces of a broken copper vessel. | | | |

J. G. HORSFALL,

Collector.

KISTNA DISTRICT,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;MASULIPATAM,
The 31st January 1879.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

No. 4, CHURCH LANE.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1879.

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1879, both days inclusive; during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued. The alteration in time herein announced is rendered necessary by Government requiring the submission of the annual report on the Stationery

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

BEAMS—

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------------|
| 21 feet length @ | Rs. 2 10 0 | per cubic foot. |
| 22 " @ " | 2 12 0 | " |
| 23 " @ " | 2 14 0 | " |
| 24 " @ " | 3 0 0 | " |

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| from 12 to 20 feet @ | Rs. 2 8 0 | per cubic foot. |
| under 12 & over 7 " @ " | 2 4 0 | " |
| under 7 " @ " | 2 0 0 | " |

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

KUNHIYALAL,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 9th December 1878.

500 Rupees Reward.

The above reward will be given by the Government of India for the best *Sanitary Primer* suitable for use in Indian schools, both English and Vernacular. The work must be in the English language from which it will afterwards be translated into the principal languages of India: it must be simple, without theories, and thoroughly practical, showing in particular the chief sanitary defects of Indian towns and villages and the best means of remedying these defects, and it must not cover more than from 24 to 30 pages of print of small pica octavo size. Competing Primers, either in print or *very legible* manuscript, to be sent so as to arrive not later than the 1st April 1879 at the Home Office, Calcutta. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT; }

SINLA, }

The 4th October 1878.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

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The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set:

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| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---|
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THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA,

*And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government
Printing, 8, Hastings Street.*

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic
variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. Price, Annas 8.

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from
the Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876.
Price, Rs. 1.

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled
from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington,
1876. Price, Rs. 1.

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, R.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlae and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, R.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chercapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, R.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-5.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, R.N., 1878. Price, Re. 1.

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, R.N., 1878. Price, Re. 1.

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynan and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15° to 16° 30' N. Price, Re. 1.

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. Price, Re. 1.

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, R.N., 1859-60. Price, Re. 1.

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Hoopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. deRichelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. Price, Re. 1.

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkah Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to Lacon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Lacon Bight to Lam Chang Pra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

Singora Roadstead and Inner Harbour. Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c.

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America, with Charts, by Commander A. D. Taylor, F.R.G.S. Super Royal 8vo., cloth, lettered. *Price, Rs. 16; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1877, together with a Chart showing the positions in which they occurred. Prepared by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., F.R.S.L., Registrar of Wrecks. *Price, Rs. 2.*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore), corrected from official information. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Re. 1. ff*

Spheroidal Tables, for every ten minutes of the quadrant, showing the length in feet of a degree, minute, and second of latitude and longitude; the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude; the number of minutes of latitude, or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude; and the length, in cables, of a minute of longitude, corresponding to each nautic mile. Compression 1/11. By R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hydrographic Notices.

Rangoon River. By Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander A. D. Taylor, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4. (Cancelled).*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands. By Commanders A. deRichelieu and A. D. Taylor, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

False Point Harbour. By Navigating
Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 4.*

Kyook Phyou Harbour. By Navigating
Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Salween (Maulmain) River. By Navigating
Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., F.R.A.S., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour. By
Commander A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Mergui Archipelago. By Commander
A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Indus Banks and Kurrachee. By Lieute-
nant A. W. Stiffe, I.N., and the Master Attendant of
Kurrachee, 1877. *Price, Annas 4.*

Pamban (Paumben) Pass. By Morris
Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Andaman Islands. By Navigating Lieute-
nant J. Tully, R.N., 1878. *Price, Annas 4.*

Jiddah Harbour. By Commander W. J.
L. Whurton, *Price, Annas 4.*

Red Sea Navigation. In shore Passages,
Price, Annas 4.

Red Sea. Price, Annas 4.

Notices to Mariners.

Notices to Mariners issued during the year
1878. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

- No. 1. Position of Middle Ground, Bombay.
- " 2. Error in position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
- " 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
- " 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
- " 7. Kintoun Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
- " 8. Burgess Rock off Hughie Island. Bassein River, Burma.
- " 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
- " 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
- No. 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hamish Islands, Red Sea.
- " 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels. River Hooghly.
- " 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- " 14. Beacon on Choul Kâda Rock, Bombay.
- " 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Taub), Persian Gulf.
- " 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
- " 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
- " 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
- " 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Salangore—MalaCCa.
- " 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
- " 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
- " 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Maroons at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).
- " 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond Island and the main land.
- " 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi

Notices to Mariners issued during the year
1879. *Price, Anna 1 each :—*

- No. 1. Permanent Moorings for Eastern Channel Light-vessel.
- " 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
- " 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
- " 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.

No. 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.

" 6. Fixed Light at Roji (Nowa-Nugga).

" 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.

* * * The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

By Authority.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth, lettered.

A.—General Acts.

Vol. I.—The General Acts from 1834 to 1863. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. II.—The General Acts from 1864 to 1871. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

Vol. III.—The General Acts from 1872 to June 1876. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 12 annas.*

B.—Local Regulations and Acts

Vol. IV.—The Madras Code. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. V.—The Oudh Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VI.—The North-Western Provinces Code. *Price, Rs. 5; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. VII.—The British Burma Code. *Price, Rs. 3; packing and postage, 6 annas.*

Vol. VIII.—The Panjab Code. *Price, Rs. 4-8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Vol. IX.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. I. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

In the Press.

Vol. X.—The Lower Provinces Code, Vol. II. *Price, Rs. 8; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Just Published.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—

Part I.—Instructions to Officers generally in dealing with Treasuries. *Price, 8 annas; packing and postage, 2 annas.*

Part I and Part II (Treasury Procedure), bound in one volume *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 5 annas.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of P. Appawrow Moodeliar, and the interest made payable to M. Amoorthlingum Moodeliar, guardian of P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar, son of P. Appawrow Moodeliar, deceased, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, but the guardian M. Amoorthlingum Moodeliar, endorsed to P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar in the month of November 1878, when the minor attained majority. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office,

Bank of Bengal (and at Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore), and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor, P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar:—

No. 001565-8424 of 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 2,000.

No. 001566-8423 of 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 3,000.

M. AMOORTHLINGUM,

*Guardian of P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar,
Son of P. Appawrow Moodeliar.*

MADRAS,
The 30th January 1879. }
J



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th February, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1879.

An Act to make better provision for recording evidence in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the recording of evidence in civil suits in the Central Provinces by the Judge in English or in his own language, it is expedient to amend the Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called *The Central Provinces Laws Amendment Act, 1879*.

And it shall come into force at once.

2. The following sections shall be deemed to have been added to the said Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875, immediately after the Code of Civil Procedure came into force, that is to say :—

Local repeal of sections 184, 185 and 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

“11. Sections 184, 185 and 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure are hereby repealed.

Sections substituted for sections 182, 190 and 191 of same Code.

“12. For sections 182, 190 and 191 of the same Code, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

“182. A note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness shall be made at the time, and in the course of oral examination by the Judge, in his own language, or in English if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language, and such note shall be filed with, and form part of, the record of the case.

“190. If the Judge be prevented from making a note as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such note to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such note shall form part of the record.

“191. When the Judge making a note of the evidence, or causing one to be made as above required, dies or is removed from the Court before the conclusion of the suit, his successor may, if he thinks fit, deal with such note as if he himself had made it or caused it to be made.”

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th January, 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the

From Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 10B, dated 19th November, 1878.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 7039-13J, dated 25th November, 1878.

Memorandum by Pandit Srikishen, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, dated 30th November, 1878.

From Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2440, dated 3rd December, 1878.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2296, dated 10th December, 1878.

„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 7183, dated 10th December, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 19, dated 3rd January, 1879.

„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 119-255, dated 9th January, 1879.

Note by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 22nd January, 1879.

instead of adding a fifth Act to the four Acts already in force relating to pleaders, mukhtárs and revenue-agents, to frame a consolidation measure embracing the entire law.

3. We have, at the instance of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, restored in section 16 of the Bill now submitted, the power of the High Courts to make rules for the admission and control of mukhtárs practising on the appellate side of those Courts, which was conferred by section 44 of Act XX of 1865, but which has been held by the Calcutta High Court to have been *ultra vires*.

4. We have made the Bill applicable to the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency towns, where we understand some such law is needed.

5. We have substituted, for the stamp-duties on certificates prescribed by Act XX of 1865, fees fixed according to the scale which was proposed in the Bill to amend the law relating to stamps and court-fees recently before the Council. The alterations here made are of no substantial importance.

6. We have made several amendments in arrangement and drafting, with a view to clearness and simplicity.

7. We recommend that the Bill now submitted be published.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made.

Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. We have deemed it well, in-

stead of adding a fifth Act to the four Acts already in force relating to pleaders, mukhtárs and revenue-agents, to frame a consolidation measure embracing the entire law.

W. STOKES.

F. R. COCKERELL.

T. H. THORNTON.

The 29th January, 1879.

Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between Landlord and Tenant*) or under any other Act for the time being in force, regulating the procedure in suits between landholders and their tenants or agents.

11. The High Court may suspend or dismiss any pleader or mukhtár holding a certificate issued under this Act, who is convicted of any criminal offence.

12. The High Court may also, after such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any pleader or mukhtár holding a certificate as aforesaid, who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or of giving, receiving or retaining commission on remuneration paid to any legal practitioner, or for any other reasonable cause.

13. If any such pleader or mukhtár practising in any subordinate Court or in any revenue-office, is charged with any such conduct as aforesaid, the presiding officer shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the pleader or mukhtár at least ten days before the day so appointed.

On such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the pleader or mukhtár, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If such officer finds the charge established, and considers that the pleader or mukhtár should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the High Court, and the High Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the pleader or mukhtár.

Any Judge or Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority acting under this section may, and, with the previous sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, any subordinate revenue-officer so acting may, pending the investigation and the orders of the High Court, suspend the pleader or mukhtár from practising as such in his Court or office.

Every report made to the High Court under this section shall—

(a) when made by any Civil Judge other than the District Judge, be made through the Judge;

(b) when made by a Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Magistrate of the District and the Sessions Judge;

(c) when made by the Magistrate of the District, be made through the Sessions Judge;

(d) when made by any subordinate revenue-officer, be made through the Revenue-Authorities to which he is subordinate.

Every such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of each Judge, Magistrate or Revenue-Authority through whom or which it is made.

14. The High Court, in any case in which a pleader or mukhtár has been acquitted under section thirteen otherwise than by an order of the High Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit.

15. Whenever a mukhtár who has been suspended or dismissed by order of the High Court is also a revenue-agent holding a certificate under this Act, the High Court shall forward a report of the case to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

Such Authority, after making any enquiry which it thinks necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such revenue-agent.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Letters Patent or in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 37, clause (a), any High Court established by Royal Charter may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for the qualification, admission, suspension and dismissal of proper persons to be mukhtárs practising on the appellate side of such Court;

(b) for the security which they may be required to give for their honesty and good conduct; and

(c) as to their powers and duties;

and may prescribe and impose fines for the infringement of such rules not exceeding in any case five hundred rupees; and such fines, when imposed, may be recovered as if they had been imposed in the exercise of the High Court's ordinary original criminal jurisdiction.

CHAPTER IV.—Of Revenue-Agents.

17. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for the qualification, admission and certificates of proper persons to be revenue-agents;

(b) for the fees to be paid for the examination and admission of such persons; and

(c) for their suspension and dismissal.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

18. On the admission of any person as a Revenue-agent under section seventeen, the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority shall cause a certificate, signed by such officer as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, to be issued to such person, authorizing him to practise for the period of one year from its date in such offices as may be specified therein.

At the expiration of such period, the holder of the certificate, if he desires to continue to practise, shall be entitled to have his certificate renewed by the Secretary of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or by any other officer authorized by such Authority in that behalf.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in the possession of such revenue-agent shall be cancelled and retained by such Secretary or other officer.

Every certificate so renewed shall be signed by such Secretary or other officer.

Every officer so renewing a certificate shall notify the renewal to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

19. Every revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under section eighteen, may apply to be enrolled in any revenue-office mentioned therein and situate within the limits of the territory under the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, and, on being so enrolled, may practise in such office as a revenue-agent.

20. Except as provided by any enactment for the time being in force, no person, other than a pleader duly qualified under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall practise as a revenue-agent in any revenue-office, unless he holds a certificate issued under section eighteen, and has been enrolled in such office :

Provided that any person duly authorized in this behalf may, with the sanction of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or of an officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, transact all or any business in which his employer may be concerned in any revenue-office :

The sanction mentioned in this section may be general or special, and may at any time be revoked or suspended by such Authority or officer.

21. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may suspend or dismiss any revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act, who is convicted of any criminal offence.

22. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may also, after making such enquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or of giving, receiving or retaining commission on remuneration paid to any legal practitioner, or for any other reasonable cause.

23. If any revenue-agent holding a certificate issued under this Act is charged with any such conduct in any office subordinate to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, or in the Court of any Munsif, the officer at the head of such office, or such Munsif, as the case may be, shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that, on a day to be therein appointed, such charge will be taken into consideration.

Such copy and notice shall be served upon the person charged at least ten days before the day so appointed. On such day or on any other day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the officer or Munsif shall receive all evidence properly produced in support of the charge, or by the person charged, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

If the officer or Munsif finds the charge established and considers that the person charged should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding, and the grounds thereof, and report the same to the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority; and such Authority shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss him.

Where any officer acting under this section is subordinate to the Commissioner of a Division, he shall forward the report through such Commis-

sioner, who shall accompany the same with an expression of his own opinion on the case.

24. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, in any case in which a revenue-agent has been acquitted under section twenty-three, otherwise than by an order of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as seems fit.

25. Whenever a revenue-agent who has been dismissed or suspended by order of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority is also a mukhtár holding a certificate under this Act, the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority shall forward a report of the case to the High Court by which he was admitted.

Such Court, after making any enquiry which it thinks necessary, may suspend or dismiss him as such mukhtár.

CHAPTER V.—Of Certificates.

26. For every certificate, whether original or renewed, issued under this Act, a fee of the amount prescribed therefor in the second schedule hereto annexed, shall be paid by the person entitled to such certificate.

27. When any pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent is suspended or dismissed under this Act, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court, or officer at the head of the office, before or in which he was practising at the time he was so suspended or dismissed, or to any Court or officer to which the High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority (as the case may be) orders him to deliver the same.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Remuneration of Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-Agents.

28. The High Court shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader or vakil upon all proceedings (a) on the appellate side of such Court, (b) in the case of a High Court not established by Royal Charter, on its original side, and (c) in the subordinate Courts.

The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority shall from time to time fix and regulate the fees payable upon all proceedings in the revenue-offices by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader or revenue-agent.

Tables of the fees so fixed shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Nothing in this section applies to the agents mentioned in the proviso to section twenty.

29. All persons employing pleaders, mukhtárs or revenue-agents shall be at liberty to settle with them by private agreement the remuneration to be paid for their professional services; and it shall not be necessary to specify such agreement in the power under which such pleaders, mukhtárs or revenue-agents for the time being act. Such agreements shall not be enforced otherwise than by suit.

CHAPTER VII.—*Penalties.*

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

30. Any person who appears, pleads, acts or practises in any Court or office in contravention of the provisions of section ten or section twenty, shall be liable, by order of such Court, or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the fee required by this Act to be paid for a certificate authorizing him to appear, plead, act or practise in such Court or office, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

He shall also be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien in respect of, any fee or reward for, or in respect of, anything done, or any disbursement made, by him as pleader or mukhtár or revenue-agent whilst he has been contravening the provisions of either of such sections.

31. Any pleader, mukhtár or revenue agent failing to deliver up his certificate as required by section twenty-seven, shall be liable, by order of the Court,

On suspended or dismissed pleader, &c., failing to deliver certificate.

Authority or officer to which or to whom, or according to whose orders, the delivery should be made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to three months.

32. Any pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent who, under the provisions of this Act, has been suspended or dismissed, and who, during such suspension or after such dismissal, practises as a pleader or mukhtár or revenue-agent in any Court or office, shall be liable, by order of such Court, or the officer at the head of such office, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

33. Every order under section thirty, thirty-one or thirty-two shall be subject to revision, by the High Court, where the order has been passed by a subordinate Court, and by the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority, where the order has been passed by an officer subordinate to such Authority.

Revision of fines.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

34. To facilitate the ascertainment of the qualifications respectively mentioned in sections six and seventeen, the Local Government shall from time to time appoint persons to be examiners for the purposes aforesaid, and make regulations for conducting such examinations.

Local Government to appoint examiners.

35. Except as provided by sections four, five, sixteen and twenty-eight, nothing in this Act applies to advocates, vakíls and attorneys admitted and enrolled by any High Court under the Letters Patent by which such Court is constituted, or to mukhtárs practising in such Court.

Exemption of High Court practitioners from certain parts of Act.

| Number and date of enactments. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Act XX of 1865 .. | To amend the law relating to Pleaders and Mukhtárs. | The whole. |
| Act XXIX of 1865 | To amend the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue-Agents' Act, 1865. | So much as has not been repealed. |
| Act IX of 1866 ... | To extend to the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces certain provisions of "the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865," and of Act No. XXIX of 1865. | The whole. |
| Act IV of 1876 ... | To authorize Revenue-Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal. | The whole. |
| Act XVII of 1877 | The Panjáb Courts Act, 1877. | Section forty-five. |

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 26).

FEES FOR CERTIFICATES.

I.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Pleader—

(a.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees fifty :

(b.) In any Court of Small Causes deney-town—rupees twenty-five :

(c.) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees twenty-five :

(d.) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns—rupees fifteen :

(e.) In the Munsifs' Courts and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

II.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Mukhtár—

(f.) In the High Court and any subordinate Court—rupees twenty-five :

(g.) In any Court of Small Causes in a Presidency-town—rupees fifteen :

(h.) In all other subordinate Courts—rupees fifteen :

(i.) In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, and in Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency Towns—rupees ten :

(j.) In the Munsifs' Courts and any Court of first instance not hereinbefore specifically mentioned—rupees five.

III.

For a certificate authorizing the holder to practise as a Revenue-Agent—

(k.) In the office of the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority and in any office subordinate to such Authority—rupees fifteen :

(l.) In the office of a Commissioner and in any office subordinate to a Commissioner—rupees ten :

(m.) In the office of a Collector and in any office subordinate to a Collector—rupees five.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th of February, 1879 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and

- From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 3193—4 J, dated 26th July, 1878.
 „ Acting Under Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 4405, dated 30th July, 1878.
 „ Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3012—117, dated 31st July, 1878.
 „ Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwara, No. 500, dated 5th August, 1878, and enclosure.
 „ Under Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 1745, dated 13th August, 1878.
 „ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4792, dated 17th August, 1878, and enclosures.
 „ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 3765—6, dated 15th August, 1878, and enclosure.
 „ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 626 A, dated 24th August, 1878, and enclosures.
 „ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1440—51, dated 28th September, 1878, and enclosures.
 „ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6570, dated 15th November, 1878, and enclosure.

Note by Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 21st November, 1878.

Remarks on the above note by A. Phillips, Esq., dated 30th November, 1878.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1404, dated 23rd December, 1878, and enclosures.

- „ Government of Bengal, No. 260—24 M, dated 1st February, 1879, and enclosures.
 „ Government of Bombay, No. 838, dated 6th February, 1879, and enclosures.

mediate application of the measure in its entirety to hundis, and, on the other side, by the Government of the Panjáb for the total exclusion of hundis from any part of the measure. We have come to the conclusion that the Bill should in this respect be left substantially as it stands. Admitting with the Chief Justice that one main principle of Indian codification is to reconcile and assimilate, as far as possible, the Native and European law on each subject, we would point out that this principle must be applied so as to produce as little friction as possible, and we feel assured that any sudden abolition of the numerous local usages (there is no general custom) as to hundis, uncertain and undefined as they often are, would cause much and justifiable dissatisfaction among Native bankers and merchants in certain parts of the country. But we believe that the effect of the Bill, if passed with a saving of the local usages in question, will be, not as the Chief Justice fears, to stereotype and perpetuate these usages, but to induce the Native mercantile community gradually to discard them for the corresponding rules contained in the Bill. The desirable uniformity of mercantile usage will thus be brought about without any risk of causing hardship to Native bankers and merchants. How long this change will take, it is of course impossible to prophesy. But the Bank of Bengal has supplied evidence that the Native usages as to negotiable paper have of recent years been greatly changing, and that the tendency is to assimilate them more and more to the European custom.

3. We do not share the apprehension of the Bank of Bengal that the recognition of Native usages would result in large withdrawal of European capital from operations in Native bills. For in this respect the Bill simply states the law as it stands. Such usages are now and have always been recognized by our Courts in all parts of India;* but the Bank itself admits that, for upwards of seventy years, its business in hundis has invariably been conducted according to the same laws and usages as apply to European bills, and that, with one exception (the alleged duty of the holder of a dishonoured hundi to exhaust the acceptor before having recourse to the drawer or endorser) Natives have made no difficulty about conforming to the Bank's requirements. It is, we understand, the practice of the Bank and, probably, of other large European purchasers of hundis to notify that they will not be bound by any local usage which contravenes the English law as to bills of exchange. Though the Bill should pass in its present form, this practice will remain legal and unaffected. It operates of course to bind only the seller to waive a defence which he might otherwise have made. But the other parties to the hundi are practically precluded from setting up any such usage by the knowledge that if they did so their credit would be destroyed by refusal of the Bank to buy hundis on which their names appear.

4. To exclude totally (as the Panjáb Government propose) hundis from any part of the Bill would be to render the proposed legislation to a great extent inoperative, and would probably result in withdrawal of the Bill. Considering the fact that the carrying on of the internal trade of India is becoming more and more dependent on English capital, and that the use in the Mufassal of bills in the English form is therefore largely increasing, we think that such withdrawal would be highly inexpedient. We are supported in this opinion by the fact that the Local Governments of Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Ajmer have all reported in favour of the Bill; that the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Bank of Bombay, and the Calcutta Trades Association, have done the same; and that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal bear testimony as to the ability with which it was framed by Mr Phillips.

5. Turning now to the details of the Bill, we have, in the first place, expressly saved the provisions of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, section 21, which prohibits the issue of private bills or notes payable to bearer on demand.

* See, for example, 1 Suth. W. R. 75; 2 *ibid.* 214; 6 *ibid.* 301; 2 Hyde 259; 3 Beng. A. C. 198; 7 Beng. 275, 289, 431, 687; 9 Beng. Appendix 1; 2 Sevestre 621, n.; N. W. P. 1868, p. 268; Perry 296; 6 Bomb. O. C. J. 24; 7 Bomb. O. C. J. 137, 140; 12 Bomb. 113.

amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have the honour to present this further Report.

2. We have carefully considered the arguments urged on the one side by the learned Chief Justice of Bengal and the Bank of Bengal for the im-

6. We have struck out from section 16 the words "the whole or any part of," as they might have been taken to imply that there may be a special indorsement expressly directing payment of part of the amount mentioned in the instrument.

7. Section 21 was taken from the Law Commissioners' draft, and deals with a promissory note signed by two persons, and shewing that one of them subscribes only to an alternative liability. We think it very doubtful whether such an informal instrument is a promissory note at all, and for this and other reasons we have omitted the section.

8. We have also omitted section 33, as the matter appears to us to be sufficiently provided for by the Indian Contract Act; for the same reason we have omitted the first half of section 43.

9. We have omitted, as unlikely to be practically useful, sections 55 and 56, which provide for the delivery without indorsement, but with intent to transfer title, of bills payable to the order of a specified person or to a specified person or order.

10. We have omitted section 59, as the matter is sufficiently covered by the preceding section.

11. We do not think that the Bill should deal with collateral agreements, and have therefore struck out section 66.

12. We have amended the section (73, now 67) as to the drawee's term for deliberation. It now provides that the holder may allow the drawee twenty-four hours (exclusive of public holidays) to consider whether he will accept the Bill.

13. We think that, in order to charge the drawer of a cheque, the holder should only be bound to present it at the bank on which it is drawn before the relation between the drawer and the banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer. We have altered section 82 accordingly.

14. We have omitted from section 97 the explanation relating to material alterations.

15. We have made some changes in wording and arrangement.

16. The Bill No. III and the second report of the Select Committee have been published in English in all the local Gazettes except those for Assam and Rájputána. Publication of the Bill and report in the vernacular has been reported only by the Governments of Madras, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

17. With the exception of our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Morgan, we think that the Bill might now be passed as amended. Mr. Morgan would omit the clause saving local usages as to hundís. In other respects he approves of the Bill. We recommend that its further consideration be stayed until the new Law Commission has reported thereon. Meanwhile, we think the Bill, as now amended, should be published with this report in the *Gazette of India*.

WHITLEY STOKES.

G. C. PAUL.

G. H. P. EVANS.

F. R. COCKERELL.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February, 1879. }

Although I think that this Bill is, on the whole, a very good one, I cannot approve of the recognition which it accords to local usages relating to hundís. From a careful consideration of the papers which have been received with reference to the Bill, and from my own experience as regards the existing practice regarding hundís, I do not believe that there are any usages which call for special recognition at the hands of the legislature, and I think that the proposed recognition may put an arm into the hands of those who are dishonestly disposed, which they do not at present possess.

E. C. MORGAN.

No. IV.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL, 1879.

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127. Holder of first acquired part entitled to all.
128. Drawee in case of need.
129. Protest of foreign bills.

CHAPTER XV.

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

130. Law governing liability of maker, acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument.
131. Law of place of payment governs dishonour.
132. Instrument made, &c., out of British India, but in accordance with its law.
133. Presumption as to foreign law.

SCHEDULE.

No. IV.

A Bill to define and amend the Law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Short title. | 1. This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1879." |
| Local extent | It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing herein contained affects any local usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language or affects the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, section twenty-one: |
| Saving of usages relating to handis, &c. | And it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880. |
| Commencement. | 2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. |
| Repeal of enactments. | 3. In this Act— |
| Interpretation clause. | "Banker" includes also persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers, and |
| "Banker." | "Notary Public" includes also any officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act. |
| "Notary Public." | |

CHAPTER II.

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

4. A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.

Promissory Note.

Illustrations.

A signs instruments in the following terms :—

- (a) "I promise to pay B or order Rs 500."
 (b) "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received."
 (c) "Mr. B, I O U Rs. 1,000."
 (d) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and all other sums which shall be due to him."
 (e) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500, first deducting thereout any money which he may owe me."
 (f) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 seven days after my marriage with C."
 (g) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 on D's death, provided D leaves me enough to pay that sum."
 (h) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and to deliver to him my black horse on 1st January next."

The instruments respectively marked (a), and (b) are promissory notes. The instruments respectively marked (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) are not promissory notes.

5. A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

6. A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer;" the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee."

"Drawer."
 "Drawee."

When the bill gives the name of any person in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need."

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or given notice of such signing to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor."

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour."

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee."

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto.

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction.

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee, for consideration before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

10. "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that he is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned.

11. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument.

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument.

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to a specified person or his order, or to the order of a specified person, or to the bearer thereof, or to a specified person or the bearer thereof.

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated.

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser."

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full;" and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument.

17. Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly.

18. If the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words.

19. A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque are payable on demand.

20. Where a stamped paper, which is intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, is signed and delivered by a competent person as maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser, the holder thereof may complete the same by filling up any blanks therein, and the person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, for any amount which may be specified therein not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp thereon: provided that as between the person delivering and the person receiving the instrument nothing in excess of the amount intended by them to be paid shall be recovered.

Illustration.

A stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument is made payable to "or order:" the holder of such instrument may fill up the blank with his own name, or that of any other person.

21. In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expressions "at sight" and "on presentment" mean on demand. The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and in a bill of exchange, after acceptance or protest for non-acceptance.

22. The maturity of a promissory note or bill of exchange is the date at which it falls due.

Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight, or on presentment, is at maturity on the third day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable.

23. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument is dated, or presented for acceptance or sight or protested for non-acceptance, or the event happens, or, where the instrument is a bill of exchange made payable a stated number of months after sight and has been accepted for honour, with the day on which it was so accepted. If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month.

Illustrations.

(a) A negotiable instrument dated 29th January 1878 is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the third day after the 28th February 1878.

(b) A negotiable instrument dated 30th August 1878 is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December 1878.

(c) A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August 1878, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December 1878.

24. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event, is at maturity, the day of the date, or

of presentment for acceptance or sight, or of protest for non-acceptance, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded.

25. When the day on which a promissory note or bill of exchange is at maturity is a public holiday, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day.

Explanation.—The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays: New-Year's day, Christmas day: if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday: Good-Friday; and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday.

26. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made:—

(a) that every negotiable instrument was made of consideration; and that every such instrument, when it has been accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred, was accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred for consideration:

(b) that every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made or drawn on such date:

(c) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity:

(d) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity:

(e) that the endorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon:

(f) that a lost promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque was duly stamped:

(g) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course: provided that where the instrument has been obtained from its lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody thereof, by means of an offence or fraud, or has been obtained from the maker or acceptor thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for unlawful consideration, the burthen of proving that the holder is a holder in due course lies upon him.

CHAPTER III.

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

27. Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque.

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to empower a corporation to make, indorse or accept such instruments except in cases in which, under

the law for the time being in force, they are so empowered.

28. Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as mentioned in section 27, may so bind himself or be bound by a

Agency.

duly authorized agent acting in his name.

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal.

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse.

29. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange

Liability of agent signing.

or cheque, without indicating thereon that he signs as

agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who induced him to sign upon the belief that the principal only would be held liable.

30. A legal representative of a deceased person

Liability of legal representative signing.

who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, is liable personally

thereon unless he expressly limits his liability to the extent of the assets received by him as such.

31. Where there are several drawees of a bill of

Acceptance by several drawees not partners.

exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none of

them can accept it for another without his authority.

32. The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque

Liability of drawer.

is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the

holder for any loss or damage caused thereby, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided.

33. The drawee of a cheque having sufficient

Liability of drawee of cheque.

funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such cheque,

must pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default.

34. In the absence of a contract to the contrary,

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill.

the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of ex-

change, are bound to pay the amount thereof at maturity according to the appearance of the note or acceptance respectively, and the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand.

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party to the note or bill for any loss or damage sustained by him, and caused by such default.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 27, 29, 48, 49, 50, 62, 68, 72, 73 and 86.

35. No person except the drawee of a bill of

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour.

exchange, or all or some of several joint drawees, or a person named therein as a

drawee in case of need, or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance.

36. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, whoever indorses and delivers

Liability of indorser.

a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in

such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided.

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 27, 29, 48, 49, 50, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, 72, 76, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91 and 101, clause (a).

37. Every prior party to a negotiable instru-

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course.

ment is liable thereon to a holder in due course until the instrument is duly satisfied.

38. The maker of a promissory note or cheque,

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals.

the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, in the

absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for the maker, drawer or acceptor, as the case may be.

39. As between the parties so liable as sureties,

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party.

each prior party is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, also liable thereon as a principal debtor in respect of each subsequent party.

Illustration.

A draws a bill payable to his own order on B, who accepts. A afterwards indorses the bill to C, C to D, and D to E. As between E and B, B is the principal debtor, and A, C and D are his sureties. As between E and A, A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties. As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety.

40. When the holder of an accepted bill of ex-

Suretyship.

change enters into any contract with the acceptor which under section 134 or 135

of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, would discharge the other parties, the holder may expressly reserve his right to charge the other parties, and in such case they are not discharged.

41. Where the holder of a negotiable instru-

Discharge of indorser's liability.

ment, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or im-

pairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity.

Illustration.

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank :—

First indorsement, "B."

Second indorsement, "Peter Williams."

Third indorsement, "Wright and Co."

Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario."

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out, without John Rozario's consent, the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright and Co. A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario.

42. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn.

43. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the payee's capacity, at the date of the note or bill, to indorse the same.

44. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument.

45. An acceptor of a bill of exchange already indorsed is not relieved from liability by reason that such indorsement is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe the indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill.

46. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name and payable to the drawer's order is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder in due course claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

47. If at any time there has been consideration between any parties to a negotiable instrument for the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, negotiation or transfer thereof, the party receiving such consideration is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, liable upon the instrument to all subsequent parties thereto, and every subsequent holder is, as against him, a holder for consideration.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 27, 49, 50, 59, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 76, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91.

Illustrations.

(a) A indorses a bill of exchange to B, at the request of C, for C's account with B. B is a holder of the bill for consideration and if he indorses it as a present to D, D is a holder for consideration as against A.

(b) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument, indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done. B, for consideration proceeding from C, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D. D strikes out C's indorsement. D is a holder of the instrument for consideration as against B.

48. When there was no consideration for the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or when the consideration has wholly failed, the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is not liable thereon to the party in whose favour the instrument was so made, drawn, accepted or indorsed, or to any party claiming through him, unless consideration was given by the claimant or by some party through whom he derives title. But the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is liable to compensate any subsequent party who, being liable on such instrument, pays the amount due thereon.

49. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Explanation.—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B for Rs. 500 payable to the order of A. B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non-payment. A sues B on the bill. B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs. 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue. A can only recover Rs. 400.

50. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is ascertainable in money without collateral enquiry, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

CHAPTER IV.

OF NEGOTIATION.

51. Subject to the provisions of section 62, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof.

Exception.—A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice of the condition) unless such event happens.

Illustrations.

(a) The holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B. The instrument has been negotiated.

(b) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B. The banker accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent. The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it.

52. Subject to the provisions of section 62, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to the order of a specified person, or to a specified person or order, is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

53. The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full; and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

54. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument

Effect of indorsement. followed by delivery transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation; but the indorsement may, by express words, restrict or exclude such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person.

Illustrations.

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments payable to bearer:—

- (a) "Pay the contents to C only."
- (b) "Pay C for my use."
- (c) "Pay C or order for the account of B."
- (d) "The within must be credited to C."

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

(e) "Pay C."

(f) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank."

(g) "Pay the contents to C, being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others."

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

55. Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint

Who may negotiate. makers, drawers, payees or indorsees, of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded, as mentioned in section 54, indorse and negotiate the same.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof; or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order" or any equivalent words. B may negotiate the instrument.

56. The indorser of a negotiable instrument

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional. may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon, depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen.

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him.

Illustrations.

(a.) The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—
"Without recourse."

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability.

(b.) A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument. Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A. A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

57. A holder of a negotiable instrument who

Holder deriving title from holder in due course. derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course.

58. Subject to the provisions of sections 121 and 122, a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order.

59. If a negotiable instrument after having been indorsed in blank is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person.

60. No writing on a negotiable instrument is valid for the purpose of negotiation if such writing purports to transfer only a part of the amount of the instrument.

61. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery only a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered.

62. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained by unlawful means or for unlawful consideration, the holder thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for an unlawful consideration, no possessor or indorsee who claims through the person who found or so obtained the instrument is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course.

63. The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only, as against the other parties, the rights thereon of his transferor:

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party.

Illustration.

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity. The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A. A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title.

64. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

OF PRESENTMENT.

65. A bill of exchange payable after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search be found, the bill is dishonoured.

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place; and if at the due date for presentment he cannot, after reasonable search, be found there, the bill is dishonoured.

66. A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight, by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

67. The holder may allow the drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance twenty-four hours (exclusive of public holidays) to consider whether

he will accept it.

68. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided. In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder.

Exception.—Where a promissory note is payable on demand and is not payable at a specified place, no presentment is necessary in order to charge the maker thereof.

69. Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours.

70. A promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a fixed period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment at maturity.

71. A promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment on the third day after the date fixed for payment of each instalment; and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity.

72. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

73. A promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place.

74. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as mentioned in sections 72 and 73, must be presented for payment at one of the places specified (if any), or at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be.

75. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found.

76. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer.

77. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after delivery thereof by such person.

78. Subject to the provisions of section 33, a negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder.

79. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or where the drawee, maker or acceptor has died, to his legal representative, or where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee.

80. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases:—

(a) if the maker, drawee or acceptor intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument, or, if the instrument being payable at his place of business, he closes such place on a business day during the usual business-hours, or

if the instrument being payable at some other specified place, neither he nor any person authorized to pay it attends at such place during the usual business hours, or

if the instrument not being payable at any specified place, he cannot after due search be found;

(b) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment;

(c) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment.

81. When a bill of exchange, accepted payable

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for payment.

at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently or improperly keeps, deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST.

82. Subject to the provisions of section 86,

To whom payment should be made.

clause (c), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument.

83. When interest at a specified rate is ex-

Interest when rate specified.

pressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be

calculated at the rate specified, on the amount and from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon, or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

84. When no rate of interest is specified in the

Interest when no rate specified.

instrument, interest on the amount thereof shall, except in cases provided for by the

Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour.

85. Any person liable to pay, and called upon

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss.

by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque before payment en-

titled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him.

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

86. The maker, acceptor or indorser respect-

Discharge from liability.

ively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

(a) to a holder thereof who cancels such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder.

(b) to a holder thereof who otherwise discharges such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties

deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge;

(c) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is by payment.

payable to bearer, or has been indorsed in blank, and such maker, acceptor or indorser makes payment in due course of the amount due thereon.

87. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

the drawee more than twenty-four hours to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not

consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

88. When the holder of a cheque fails to pre-

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby

sent it for payment, and the drawer thereof sustains loss or damage from such failure, he is discharged from liability

to the holder.

89. Where a cheque payable to order, purports

Cheque payable to

to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the

drawee is discharged by pay-

ment in due course.

90. If the holder of a bill of exchange acqui-

Parties not consenting discharged by conditional or limited ac-

esces in a conditional acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a

different place or time for payment, or which, where the drawers are not partners is not signed by all the drawees, all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him.

91. Save as provided in sections 20, 53, 90

Effect of material alteration.

and 120, any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void

as against any one who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration and does not consent thereto, unless it was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties;

and any such alteration if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the consideration thereof.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 20, 53, 90 and 120.

92. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable

Accepter or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration.

instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument.

93. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent.

or cheque has been materially altered, but does not appear to have been so altered,

or where a cheque is presented for payment which does not at the time of presentation appear to be crossed or to have had a crossing which has been obliterated,

payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered, or the cheque crossed.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

94. A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill.

Where the drawee is incompetent to contract the bill may be treated as dishonoured.

95. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill, or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.

96. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon.

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque.

97. Notice of dishonour may be given to a duly authorised agent of the person to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee; may be oral or written; may, if written, be sent by post; and may be in any form; but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon; and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business, or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence of the party for whom it is intended.

If the notice is sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.

98. Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to render any prior party liable to himself, transmit it to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section 96.

99. When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour.

100. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary. **101.** No notice of dishonour is necessary—

(a) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;

(b) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment;

(c) when the party charged could not suffer damage for want of notice;

(d) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found; or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it;

(e) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer;

(f) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable;

(g) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

CHAPTER IX.

OF NOTING AND PROTEST.

102. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats it as dishonoured, and the notary's charges.

103. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such dishonour to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest, and in a suit upon the instrument, on proof of the protest, the Court shall presume the fact of dishonour, unless and until the contrary is proved.

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

104. A protest under section 103 must contain—

(a) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon;

(b) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested;

(c) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public; the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found;

(d) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal.

(e) the subscription of the notary public making the protest;

(f) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected.

105. When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions; but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest.

106. All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before or at maturity.

CHAPTER X.

OF REASONABLE TIME.

107. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments; and in calculating such time, public holidays shall be excluded.

108. Presentment is made within a reasonable time, within the meaning of sections 65, 77 and 78, if it is made on the business day next after that on which the holder received the instrument referred to, or when there is no more delay than is occasioned by the residence of the parties to the instrument in different places.

Illustration.

A draws on B, resident at Calcutta, a bill of exchange in favour of C payable at sight, and sends it to C at Benares. C, the day after he receives it, indorses it to D, and despatches it to D at Calcutta. D, the day after he receives the bill, presents it for payment. The delay which has taken place in presenting the bill is not unreasonable.

109. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour.

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

110. A party receiving notice of dishonour, who seeks to enforce his right against a prior party, transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder.

CHAPTER XI.

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR.

111. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto.

112. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer.

113. An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not; and such party and all prior parties are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance.

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity.

114. An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour.

115. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public.

116. Any person so paying is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment.

CHAPTER XII.

OF COMPENSATION.

117. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee, shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules:—

(a) The holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it;

(b) When the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(c) An indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment;

(d) When the person charged and such indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(e) The party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him together with all expenses properly incurred by him. Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any). If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF CROSSED CHEQUES.

118. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

119. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

120. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent, for collection.

121. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection.

122. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

123. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

124. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same is crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

125. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

Who has in good faith and without negligence received payment from a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF FOREIGN BILLS.

126. Foreign bills of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a provision that it shall continue payable only so long as

the others remain unpaid. All the parts together make a set; but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished.

Exception.—When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he is liable on each part as if it were a separate bill.

127. As between holders in due course of different parts of the same set, he who first acquired title to his part is entitled to the other parts and the money represented by the bill.

128. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a foreign bill of exchange, the bill is not dishonoured until dishonoured by such drawee.

129. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

CHAPTER XV.

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

130. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker or drawer of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument, and the respective liabilities of the acceptor and indorser by the law of the place where the instrument is made payable.

Illustrations.

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent., and accepted by B payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured. An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only; but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent.

131. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured. The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and give

notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign. The notice is sufficient.

132. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, Instrument made, &c., accepted or indorsed out of out of British India, but British India, but in accordance with its law. accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into, does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or endorsement made thereon in British India.

133. The law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India, unless and until the contrary is proved.

SCHEDULE.

(a) STATUTES.

| Year and chapter. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| 9 Wm. III. c. 17 | An Act for the better payment of inland Bills of Exchange. | The whole. |
| 3 & 4 Anne, c. 8. | An Act for giving like remedy upon promissory notes as is now used upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange. | The whole. |

(b) ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| No. and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---------------|--|---|
| VI of 1840 | An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange. | The whole. |
| V of 1866 | An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India. | Sections 11, 12 and 13. |
| XV of 1874 | The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874. | The first schedule, so far as relates to Act VI of 1840 and Act V of 1866, sections 11, 12 and 13 |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO.
The Gazette of India.

No 8. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1878.

| CLASS OF MESSAGES | ROUTE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL. | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| | WEST. | | | | | | EAST. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | VIA TEHRAN. | | VIA TURKEY. | | PERSIAN GULF. | | VIA SUEZ. | | VIA AMR. | VIA MADRAS. | | VIA RANGOON. | | NATIVE BURMA. | | No. | Indian Value. | |
| | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | No. | Indian Value. | | | |
| INDIAN. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. | | Rs. A. |
| Sent | 1,218 | 8,672 11 | 100 | 311 13 | 85 | 351 15 | 3,184 | 17,107 0 | 13 | 37 5 | 508 | 2,371 8 | 113 | 413 0 | 274 | 542 12 | 5,885 | 29,731 6 |
| Received | 942 | 6,009 5 | 79 | 313 8 | 95 | 716 11 | 3,429 | 14,389 1 | | | 611 | 2,069 12 | 132 | 423 9 | 202 | 521 15 | 6,693 | 22,656 3 |
| TOTAL | 2,160 | 14,682 0 | 179 | 618 5 | 180 | 1,069 15 | 6,613 | 30,506 4 | 13 | 37 5 | 1,252 | 4,441 4 | 245 | 836 15 | 530 | 1,064 11 | 11,178 | 62,086 9 |
| TRANSIT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From East to West— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Received { Via Madras .. | 2 | 8 0 | 3 | 0 4 | 7 | 20 13 | 1,824 | 9,312 0 | | | | | | | | | 1,836 | 9,347 10 |
| Received { Via Rangoon .. | | | | | | | 352 | 1,572 7 | | | | | | | | | 352 | 1,572 7 |
| Received { Via Lamingha .. | | | | | | | 3 | 38 15 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 38 15 |
| From West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent { Via Madras .. | 267 | 901 8 | | | | | 2,251 | 10,608 3 | | | | | | | | | 2,568 | 11,569 11 |
| Sent { Via Rangoon .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sent { Via Lamingha .. | | | | | | | 3 | 17 4 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 17 4 |
| From West to East— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay & Karachi .. | | | 1 | 1 5 | 2 | 7 15 | 4 | 10 2 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 25 6 |
| Via Karachi and Bombay .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From East to East. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 280 | 970 1 | 4 | 7 9 | 9 | 28 12 | 4,467 | 21,561 15 | | | | | | | | | 4,709 | 22,571 5 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,247 | 75,257 14 |

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1878.

| ROUTE. | | | | NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). | | | PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|--|-------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|--|
| | | | | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. | To India. | From India. | TOTAL. | |
| INDO-EUROPEAN | Via Teheran | ... | ... | 942 | 1,218 | 2,160 | 20.73 | 24.92 | 22.40 | |
| | " Turkey | ... | ... | 79 | 100 | 179 | 1.74 | 2.05 | 1.90 | |
| | Persian Gulf via Karachi | ... | ... | 95 | 85 | 180 | 2.09 | 1.74 | 1.91 | |
| RED SEA | Via SUEZ | ... | ... | 3,429 | 3,481 | 6,913 | 75.44 | 71.29 | 73.29 | |
| TOTAL | | | | 4,545 | 4,887 | 9,432 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | |

**GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

Prices Current of Food-grains through

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | Wheat. | | | | Barley. | | | | Rice (best sort). | | | | Rice (common). | | | | Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Holent Sorghum. | | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | |
| Janjam | 7 4 | 8 1 | 11 8 | | | | | | 8 9 | 8 9 | 8 9 | | 8 9 | 8 8 | 9 8 | | 8 5 | 14 | 0 15 | 1 14 |
| Vizagapatnam | 8 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | | | | | | 6 7 | 6 2 | 7 7 | | 7 9 | 6 8 | 8 8 | | 8 5 | 14 | 0 15 | 1 14 |
| Todavery | 8 1 | 8 1 | 9 9 | | | | | | 8 9 | 6 9 | 7 4 | | 10 6 | 9 9 | 9 8 | | 8 1 | 12 | 5 | 12 5 |
| Kistna | 4 9 | 4 9 | 4 4 | | | | | | 10 2 | 9 2 | 7 8 | | 10 6 | 9 9 | 9 8 | | 8 1 | 12 | 5 | 12 5 |
| Sellore | 7 2 | 7 2 | 8 1 | | | | | | 8 7 | 8 1 | 9 5 | | 9 5 | 9 0 | 8 0 | | 8 0 | 16 | 8 15 | 1 17 |
| Madhapah | 7 3 | 7 3 | 8 9 | | | | | | 8 7 | 8 7 | 5 4 | | 10 4 | 10 1 | 8 3 | | 8 3 | 15 | 8 11 | 8 16 |
| Bellary | 7 7 | 7 7 | 10 1 | | | | | | 8 6 | 8 6 | 5 9 | | 9 7 | 9 7 | 7 0 | | 7 0 | 14 | 1 16 | 5 8 |
| Kurnool | 5 7 | 5 7 | 4 1 | | | | | | 9 2 | 6 4 | 5 0 | | 10 0 | 7 1 | 5 4 | | 13 | 3 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Andras | 7 1 | 7 1 | 8 1 | | | | | | 8 4 | 8 1 | 6 7 | | 9 1 | 8 5 | 7 8 | | 10 | 8 10 | 8 11 | 5 11 |
| Chingleput | | | | | | | | | 9 7 | 8 2 | | | 10 9 | 10 6 | 8 3 | | | | 17 | 2 17 |
| North Arcot | 7 1 | 7 6 | 8 5 | | | | | | 11 6 | 10 6 | 6 5 | | 12 2 | 11 3 | 7 9 | | | | 10 | 0 18 |
| South Arcot | 7 0 | 7 0 | | | | | | | 9 1 | 9 1 | 7 4 | | 11 4 | 11 4 | 9 2 | | | | 14 | 3 13 |
| Panjore | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 8 | | | | | | 8 3 | 8 3 | 9 5 | | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | | 13 | 5 13 | 5 15 | 1 14 |
| Trichinopoly | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 3 | | | | | | 9 7 | 7 2 | 9 7 | | 10 1 | 9 1 | 10 1 | | 12 | 6 12 | 6 | 16 |
| Madura | 6 2 | 6 6 | 4 7 | | | | | | 8 8 | 9 2 | 9 7 | | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 6 | | 14 | 6 9 | 7 17 | 6 17 |
| Tinnevely | 4 6 | 5 6 | 4 6 | | | | | | 7 1 | 7 1 | 6 7 | | 8 3 | 8 7 | 10 2 | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 4 9 | 4 9 | 5 3 | | | | | | 8 5 | 8 1 | 7 6 | | 9 5 | 9 0 | 9 0 | | 16 | 5 16 | 5 13 | 9 19 |
| Nilgiris | 5 7 | 5 7 | 7 1 | | | | | | 8 0 | 7 2 | 7 2 | | 8 4 | 8 0 | 7 6 | | 15 | 4 15 | 9 9 | 2 14 |
| Salem | 4 4 | 4 1 | 4 4 | | | | | | 9 6 | 9 6 | 6 6 | | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | | 15 | 9 15 | 9 9 | 5 15 |
| South Canara | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar | 5 8 | 7 9 | 10 1 | | | | | | 9 7 | 8 9 | 9 7 | | 10 1 | 9 7 | 10 7 | | | | | |
| Bombay | 6 9 | 6 7 | 6 13 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 15 7 | | | 5 7 | 5 2 | 5 2 | | 8 14 | 8 4 | 7 4 | | 10 | 14 10 | 10 9 | 3 11 |
| Ahmedabad | 8 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 5 | | | 5 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | | 10 | 0 13 | 0 10 | 0 10 |
| Kaira | 6 15 | 6 11 | 6 15 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 13 5 | | | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 | | 8 0 | 7 13 | 5 11 | | 10 | 11 10 | 11 9 | 7 9 |
| Surat | 5 14 | 5 11 | 8 0 | 3 10 | 3 10 | 6 11 | | | 4 9 | 4 9 | 5 5 | | 6 3 | 6 3 | 6 2 | | 9 | 4 9 | 4 9 | 1 18 |
| Branch | 6 15 | 6 15 | 8 6 | | | | | | 8 0 | 7 4 | 6 2 | | 8 14 | 8 14 | 8 0 | | 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 9 6 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 5 14 | 5 4 | 7 1 | | | 8 4 | | | 1 8 | 1 8 | 6 6 | | 6 14 | 6 14 | 7 8 | | 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 5 8 |
| Colaba (Alibag) | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 15 | | | | | | 6 0 | 5 8 | 5 11 | | 11 0 | 10 8 | 7 9 | | | | | |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 7 | | | | | | 6 5 | 6 5 | 5 10 | | 8 10 | 8 10 | 7 11 | | 13 | 12 13 | 12 14 | 9 12 |
| Nasik | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 13 | | | | | | 5 15 | 5 15 | 5 15 | | 7 10 | 7 10 | 7 12 | | | | 12 | 14 11 |
| Ahmednagar | 7 4 | 7 2 | 9 8 | | | | | | 6 11 | 6 11 | 7 6 | | 7 7 | 7 7 | 8 3 | | 10 | 8 9 | 5 12 | 11 12 |
| Poona | 6 14 | 6 14 | 6 14 | | | | | | 7 6 | 7 6 | 6 2 | | 8 9 | 8 9 | 7 6 | | 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 | 14 9 |
| Sholapur | 6 0 | 5 8 | 7 3 | | | | | | 7 4 | 6 12 | 7 15 | | 8 11 | 7 8 | 7 9 | | 9 | 10 8 | 4 8 | 1 11 |
| Koladgi (Bagalkot) | 4 12 | 5 12 | | | | | | | 8 4 | 7 12 | | | 8 12 | 8 8 | | | 13 | 0 15 | 12 | 11 12 |
| Satara | 5 12 | 6 0 | 7 5 | | | | | | 6 13 | 6 13 | 6 13 | | 7 14 | 7 14 | 8 9 | | 8 | 7 8 | 0 13 | 5 8 |
| Belgaum | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 12 1 | 12 3 | | | | 9 9 | 10 0 | 8 8 | | 10 1 | 10 3 | 9 0 | | 13 | 13 14 | 12 15 | 8 12 |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 5 0 | 6 0 | | | | | | | 9 0 | 10 0 | | | 9 0 | 11 0 | | | 11 | 0 16 | 0 | 14 0 15 |
| Ratnagiri | | 5 5 | 7 2 | | | | | | | 7 2 | 5 12 | | 10 1 | 10 1 | 7 11 | | | | 10 | 0 11 |
| Kanara (Karwar) | 6 12 | 6 8 | 8 0 | | | | | | 5 4 | 5 0 | 6 0 | | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | | 10 | 0 10 | 0 14 | 0 11 |
| Panch Mahals (Godhra) | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 4 | | | | | | 5 11 | 5 11 | 6 2 | | 6 2 | 6 2 | 6 2 | | 10 | 0 10 | 0 10 | 6 7 |
| Aden | | 7 0 | 7 0 | | | | | | | 5 1 | 5 1 | | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | 13 | 8 13 | 8 15 | 0 12 |
| Asirgarh | 7 12 | 8 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | 13 | 8 13 | 8 15 | 0 12 |
| Baroda | 6 12 | 7 3 | 8 7 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 9 2 | | | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 2 | | 7 13 | 7 10 | 6 13 | | 10 | 3 10 | 19 | 13 8 |
| Dia | 7 4 | 7 4 | 6 11 | | | | | | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 6 | | 5 6 | 5 0 | 5 8 | | 9 | 8 9 | 8 10 | 0 9 |
| Nimach | 9 12 | 10 11 | 13 1 | 15 15 | 16 5 | 13 0 | | | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 6 | | 5 8 | 5 9 | 5 0 | | 13 | 6 11 | 7 16 | 1 10 |
| Nashabad | 10 14 | 10 4 | 12 11 | 14 14 | 15 0 | 14 8 | | | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | | 15 | 0 16 | 0 12 | 0 13 |
| Rajkot | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | | | | | | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | | 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 0 9 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karachi | 8 0 | 9 5 | 10 2 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 14 8 | | | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | | 10 0 | 8 8 | 9 8 | | 10 | 0 10 | 8 12 | 0 9 |
| Munirabad (Nakur) | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | | | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | | 8 8 | 8 0 | 15 4 | | 11 | 0 11 | 0 22 | 0 11 |
| Shikarpur | 8 4 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 13 4 | 12 12 | 14 0 | | | 5 12 | 5 12 | 7 0 | | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | | 9 | 12 9 | 0 12 | 0 10 |
| Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) | 8 0 | 7 14 | 9 3 | | | | | | | | | | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 5 | | | | 9 | 4 7 |
| <i>Western Districts.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | 12 0 | 12 4 | 11 8 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 25 0 | | | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 12 | | 14 8 | 14 4 | 16 8 | | | | | |
| Bancoorah | 10 4 | 10 4 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | | | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | | 15 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | | | | | |
| Beerbhoom | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | | | 20 0 | | | 19 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 8 | | | | | |
| Midnapore | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | | | | | | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | | | | | |
| Hooghly | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | | | | | | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | | | | | |
| Howrah | 11 0 | 10 8 | 13 0 | | | | | | 10 0 | 9 8 | 11 0 | | 11 0 | 11 8 | 15 0 | | | | | |
| <i>Central Districts.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | 11 11 | 10 4 | 12 8 | 13 5 | 13 4 | 16 0 | | | 5 11 | 5 11 | 7 0 | | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | | 16 | 0 16 | 0 13 | 5 |
| 24-Pergunnas | | | | | | | | | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 1 | | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | | | | | |
| Nuddea | 11 7 | 11 14 | 13 5 | | | 30 8 | | | 10 0 | 10 0 | | | 11 0 | 10 10 | 12 5 | | | | | |
| Jessore | 11 12 | 11 0 | 11 8 | | | | | | 8 8 | 8 0 | 11 0 | | 12 0 | 12 12 | 15 8 | | | | | |
| Moorshedabad | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | | | 33 8 | | | 11 4 | 11 4 | 10 0 | | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | | | | | |

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12-8 seers, barley 16 to 19 seers, best rice 11 to 14-12 seers, common rice 13 to 15-6 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
 b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 20 seers, best rice 11 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, maize or Indur-corn 20 to 25 seers, gram 11 to 12 seers.
 c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 11-8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 16-12 seers, and gram 9 to 11-8 seers.
 d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, and gram 9 to 10-8 seers.

for the 2nd half of January 1879.

RS OF 80 TOLAIS.

[illegible]

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-12 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20-1 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 14½ seers, and gram 8 to 12-12 seers.

QUANTITIES PER

| DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). | | | Bulrush (Cumma Penicillar). | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. |
| <i>Central Districts—contd.</i> | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. |
| Dumgopore | 9 5 9 14 | 12 0 16 12 | 19 3 11 6 | 12 0 12 0 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 16 0 14 6 | 11 6 21 8 | 11 4 | 10 8 | 13 8 13 14 | 14 4 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajshahye | 12 0 12 0 | 12 0 12 0 | 11 4 12 0 | 10 8 | 13 8 13 14 | 14 4 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rungpore. | 9 0 8 0 | 15 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 9 0 | 11 12 13 8 | 11 12 22 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bogra | 12 0 12 0 | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 9 12 | 15 0 12 12 | 13 8 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pubna | 13 8 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 8 0 | 8 0 13 0 | 13 0 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darjeeling | 8 0 8 0 | 8 0 8 0 | 8 0 8 0 | 8 0 8 0 | 1 0 4 0 | 10 0 9 0 | 10 0 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jalpaiguri | 8 8 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 6 3 | 13 0 12 0 | 11 0 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Eastern Districts.</i> | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. |
| Dacca | 9 8 9 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 32 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 | 12 1 12 1 | 12 1 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fyfeepore | 13 0 13 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 6 0 | 8 0 12 0 | 12 0 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 11 0 | 12 0 12 0 | 12 8 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mymensingh | 10 0 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 10 8 | 11 0 12 8 | 11 0 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tipperah | 10 8 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 8 8 | 12 8 13 4 | 13 4 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittagong | 10 0 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 11 0 | 8 0 13 0 | 13 0 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nonkhally | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 9 0 | 9 0 12 0 | 12 8 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 11 6 | 10 0 13 5 | 13 5 10 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hill Tipperah | 7 5 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 12 0 | 16 0 11 5 | 16 0 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Behar</i> | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. |
| Patna | 13 0 11 0 | 15 0 20 0 | 20 0 19 0 | 9 8 9 8 | 10 0 17 8 | 17 8 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gya | 13 0 12 8 | 11 8 16 8 | 16 0 29 0 | 8 0 8 8 | 9 0 11 8 | 11 8 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shahabad | 12 4 12 8 | 13 8 16 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 18 0 | 12 0 13 0 | 11 12 | 11 0 15 0 | 12 0 13 0 | 25 8 25 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Durbhanga | 12 0 12 0 | 15 0 20 0 | 17 0 23 0 | 10 0 11 0 | 11 0 11 0 | 11 0 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mozufferpore | 12 0 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 8 0 | 8 0 11 0 | 13 0 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saran | 11 8 12 1 | 12 0 16 1 | 19 1 18 0 | 7 1 7 12 | 7 12 14 0 | 14 0 26 8 28 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chumnapur | 11 0 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 21 0 | 7 0 7 0 | 9 0 15 0 | 16 0 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Monghyr | 10 10 12 6 | 13 6 11 7 | 13 7 12 1 | 9 1 10 5 | 9 4 13 6 | 13 6 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhagalpur | 10 11 12 0 | 12 10 12 10 | 11 6 20 3 | 12 10 13 4 | 11 6 15 2 | 15 2 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Purneah | 12 0 13 0 | 11 0 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 15 8 | 14 0 16 0 | 16 8 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldah | 12 0 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 12 0 | 13 0 15 0 | 15 0 16 0 | 16 0 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Southal Pergunnah | 9 0 12 9 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 16 0 | 12 0 15 0 | 17 0 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Orissa.</i> | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. |
| Cuttack | 13 2 13 2 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 13 11 13 | 9 3 17 1 | 15 12 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pooree | 10 8 10 8 | 11 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 3 8 9 | 9 3 17 1 | 15 0 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Balasore | 10 0 8 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 12 8 | 14 0 16 0 | 14 0 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.</i> | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. | S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. |
| Hazaribagh | 11 0 11 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 22 0 | 8 0 8 8 | 9 8 15 0 | 15 0 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lohardugga | 9 0 9 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 13 0 | 14 0 11 0 | 16 0 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singbhoom | 8 0 8 0 | 18 0 20 0 | 24 0 36 0 | 10 0 10 0 | 16 0 16 0 | 16 0 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Munbhoom | 10 0 9 12 | 11 0 32 0 | ... | ... | 32 0 | 2 0 12 0 | 11 0 18 8 | 19 0 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cachar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gowalpar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kamrup | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Darrang | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sibsagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakhimpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khasi & Jaintia Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Naga Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dehra Dun | 10 8 12 8 | 12 0 14 8 | 19 0 13 8 | 5 8 5 8 | 5 8 5 8 | 8 0 9 0 | 8 0 12 8 | 15 0 12 0 | 12 0 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saharanpur | 11 13 13 14 | 13 14 17 0 | 21 8 16 0 | 7 8 7 9 | 7 8 7 8 | 9 1 9 9 | 9 1 13 15 | 17 0 13 14 | 17 0 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffarnagar | 12 2 13 12 | 12 8 17 10 | 11 0 15 6 | 6 9 6 9 | 6 9 6 9 | 11 11 0 | 8 13 14 13 | 16 8 15 6 | 11 13 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ameer | 11 12 13 0 | 13 0 18 0 | 20 0 17 0 | 5 0 5 0 | 5 0 5 0 | 6 8 10 0 | 0 0 8 8 | 15 8 17 8 | 15 8 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bulandshahr | 12 12 13 0 | 12 4 17 8 | 8 8 15 0 | 5 0 5 0 | 5 0 5 0 | 6 0 10 0 | 10 0 8 0 | 15 8 17 4 | 14 0 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aligarh | 14 8 14 8 | 12 0 19 0 | 19 0 4 8 | 6 0 6 0 | 6 0 6 0 | 11 0 11 0 | 8 8 17 8 | 19 0 13 0 | 17 0 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kanun | 9 12 9 12 | 10 12 12 0 | 12 0 2 0 | 4 0 8 0 | 8 0 8 0 | 10 8 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

- * In the interior the price of common rice varies from 18-6 to 21 seers the rupee.
 † In Rangoon the prices are:—Wheat 12-8 seers, best rice 13 seers, and common rice 14 seers.
 ‡ In Natore the prices are:—Wheat 17-4 seers, best rice 8-8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 6 seers.
 § In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-8 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 10-11 seers, common rice 11 1 to 14-1 seers, and gram 7-9 to 8 seers.
 ¶ At Serampore the prices are:—Wheat 19-8 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 10 seers, and gram 7-8 seers.
 ■ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kurseong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kurseong) and gram 8 to 7 seers.
 ● In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 11-8 to 16 seers, and gram 6 to 6-7 seers.
 ○ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 10-12 seers, common rice 11 to 12-1 seers, and gram 6-8 to 12 seers.
 ◊ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, common rice 11 to 13-8 seers, and gram 8 to 11 seers.
 ◈ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11-8 seers, common rice 12 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.
 ★ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.
 ✱ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8-8 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 14 seers.
 ✶ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12-4 seers and common rice 11 to 17 seers.
 ✷ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 16 seers, and gram 8 to 9-8 seers.
 ✸ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 19 seers, common rice 13-12 to 15 seers, bulrush millet 17 to 18 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

BEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| or Millets, Ragi, &c. Savara, Veragu, Nawee, eena, Coraloo, Murh- Nagles), Pansom lucum, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | REMARKS. |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Gram. | | | | | Firewood. | | | | | Salt. | | | | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | | | |
| Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. | PROVINCES. | |
| Central Districts—contd. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dinagopore | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rajshahye | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Rungpore | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bogra | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pubna | ... |
| 0 12 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Darjeeling | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jalpaiguri | ... |
| Eastern Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dacca | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Furcedpore | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Backergange | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mymensingh | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tippurah | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Naokhally | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hill Tipperah | ... |
| Behar. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Patna | ... |
| 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gya | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Shahabad | ... |
| 0 21 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Darbhanga | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mozafferpore | ... |
| 4 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sarun | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Chunapuram | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Monghyr | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bhagalpur | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Purneah | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maldah | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Southal Pergunnahs | ... |
| Orissa. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 9 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cuttack | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Pooree | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Balasore | ... |
| Chota Nappore—South- Western Frontier Agency. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 25 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hazaribagh | ... |
| 0 28 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lohardugga | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Singbhoom | ... |
| 0 64 0 | 64 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Manbhoom | ... |
| No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sylhet | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cochar | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Golpara | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Garo Hills | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kamrup | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Darrang | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nowrang | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sivasagar | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lakhimpur | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | West & Jaintia Hills | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Naga Hills | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Delhra Dui | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Saharapur | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffarnagar | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Morut | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bulandshahr | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Aligarh | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kannan | ... |

1. In Madhubani the prices are—Wheat 11 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 17 seers, murwa 30 seers, and maize or Indian-corn 35 seers.
2. In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-8-6, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 16-4 seers, lesser millets 20 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 35 seers, and gram 8-8 to 10 seers.
3. In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 14-7 to 19 seers, best rice 9-4 to 16-8 seers, common rice 11-7 to 17-8 seers, jawar 19-5 to 21-9 seers, murwa 26-8 to 42 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27-3 to 27-8 seers, and gram 10-5 seers.
4. In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 19 seers, best rice 17 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 19 seers, lesser millets (at Samah) 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn at B. L. 21 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.
5. In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.
6. In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 to 15-12 seers, best rice 11 to 19 seers, common rice 14-12 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
7. In Khoarda the prices are—Best rice 15-12 seers, common rice 19-11 seers, and gram 17-12 seers.
8. In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 19 seers, common rice 15-8 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22 seers, and gram 10 seers.
9. In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 11-81 seers, best rice 12-94 to 19 seers, common rice 16-30 to 20 seers, mohwa (at Daltongunge) 15-18 seers, lesser millet 27 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 23 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.
10. In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 9-9 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 19 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i> | | | Bulrush Mill (Cunoon, Bajr, <i>Pennisetaria Spica</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Hoicus Sorghum. | | | Bulrush (Cumbou, Pennislaria) | | |
| | | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. |
| | | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Nagpur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 4 | 9 8 | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara | 11 0 | 11 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda | 10 5 | 10 5 | 16 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 18 4 | 19 6 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wardha | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 8 | 10 0 | 9 14 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balughat | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore | 10 12 | 10 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 13 | ... |
| | Sangor | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh | 12 4 | 12 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 8 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 14 | ... |
| | Seoni | 10 8 | 11 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betul | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwara | 10 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 12 | 7 6 | 6 12 | 7 14 | 7 11 | 7 14 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 | ... |
| | Narsinghpur | 10 0 | 9 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 | ... |
| | Nimár | 10 6 | 10 6 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 6 | 8 7 | 14 8 | 15 3 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 | ... |
| HYDERABAD AND SIGNED DISTRICTS. | Raipur | 11 0 | 14 8 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 23 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | 15 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 12 | 21 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 32 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Upper Godavari | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Secunderabad | 6 5 | 6 5 | 7 5 | ... | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 5 | 4 8 | 7 3 | 7 9 | 5 9 | 11 3 | 12 2 | 9 9 | 12 9 | 12 | ... |
| | Bolarum | 7 3 | 7 3 | 8 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 3 | 7 3 | 5 2 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 5 5 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chudderghat | 6 2 | 6 2 | 6 5 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 5 7 | 4 5 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 5 5 | 10 2 | 10 5 | 8 5 | 12 5 | 13 | ... |
| | Anantoti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Akola | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Ellichpur | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| MYSORE AND COORG. | Buldana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Wán | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Básim | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bangalore | ... | ... | 8 7 | 7 5 | 7 7 | 10 5 | 8 2 | 8 0 | 6 2 | 10 7 | 10 2 | 7 0 | 16 5 | 16 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kolar | 8 1 | 8 1 | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 10 7 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 3 | 7 8 | 17 0 | 25 3 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 | ... |
| | Tumkár | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 5 | 5 2 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 7 | 11 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 12 5 | 7 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mysore | 6 2 | 7 1 | 4 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 6 2 | 11 2 | 11 0 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 9 4 | ... | 20 | ... |
| | Hassan | 8 0 | 6 2 | 7 2 | 9 5 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 7 2 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shimoga | 5 2 | 5 2 | 4 2 | 6 2 | 6 2 | 5 2 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 6 7 | 12 5 | 13 2 | 8 5 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kadur | 12 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| RAJPOOTANA. | Chitaldroog | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 5 | 6 5 | ... | 9 2 | 8 7 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 2 | 6 5 | 17 5 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 26 | ... |
| | Coorg | 6 1 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 5 4 | 5 3 | 5 7 | 8 5 | 8 2 | 7 9 | 12 7 | 12 5 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jeypore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 4 10 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 13 4 | 12 14 | 14 | ... |
| | Kishengurh | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 4 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 5 8 | 7 0 | 8 8 | 6 8 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 11 8 | 14 | ... |
| | Uluwar | 10 13 | 11 5 | 10 12 | 15 3 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 8 10 | 7 9 | 7 4 | 9 1 | 9 3 | 9 0 | 14 13 | 17 8 | 13 4 | 14 1 | 16 | ... |
| | Bhartpore (City) | 12 4 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 17 3 | 18 0 | 13 10 | 6 11 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 12 | 9 0 | 7 11 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 12 6 | 15 1 | 16 | ... |
| | Kerowlee (City) | 11 4 | 12 6 | 9 6 | 20 0 | 20 10 | 10 14 | 10 10 | 8 6 | 7 3 | 12 8 | 11 14 | 7 8 | 18 2 | 19 1 | 11 0 | 17 3 | 17 | ... |
| | Ajmere | 9 0 | 9 12 | 11 4 | 13 12 | 14 8 | 13 12 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 15 12 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 14 | ... |
| | Deoli Cantonment | 12 8 | 12 10 | 13 14 | 18 0 | 17 13 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 10 5 | 16 14 | 18 8 | 11 15 | 16 13 | 17 | ... |
| | Krimpara | 7 8 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 10 4 | 11 | ... |
| | Sirohee | 7 4 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 9 12 | 10 | ... |
| | Alu | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 9 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 15 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 4 4 | 5 2 | 5 0 | 4 12 | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 | ... |
| | Anadra | 8 12 | 8 12 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 4 | 4 12 | ... | ... | 4 4 | 5 4 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 10 | ... |
| | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 7 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Meywar (Oodeypore) | 6 10 | 8 9 | 10 2 | 9 6 | 10 15 | 12 2 | 4 5 | 4 5 | 4 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Banswara (Meywar Agency) | 8 7 | 8 11 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 4 | 5 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 6 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Partabgarh (") | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| CENTRAL INDIA. | Murwar | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 5 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 17 2 | 5 10 | 5 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 2 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 17 4 | 11 4 | 11 | ... |
| | Bickaneer | No return received | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Boondee | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 4 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 6 0 | 6 4 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 21 4 | 22 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Kotah | 14 0 | 14 8 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 2 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 5 | 22 4 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 13 | ... |
| | Tonk | 12 12 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 16 3 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 | ... |
| | Jhullawar | 12 9 | 13 15 | ... | 18 6 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 15 | 6 15 | ... | 18 6 | 19 0 | ... | 13 5 | 15 | ... |
| | Shimpoora | 10 4 | 10 4 | 12 12 | 16 0 | 17 2 | 14 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | 15 4 | 19 4 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 13 | ... |
| | Dholpur | 11 11 | 12 1 | 9 12 | 18 0 | 18 11 | 11 4 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 3 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 7 9 | 18 4 | 18 9 | 11 5 | 18 0 | 18 | ... |
| | Indore | 9 3 | 9 3 | 12 15 | ... | ... | ... | 7 1 | 6 10 | 6 5 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 1 | 12 10 | 13 11 | 16 8 | 11 1 | 13 | ... |
| | Gwalior | 12 11 | 12 13 | 10 5 | 16 15 | 17 5 | 8 12 | 5 1 | 5 1 | 6 0 | 6 3 | 6 0 | 6 14 | 16 9 | 16 11 | 11 10 | 15 5 | 15 | ... |
| CENTRAL INDIA. | Oona | 14 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 21 14 | 16 0 | 16 | ... |
| | Rathum | 9 8 | 10 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 4 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 6 8 | 13 12 | ... | 15 4 | 11 8 | 11 | ... |
| | Baghelkhand (Satun) | 12 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 12 | 18 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 | ... |

for the 2nd half of January 1879 —concluded.

[illegible]

* Eight pies per man's load.

A. O. HUMME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.

| YEAR. | BENGAL. | | INLAND CUSTOMS. | | MADRAS. | | BOYDAY. | | SIND. | | BRITISH BIRMA. | | TOTAL. | |
|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity.* | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. |
| | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. |
| 1874-75 | 6,932,155 | 2,23,00,001 | 3,640,714 | 1,06,40,316 | 5,111,211 | 93,64,688 | 2,832,469 | 56,80,263 | 108,087 | 55,569 | 568,142 | 1,04,517 | 19,232,678 | 4,81,48,424 |
| 1875-76 | 6,702,958 | 2,16,16,799 | 3,639,869 | 1,06,89,977 | 5,222,552 | 95,39,381 | 3,051,269 | 59,51,916 | 148,567 | 75,204 | 870,197 | 1,36,911 | 19,638,442 | 4,80,40,188 |
| 1876-77 | 6,522,201 | 2,20,31,319 | 3,775,959 | 1,10,54,835 | 5,239,806 | 95,77,348 | 3,491,214 | 66,46,523 | 131,869 | 68,126 | 681,211 | 1,13,765 | 20,958,353 | 4,94,91,946 |
| 1877-78 | 7,144,908 | 2,26,36,460 | 3,552,116 | 1,02,83,947 | 5,395,645 | 1,00,87,321 | 3,454,745 | 68,35,355 | 2,63,167 | 1,02,424 | 622,408 | 1,00,204 | 20,373,289 | 5,03,39,830 |
| 1878-79 | 7,253,122 | 2,14,30,987 | 4,414,957 | 1,12,86,713 | 4,901,729 | 1,22,61,062 | 3,640,337 | 89,10,438 | 67,813 | 97,352 | 653,931 | 98,153 | 20,931,919 | 5,10,82,655 |
| AVERAGE | 6,971,015 | 2,20,61,933 | 3,895,983 | 1,07,91,158 | 5,180,201 | 1,01,66,551 | 3,278,697 | 68,10,905 | 132,686 | 80,334 | 679,844 | 1,00,728 | 20,048,336 | 5,00,20,609 |

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 15th February 1879.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement showing the Quantities and Value of COTTON exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of JANUARY 1876, and the Total Exports from each Province for the four months, October 1875 to January 1876, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1874-75, 1875-76, and 1875-76.

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DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE, }
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 21st February 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th FEBRUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras continue on the whole tolerably fair; in Bellary damage to the crops by rats is reported. In the Bombay Presidency slight showers have fallen in Kaira, Broach and Wadhwan; the *rabi* crops in Sind need rain; injury by rats is reported from Ahmednagar and Sholapur. There has been no change in Mysore. No rain fell in the Central Provinces, where the weather has been cloudy and warm; the harvesting of the *rabi* has begun in some districts and the anticipated results are not unfavourable. In Berar matters remain satisfactory. In Central India light rain fell in Morar, Rutlam and Indore. The report from Rajputana exhibits no material alteration. In most of the districts of Bengal there has been rain during the week, and it has benefited the standing crops, especially in the Patna division, and helped the preparation of land for the next sowings; crops, in flower will, however, be somewhat injuriously affected by the wet; more rain is required in Central Bengal, Furreedpore and Chumparun; in Palamow and parts of Jessore the prospects of the *rabi* are reported to be unfavourable. In Assam the outlook is promising; as before, but more rain is wanted. In British Burma though fever, cholera and cattle disease continue in places, the general health of the Province is good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light rain has fallen, and has to some extent improved prospects. There has also been drizzling rain followed by heavy dews at night in the Punjab, and this will benefit the crops; more rain is, however, required in several districts.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Madras— | | |
| Kistna (Feb. 15th) | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 11.49, <i>cholum</i> 15.73, <i>raggi</i> 18.42, <i>cumboo</i> 15.1; fever exists more or less in all taluks, cholera and small-pox in some; 8 feet water over ancient; <i>urige</i> , <i>cholum</i> , castor, chillies, tobacco, red gram and green gram being reaped. |
| Kurnool (" ") | ... | Rice 10.45, <i>cholum</i> 16.25, <i>raggi</i> 20.03, <i>cumboo</i> 18.04; fever prevalent; season favourable; white <i>cholum</i> being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat and gram in good condition; fodder and water ample. |
| Tanjore (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 9.12, <i>cholum</i> 13.19, <i>raggi</i> 15.97, <i>cumboo</i> 15.47; private charity about 130; Cauvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, especially the latter, in parts they suffer much and in some others they have withered; harvest of <i>samba</i> , <i>sembalai</i> , <i>kattalai</i> , dhol, <i>ulundu</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>uragu</i> , chillies, &c., outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Madura (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 10.0, <i>cholum</i> 15.79, <i>raggi</i> 17.57, <i>cumboo</i> 18.11. |
| Mulabar (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 10.30, <i>raggi</i> 16.35; prices of rice risen in Kurumbranad, Ponani and Cochin, fallen in Wynad, stationary elsewhere; cholera slight in Kurumbranad, Ponani, and Cochin; small-pox in 8 taluks. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects on the whole pretty fair, but in Bellary damage done to crops rats, and in Tinnevely heat very great. |
| Bombay—(Feb. 19th) | | |
| Sind— | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | River on 16th, 2 feet 5 inches; cotton being picked in Sehwan; one case of small-pox in Kurrachee. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Locusts continue; damage slight; small-pox continues in Naushahro; cattle disease in Naushahro and Mohbat Dero Jatoi; river still falling; <i>rabi</i> crops good, but want rain; clouds gathering. |
| Upper Sind Frontier... | ... | Weather getting warm; <i>rabi</i> crops promising but require rain. |
| Guzerat— | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | } No change. Rabi crops and public health good. |
| Panch Mahals ... | ... | |
| Kaira ... | 12 | No change. |
| Surat ... | ... | |
| Broach ... | Slight rain | |
| | | Weather cloudy; thunder and lightning at Broach on 18th; reaping commenced in some talukas; public health good; cotton as before. |
| Khandesh and Nasik— | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | Wheat harvest commenced. |
| Nasik ... | ... | Rabi being reaped. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|--|---|
| Bombay—continued. | | |
| <i>Konkan—</i> | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Rabi crops good; fever slightly prevailing. |
| Colaba (Feb. 17th) ... | ... | Weather cold; fever in 2 talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops good in Ahbag, Pen and Roha; locusts in Mangaon and Mahad. |
| Ratnagiri (" 11th) ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; 14 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka. |
| <i>Deccan—</i> | | |
| Poona ... | ... | No change. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ... | Rats still destructive; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues in 5 talukas. |
| Sholapur ... | ... | Continued great damage by rats; prospects not improved. |
| Satara ... | ... | No change. |
| <i>Southern Mahratta Country—</i> | | |
| Kaladgi ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping progressing; cotton suffering from blight; slight fever; prices rising in Hungund taluka. |
| Belgaum ... | ... | No change. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Weather oppressive; no change in state of crops and public health. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crop in ear in Honawar; weather cloudy; fever continues. |
| <i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory—</i> | | |
| Rajkot ... | ... | Wheat nearly ready for harvest; cotton being picked in some places; general health good. |
| Wadhwan ... | 07 on 18th | Weather cloudy; state of crops same as before. |
| Baroda ... | ... | No change. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> crops require rain in Sind; slight showers in Kaira and Broach; crops damaged by rats in Ahmednagar and Sholapur; weather in Bombay cloudy and warm. |
| Bengal— (Feb. 18th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | A few drops | Weather fair; there is very little spring harvest in this district; the prospects are good. |
| Noakholly ... | Nil | The weather has been slightly warmer during the last few days; early mornings are foggy; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | Nil | Weather cold and foggy; mustard is being gathered; tobacco plants are thriving well; the hill people have begun to cut jooms. |
| Hill Tipperah ... | 1.39 | Weather cloudy and rather warm; there was rain on the 9th and 10th; the prospects of chillies are good; sugarcane is being gathered; no important crops in the field. |
| Backergunge ... | Nil | Weather has become much warmer; the crops are in good condition; general health is good. |
| Furreedpore ... | Heavy rain at head-quarters on the night of the 15th; a little rain at Ainpore and a few drops at Madureepore. | Weather getting warmer; the winter crops are not getting on well enough for want of rain. |
| Dacca ... | 0.15 | Weather seasonable; getting warmer; the state and prospects of the crops are good. |
| Mymensingh ... | 0.12 | Weather cloudy and a little warmer, with some slight rain; the rain has done good to the cold-weather crops; general prospects are favourable. |
| Tipperah ... | Nil | Weather fair generally and getting warmer; the gathering of the cold-weather crops continues; the outturn is a fair average one. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | 0.38 | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; prices of food-grains continue very high; public health in general is good. |
| Jessore ... | | Weather cloudy and close; the winter crops in parts of the district are good, but in others are not so favourably reported of; preparations are going on for the spring crops, but slowly from want of rain; prices still range high; health is good. |
| Nuddea ... | Slight rain on the 9th in the north of the district. | Weather rather warm; the winter crops are generally doing pretty well; rain is wanted for wheat, &c.; prices are still high; public health has slightly improved. |
| Moorshedabad ... | Nil | Weather warm; one or two slight storms; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the price of rice is said to have fallen in the northern part of the district. |
| Pubna ... | 0.16 | Weather cool and pleasant; rain with thunder on the night of the 9th; the crops have benefited by the rain, but more was wanted; health is good. |
| Rajshahye ... | Very slight rain | The <i>rabi</i> crops have been slightly benefited by the rain and are thriving; mustard is still being cut; public health is good. |
| Bogra ... | 0.08 | Weather warm and cloudy; a small quantity of rain fell at head quarters and benefited the spring crops; more rain, however, is much wanted; public health is good. |
| Dinagepore ... | 0.16 | Weather sensibly colder; the harvesting of the rice has been completed; half the <i>rabi</i> crops has been cut. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Rungpore ... | 0.55 | Weather occasionally cloudy; rain has been beneficial, more would do good; cholera is abating, but small-pox prevails in parts of the district. |
| Cooch Behar ... | 0.30 | Weather colder on account of the showers of the 10th and 11th; the rain has done good to tobacco, <i>khesaree</i> , wheat, <i>cheena</i> and all other crops on the ground; public health is good. |
| Jalpaiguri ... | 0.17 | Weather cloudy; much warmer; the mustard crop is being rapidly gathered in; tobacco is doing well, as also wheat and barley, except towards Alipore and Dimpuri, where it is stated the late rain has been prejudicial to these crops. |
| Darjeeling ... | 0.25 | Weather very cold; sky cloudy, threatening snow or rain; in the hills, wheat and barley are doing well, and land is being cultivated for the <i>bhootta</i> crops; in the terai, mustard is being gathered, and land is being cultivated for <i>bhadai</i> . |
| Midnapore ... | 2.63 | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Howrah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable, but yet warmer than it ought to be at this time of the year; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. |
| Hooghly ... | 0.26 | The prospects of the winter crops are good, most of them have been cut; fever and cholera are still prevailing in some places in the district, it is reported that three or four men have died in Serampore during the week from cholera. |
| Burdwan ... | 1.16 | Weather seasonable; prospects are favourable as far as the winter crops are concerned. |
| Bankoora ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather at the beginning of the week clear and warm; cool and cloudy from the night of the 14th; the prospects of the crops continue good; public health is improving. |
| Beerbhoom ... | 0.28 | Weather warm, but skies cloudy; the little rain that fell on the night of the 9th was beneficial to the few cold-weather crops of the district. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | 0.23 | Weather cooler since the rain; hot early in the week; in Doonka the prospects of the crops have not much changed; rain has done a little good; in Godda the <i>rabi</i> crops are better; in Jantara and Pakour the crops of all kinds seem good. |
| Bhāgalpur ... | 0.35 | Weather cloudy and rainy for the first two days of the week, fine and cold since, cloudy again on the 15th; the rainfall has done much good to the <i>rabi</i> crops, the prospects of which are now excellent; brisk exportation keeps up the price of grains; general health is fair; a few cases of small-pox are reported here and there. |
| Monghyr ... | 0.57 | The state and prospects of the crops are excellent, and could not be better. |
| Purneah ... | 0.51 | Rain on 10th or 11th; weather cloudy again on the 15th; the state and prospects of the crops are good. |
| | About 1.0 in the north of the district. | |
| Maldah ... | 0.91 | Weather cloudy; rain on the night of the 9th, 10th and 11th instant; the state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory, but prices of grain are very high, notwithstanding that the markets are well supplied; sporadic cases of cholera are reported from all parts of the district, mostly from the thana of Shibgunge. |
| Durbhunga ... | 0.47 | Weather cloudy and damp; the late rain has done some injury to the <i>rahar</i> and tobacco crops, but has benefited <i>moong</i> , <i>cheena</i> , and to some extent the other <i>rabi</i> crops; it has helped the timely preparation of <i>dhan</i> land for early sowing; the prices are steady. |
| Mozufferpore ... | 0.43 | Weather cold and cloudy; rain has fallen throughout the district, and has done much good to the <i>rabi</i> crops. |
| Sarun ... | 0.78 | Rain has been general throughout the district, except in the jurisdiction of the out-posts of Katia, Simaria, Moharain, Barauli, Gootin, Kuchiakol and Revelgunge; there was again prospect of rainfall at the time of report; west wind is prevailing; the rain of the 10th has benefited the crops and indigo; <i>rahar</i> injured by the late frost will now germinate, though there is no probability of its yielding a good outturn; mustard is being reaped; prices (<i>jowar</i> , <i>cheena</i> , and maize excepted) are stationary; some cases of small-pox are reported. |
| Chumparun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the late rain has benefited the <i>rabi</i> crops, and more is required; <i>cheena</i> is now being sown. |
| Patna ... | 0.40 | Weather less cold than last week; the rain has done much good to the <i>rabi</i> crops; prospects are excellent. |
| Gya ... | 0.09 | Weather cold and cloudy; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 84° 4'; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; the recent showers have done good; several cases of small-pox are reported; the health of the plough cattle is good. |
| Shahabad ... | 0.73 | Weather unsettled, cloudy with gentle rain on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th; misty in the morning of the 12th; clear on the 13th and 14th; cloudy again on the 15th with every sign of coming rain; the rain of the week did good to the <i>rabi</i> crops to a certain extent, but those in flower were slightly damaged; more rain now is likely to injure the poppy and winter crops in flower; public health is good, but small-pox is on the increase. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Hazáribágh ... | A slight fall of rain in parts of the district. | Weather cooler; the <i>rabi</i> crops are well forward; the slight rain which has fallen has been beneficial. |
| Lohardugga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Clouds are gathering; no change to report at head-quarters; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops in Palamow are unfavourable; fever is still prevalent. |
| Manbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; what few crops there are on the ground need rain; if too heavy rain falls the <i>mohwa</i> will be injured; sugarcane is being harvested. |
| Singhbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very warm, without sign of rain; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; much fever is prevailing in the district. |
| Balasore ... | Return not received. | Weather warm and dry; cool sea-breeze at night; the state and prospects of the crops are good; the harvest is well in. |
| Cuttack ... | <i>Nil</i> | Particulars not given. |
| Pooree ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the <i>sarad</i> rice crop is still being harvested; <i>dalia</i> rice is growing well; common rice sells at 18½ to 21 seers for the rupee; public health is good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in most districts during the week; it has done much good to the standing crops, particularly in the Patna division, and has helped the preparation of lands for the next sowings, but the crops in flower will suffer a little; more rain is still wanted in places in Central Bengal, in Furreedpore, and Chumparun; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops in Palamow and in parts of Jessore are not good. |
| N. W. P. and Oudh—(Feb. 19th) | | |
| Benares (Feb. 18th) | 2 | No more rain wanted; peas cut. |
| Allahabad (" 19th) | Very slight and partial showers on the 15th. | Showers beneficial where they fell; unirrigated crops all but gone. |
| Jhánsi (" 19th) | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear and settled. |
| Agra (" ") | ... | Very cloudy; rain threatens; prices rising. |
| Bareilly (" ") | 1·0 in Northern tahsil; 2 to 4 elsewhere. | |
| Kumaun (" 15th) | Slight shower in parts on 14th. | More rain wanted. |
| Sitapur (" 19th) | ·7 at Biswan tahsil; none at sudr. | Clouds quite gone. |
| Partabgarh (" 17th) | ... | No change. |
| Meerut (" 19th) | On 15th instant 0·8 at Sudr; 0·7 at Sardhana; trifling at other places. | Prices slightly lower; prospects improved. |
| Lucknow (" ") | Slight showers. | |
| Fyzabad (" ") | ... | No change in weather; prospects fair. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Light rain during the week; prospects somewhat improved. |
| Punjab—(Feb. 18th). | | |
| Delhi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prospects doubtful; rain much wanted; health fair; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Hissar ... | Slight fall of drizzling rain. | Crops have suffered from continued drought, which has also affected the prices of grain; health good. |
| Umballa ... | Slight rain on 15th. | Crops fair; but more rain much wanted; health good. |
| Jullundur ... | Mild showers over parts of district, none at sudr. | <i>Barani</i> crops suffering; prices steady; health continues to improve. |
| Amritsar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Health indifferent; rain much needed; slight rise in prices of grain. |
| Lahore ... | A drizzling rain on 16th. | More rain wanted; crops are suffering; health good. |
| Ráwalpindi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prices rising rapidly owing to demand for Peshawar market; fever and cattle disease continue. |
| Mooltan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops and health good, but rain wanted; prices stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops fair, but rain very much wanted. |
| Pesháwar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Harvest prospects unfavourable; prices of food grains still rising. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The drizzling rain followed by heavy dews at night will benefit the crops to some extent; in the Ferozepore district there was a fairly good fall, and the reports from that direction are favourable. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|---|
| Central Provinces— | | |
| Nimár ... | ... | Cloudy, with strong winds; <i>rabi</i> harvesting; health good. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Wheat better than expected; gram fair. |
| Wardha ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> favourable; prices stationary. |
| Nágpur (Feb. 16th) ... | ... | Cloudy towards end of week; prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; gathering of wheat and linseed commenced; prices unchanged. |
| Chanda (" ") ... | ... | Cloudy; prospects unchanged; health good; cattle disease continues; prices slightly risen. |
| Chhindwára (" 15th) ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting; gram good; wheat poor; pulses partially destroyed; health good; prices steady. |
| Bhandára (" 18th) ... | ... | Clear; <i>rabi</i> favourable; health good; prices continue high. |
| Seoni ... | ... | Cold; pulses gathering; health good; prices stationary. |
| Balaghat ... | ... | Cloudy and warm; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever and small-pox slightly prevalent; prices unchanged. |
| Mandla ... | ... | Prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary. |
| Sangor (" 19th) ... | ... | Cloudy occasionally; prospects of <i>rabi</i> unchanged; health good; prices falling. |
| Damoh ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> sown; later crops unfavourable; health good; prices falling. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Cloudy; crops good; small-pox continues; prices slightly easier. |
| Raipur ... | ... | Days warm, nights cool; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; pulses gathering; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising. |
| Biláspur (" 15th) ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> doing well in Seorináráyan and Biláspur tahsils; wheat slightly injured in places in Mungeli; small-pox continues; prices steady. |
| Sambalpur (" 14th) ... | ... | Gram gathering, and sugarcane cutting and pressing continue; 2 cholera cases in jail; prices slightly fallen. |
| General Remarks. —Cloudy and warm towards end of week; <i>rabi</i> harvesting commenced in some districts; prospects continue on the whole fair. | | |
| British Burma— | | |
| (Feb. 20th) | | |
| Arakan Division | | |
| ... | ... | Fever prevalent in Akyab town, otherwise public health continues good; crops reaped. |
| Pegu Division— | | |
| Bangoon | | |
| ... | ... | Five fatal cases of small-pox in town; public health improved; fevers somewhat abated. |
| Thonkwa ... | ... | Health generally good; slight cholera in Donabyoo township; reaping almost completed; outturn excellent. |
| Bassein ... | ... | One death from cholera in Bassein town; 25 in one circle in January; 183 cattle deaths in 3 townships in January. |
| Henzada ... | ... | Public health excellent; slight cattle disease in Okpho township. |
| Prome ... | ... | Health reports satisfactory. |
| Thayetmyo ... | ... | General health normal; a few cases of cholera. |
| Tharrawaddy ... | ... | Report not received. |
| Tenasserim Division— | | |
| Amherst | | |
| ... | ... | Agricultural operations ended; no further report of cholera. |
| Shwegyeen ... | ... | Ten deaths from cholera. |
| Toungthoo ... | ... | Public health good. |
| General Remarks. —General health good; fever still in Akyab, cholera in Bassein, Thayetmyo and Shwegyeen; cattle disease in Bassein and a little in Henzada. | | |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Feb. 19th) | | |
| ... | 37; slight showers on 12th, 13th and 16th inst. | Weather seasonable; more rain wanted; land being ploughed for <i>asa</i> . |
| Sylhet (" ") ... | 41 | Prices of food-stuffs falling; prospects good. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | |
| (Feb. 19th) | | |
| ... | .. | No change in crops and prices; for week ending 8th February, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 442. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| Amrúoti (Feb. 19th) | | |
| ... | .. | <i>Rabi</i> crops continue favourable; weather cloudy. |
| Central India— | | |
| (Feb. 19th) | | |
| ... | Slight rain at Morar, Rutlam and Indore. | Sky cloudy; no other change. |
| Rajputana— | | |
| Sirohi (Feb. 2nd) | | |
| ... | ... | Tanks dry; wells good; health fair; crops fair; some damage done by locusts; much warmer; occasional clouds; season agreeable. |
| Marwar (" 1st) ... | ... | Health and crops good; weather clear; cold decreasing; prices rising. |
| Harowtee (" 15th) ... | ... | Health good; prices rising; prospects unchanged. |
| Jhallawar (" 13th) ... | ... | Sultry and cloudy. |
| Ajmere (" 10th) ... | ... | Rain threatening; prices high; if rain falls prospects will be good. |
| Ulwur (" 18th) ... | ... | No change; no cattle disease death reported. |

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 19th February, 1879.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented a further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Leave was granted.

CENTRAL PROVINCES EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for recording evidence in the Central Provinces and moved that it be taken into consideration. He said the Committee had considered the suggestion of the Home Department that the opportunity might be taken to empower the other Local Governments to extend the procedure provided by the Bill to the rest of British India. The Committee was not prepared without further enquiry to recommend that such a power should be given; the chief justification for the present measure was, that it embodied a practice which had prevailed in the Central Provinces for the last seventeen years, and which the local authorities were not prepared to abandon for the general rule prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

The only objection which could reasonably be taken to the Bill was, that it had received the unqualified approval of the Local Government concerned, and that no suggestions had been made for its amendment. MR. STOKES did not say this ironically. He did not believe that he, or any one else, could draw a Bill of any complexity that would really deserve unqualified approval and require no change either in substance or form. He had now been engaged for twenty-five years in the study and practice of the art of legal expression, and in the interpretation of the work of masters of the craft like Sir Henry Thring; and he had been more and more impressed with the great and inherent difficulties of legislative draftsmanship and the truth of

Austin's dictum, which he would take leave to read to the Council: "I will venture to affirm that what is commonly called the *technical* part of legislation is incomparably more difficult than what may be styled the *ethical*. In other words, it is far easier to conceive justly what would be useful law, than so to construct that same law that it may accomplish the design of the law-giver." In India, moreover, these difficulties were enhanced by the practical impossibility of getting complete and perfectly accurate information as to the subject-matter and bearings of any proposed piece of legislation. In the present case, however, the matter of the Bill was extremely small and simple, and he thought that, notwithstanding the regrettable absence of criticism, the Council might safely comply with the recommendation of the Committee, and let the Bill become law with all its presumable defects.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th February, 1879.

CALCUTTA ;
The 19th February, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

NOTE.—The meeting which was originally fixed for Wednesday, the 12th February, 1879, was adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th February, 1879.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o. 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 9.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 25th February 1879.

No. 140.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. D. Bell, Standing Counsel, is appointed to officiate as Advocate General during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E., or until further orders.

The 27th February 1879.

No. 148.—The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.I.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th June next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 151.—APPOINTMENTS.—Rai Debi Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Babu Nobin Kristo Bose, deceased:

Safdar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Rai Debi Pershad:

Gunpat Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Safdar Ali:

Bargo Rao, Tahsildar, 1st Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Gunpat Rao.

POLICE.

The 27th February 1879.

No. 64.—APPOINTMENT.—Syed Hussein Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, until further orders.

No. 65.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. H. Morris is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces until further orders.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—METEOROLOGY.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1879.

No. 27.—Mr. H. F. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of the 13th instant, was granted four days' subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

SALT.

The 26th February 1879.

No. 64.—Mr. W. C. Howard is appointed Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Inland Customs Department at the Pachhadra Salt Source, with effect from the 1st October 1878.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 26th February 1879.

No. 587G.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, M.A., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, held charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg from the 16th December 1878 to 16th January 1879, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., on special duty.

No. 592G.—Lieutenant J. Lamb, 2-16th Foot, is appointed to the officiating charge of the Regimental Depot of the Mhairwarra Battalion at Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 28th February 1879.

No. 605G.—APPOINTMENTS.—Colonel J. W. Osborne, C.B., Officiating Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Bhopal, is posted as Political Agent, Eastern States, Bhurtpore.

Captain W. F. Prideaux, Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted to Bhopal, on return from furlough.

Major C. Grant, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, Bhurtpore, is posted to Nowgong as Cantonment Magistrate.

Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, is posted to the Indore Agency.

No. 612G.—The services of the following Officers of the Mysore Commission are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates mentioned :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Mottet, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class,—1st February 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. H. Armstrong, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class,—1st February 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. C. Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class,—3rd March 1879.

Colonel C. A. Benson, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class,—15th March 1879.

Major A. G. D. Logan, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class } From date of
Major E. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class. } being relieved
Major C. S. Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class. } of their duties.

A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 28th February 1879.

No. 1090.—Remittances to the Home Treasury, 1878-79 :—

| | £ | Rs. | Average rate. | Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---|
| Estimated for the whole year. | 17,000,000 | 20,00,00,000 | 1 8½ | 3,00,00,000 |
| In the month of February. | 1,349,204 | 1,68,70,000 | 1 7-19 | 33,77,960 |
| To the end of the month of February. | 14,628,775 | 17,60,46,928 | 1 7-81 | 3,07,59,178 |

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Fort William, the 28th February 1879.

No. 1086.—I.—Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1879.

| | GOLD. | | | SILVER. | | | TOTAL. | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Net Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Net Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Net Imports. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In the month of January ... | 10,69,455 | 38,13,660 | 27,44,105 | 67,18,308 | 28,68,730 | 38,50,668 | 77,87,653 | 66,72,290 | 11,15,563 |

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1879.

| | COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ANNEX VALUE). | | | COINED AND EXAMINED. | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------|--------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In the month of January ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,11,215 | 24,99,375 | 26,10,590 |

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 28th February 1879.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.****No. 171.—BREVET—**

The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Stan- } 25th Feb.
den, Madras Staff Corps. } 1879.

No. 172.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Major.

Captain Edmund Pipon Ommanney, } 6th Jan.
Staff Corps. } 1879.

No. 173.—EXCHANGES—

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that exchanges between officers of line regiments and Indian Staff Corps will be restricted to the subaltern rank, and will be sanctioned only when immediate and suitable employment is available for the officer exchanging into the Staff Corps, subject also to the exchange being approved by the Government of India.

No. 174.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant H. T. G. Burne, Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class, with effect from 28th January 1879.

No. 175.—Lieutenant H. F. Cadell, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 10th Madras Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 176.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. A. Hanbury, M.B., Army Medical Department, to be Principal Medical Officer of the 2nd Division, Peshawar Valley Field Force, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.

No. 177.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—*4th Infantry.*

Lieutenant F. D. Welchman, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, 1st Infantry, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. G. Proudfoot, transferred to the 2nd Infantry.

1st Infantry.

Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Infantry, and Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major A. C. Havelock, on leave.

Lieutenant C. J. Orr, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 3rd Infantry, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant Welchman.

No. 178.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Mr. Charles Scott Halford, to be Captain, *vice* Captain J. Binning, permitted to resign.

No. 179.—WARRANT OFFICERS—

Quartermaster E. J. Fleming, No. 4 Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 180.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) D. Mocatta, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, one year and fifteen days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 17th February 1879, the date of his departure from Bombay per "*Sarak*."

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J. Perkins, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J. J. McL. Innes, V.C., Royal Engineers, Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Account Branch, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for 18 months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Gurdon, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab,—private affairs, for 18 months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major W. E. Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Oudh,—private affairs, for one year and forty-nine days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant J. E. Mein, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 181.—The return to duty of the late Major H. C. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, North-Western Provinces, notified in G. G. O. No. 1137 of 1878, is cancelled, and his furlough is to be considered to have extended to the 18th December 1878, inclusive.

No. 182.—The following extract from List No. 5, dated the 31st January 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major R. C. Money, Staff Corps.
Major W. B. Birch, Staff Corps.

Granted extension of leave.

Major D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps, 6 months, medical certificate.

Retirements (subject to Her Majesty's approval).

Surgeon-Major G. Barnard,—31st January 1879.

Surgeon-Major J. Ewart, 1st February 1879.

No. 183.—ARRIVALS—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 13th February 1879.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 20th January 1879.

Captain C. C. Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 27th December 1878.

Captain D. M. Strong, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—Bombay, 27th December 1878.

Captain (Brevet Major) A. N. Phillips, late 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Assam,—Fort William, 15th February 1879.

Captain A. Harden, General List Infantry, Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 7th February 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Garden, Bengal Infantry,—Fort William, 31st January 1879.

Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, attached 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th January 1879.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon G. A. Oliphant, in Veterinary charge of the Reserve Remount Depôt, Hapur,—Bombay, 29th January 1879.

Lieutenant F. J. Alexander, Invalid Establishment,—Fort William, 16th February 1879.

Major G. C. Uduy, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 16th February 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Oldfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 16th February 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. C. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 7th February 1879.

Lieutenant P. R. Bairnsfather, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers,—Bombay, 18th February 1879.

Surgeon-Major T. S. Veale, M.D., Medical Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 19th February 1879.

Captain A. C. G. Lydiard, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 18th February 1879.

Sub-Conductor J. Riddle, Ordnance Department,—Bombay, 21st October 1878.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. J. Clarke, M.D., Bombay, 30th October 1878 (date of departure on furlough, 3rd March 1877).

No. 184.—DEPARTURES—

Major W. L. Noverre, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1181 of 1878,—*Sumatra*, 6th January 1879, from Bombay.

Captain H. W. J. Senior, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 139 of 1879,—*City of Baltimore*, 20th January 1879, from Bombay.

Conductor N. Hutchinson, G. G. O. No. 102 of 1879,—*Euphrates*, 21st January 1879, from Bombay.

Captain T. J. Bailey, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 102 of 1879,—*Junna*, 24th January 1879, from Bombay.

Lieutenant J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 81 of 1879,—*Euphrates*, 21st January 1879, from Bombay.

Captain J. M. Trotter, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 54 of 1879,—*Poona*, 11th January 1879, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1155 of 1878,—*Poona*, 11th January 1879, from Calcutta.

Major M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 139 of 1879,—*Venice*, 20th February 1879.

No. 185.—REGULATIONS—

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the provisions of G. G. O. No. 540, dated the 14th June 1878, granting privilege leave to officers for three months, after 33 months' duty, are extended to officers under the Furlough Rules of 1875.

2. It is to be understood that to claim the privilege it shall be necessary for such an officer to show that he has had no leave on full Indian pay and allowances for 33 months previous to date of his application, and that he has made satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties during his absence at no additional cost to the State.

PENSIONS.

No. 186.—Corporal David Murray, late 65th foot (7th Brigade), an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension in India, *viz.*, one shilling and two pence per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 187.—The services of Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, 9th Lancers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th February 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS.

No. 13.—The services of Mr. St. John Sayers, 3rd Class Engineer, I. G. S. *Muy Frere*, are dispensed with.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1879.

No. 106.—The services of Major R. G. Thorold, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade (on furlough), Punjab Provincial Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 26th February 1879.

No. 107.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary George Richards, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Establishment, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 20th September 1878.

No. 108.—Mr. E. T. Anthony, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), at present employed on Famine Relief Works Accounts in Madras, is transferred permanently to that Presidency.

The 28th February 1879.

No. 110.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 427, dated 11th October 1878, for “Mr. W. J. Flynn, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade,” read “Mr. M. J. Flynn, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on probation.”

TELEGRAPH.

The 23th February 1879.

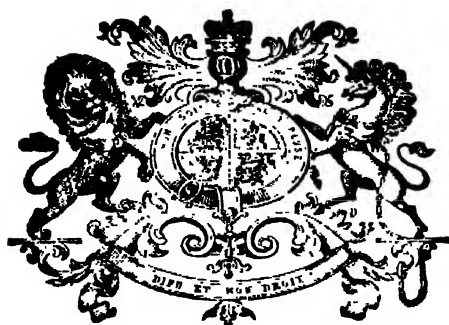
No. 109.—The following Officers are confirmed in the appointments in the Telegraph Department in which they are now officiating:—

Colonel R. Murray, Deputy Director General, to be Director General of Telegraphs in India.

Mr. A. J. L. Cappel, Director of Traffic, to be Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India.

ALEX. FRASER, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

John Robinson, Rev., Bengalee Translator to the Government of Bengal, died at Benares, on the 28th August 1878.

Robert Stratford, a Captain in the 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment of Foot at Delhi, on the 12th June 1878.

Alexander Boydeell Wright, a Major in the 70th Regiment of Foot, at Mooltan, on the 22nd June 1878.

Henry King, a Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, at Malta, on the 1st July 1878.

Philip Thompson, a Surgeon in the 20th Madras Native Infantry, at Banda, on the 13th June 1878.

George Mitchell, proprietor of the Seamen's Boarding House, called "Star of India," at No. 285, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, on the 1st December 1878.

John Francis Erskine, a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Artillery, at Morar, Gwalior, on the 13th August 1878.

George Joseph Malins, a Conductor of Ordnance, in the Pension Establishment, at Barrackpore, on the 13th August 1878.

John Crispin D'Silva, an Assistant in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, at Simla, on the 11th November 1878.

Charles Bingley Smith, of the Choigong Tea Estate, near Gowhati, in Assam, a Tea Planter, at Calcutta, on the 3rd September 1878.

James Muirhead, a Foreman Boiler-maker in the Eastern Bengal Railway, at Goulundo, on the 19th September 1878.

George Jackson, of Bowbazar, in the Town of Calcutta, a professional Diver, at Calcutta, in December 1878.

Llewelyn Owen, a Major in the 16th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, at Jubbulpore, on the 3rd October 1878.

Helen Sophia John, of 14, Camac Street, Calcutta, Spinster, a British subject, at Calcutta, on 23rd November 1874.

Eliza Parker Morton, widow of George Leopold Morton, at Calcutta, on the 27th October 1877.

Edward Samuel Randle, a Christian inhabitant of Howrah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, at Howrah, on the 23rd December 1878.

David Daniel Derrick Sovereign Smith, a Christian inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta, and an Assistant in the Customs Department, at Calcutta, on the 12th January 1878.

Wilfred Lucas Heeley, of No. 41, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England, formerly of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, in England, on the 23rd May 1876.

John Jenkins, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. John, Elliot & Co., Merchants, Calcutta, at Calcutta, on the 12th January 1879.

George Gott Nelson, a Captain and Local Major in the Royal Artillery, at Ferozepore, on the 28th June 1878.

George Swetenham, a Major in the Royal Engineers, at Bolaram, Deccan, on the 10th July 1878.

Frederick Edgar Gordon, a Teacher in St. James' School, Lahore, at Lahore, on the 10th November 1878.

William Grey, Sir, of Marldon, in the County of Devon, in England, Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, in England, on the 15th May 1878.

John Landers, a Serjeant of the Calcutta Police, at Calcutta, on the 2nd January 1879.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator Genl.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, }
The 17th Feb. 1879.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Saturday, the 8th proximo, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Dole Jatra."

By Order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1879.

No. 81.—Mr. G. Belcham, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th February 1879, or such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUT- ANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

**Camp Ajmere, the 18th February 1879.*

No. 330S.—Twelve months' furlough to Europe is granted to Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, from 17th March 1879, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Subsidiary leave for sixteen days from 1st March 1879, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, is granted to Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, the port of embarkation.

The 19th February 1879.

No. 359S.—The Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Nusseerabad Division, during the absence of Major H. Y. Murray, or until further orders.

The 21st February 1879.

No. 378S.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, and Major H. Y. Murray, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Merwarra, on the forenoon of the 11th February 1879.

The 22nd February 1879.

No. 404S.—Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Nusseerabad Division of the Public Works Department, Rajputana, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 9th February 1879, from the three months' leave on medical certificate granted him as per Notification No. 239S., dated 6th idem.

By Order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and
Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 19th February 1879.

No. 239.—Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st March 1879, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 20th February 1879.

No. 241.—Mr. C. Hordern, late Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, was granted subsidiary leave from the 1st to the 7th April 1878, preparatory to retirement from the service.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR,
Secy. for Berar to the Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th February 1879.

No. 31.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 29, dated 14th February 1879, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackesy, Superintending Engineer, took over charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Command, Military Works, from Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 11th February 1879.

The 21st February 1879.

No. 32.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 92, dated 13th February 1879, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackesy, Superintending Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind Command to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

Lientenant-Colonel Mackesy made over, and Mr. J. W. Wright received, charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Command, Military Works, on the forenoon of 15th February 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Major-Genl., R.E.,
Insp. Genl. of Military Works.*

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 18th February 1879.

No. 52.—Sergeant Cahill, Barrack Sergeant, Lahore Division, Military Works, transferred as a temporary measure to the 1st Circle, Public Works Department, Punjab, reported his departure on the afternoon of the 12th February 1879.

The 20th February 1879.

No. 53.—Mr. J. Brabson, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from the Ferozepore Division, Military Works, to the Chakrata Division, Military Works, reported his departure on the forenoon of the 15th instant. He was relieved of his duties by Baboo Bhudder Bannerjee, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 12th idem.

D. WARD, *Major, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.*

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 20th February 1879.

No. 9.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 48, dated 14th December 1878, Honorary Lieutenant M. Collins, Barrack Master, joined the Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 17th instant.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Military Works.*

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 21st February 1879.

No. 20.—Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Neemuch-Nasirabad Railway Surveys.

The 21st February 1879.

No. 21.—Mr. W. E. Newham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana Railway, is transferred to the Neemuch Railway.

No. 22.—Babu Jogendro Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, Open Line, is transferred to the Neemuch Railway Construction Establishment.

The 26th February 1879.

No. 23.—Baboo Chhotalall Prantal Trivadi is appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as a Temporary Overseer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Southern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawalpindi, the 18th February 1879.

No. 30.—The following sentence should be expunged from Western System Notification No. 1, dated 4th ultimo:—

“During the time he was employed on Construction, he is graded as a Supervisor, 2nd Grade.”

The 21st February 1879.

No. 31.—In Western System Notification No. 25, dated 8th instant, for “one year and seventy-eight days,” read “two years.”

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R.E.,
Director of State Railways,
Western System.*

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th February 1879.

No. 24.—Captain A. C. Bigg Wither, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the River Conservancy Division to Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary), on the afternoon of the 14th instant, on which date he availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him in Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 25 of 8th February 1879.

The 18th February 1879.

No. 25.—Mr. R. J. Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Sukkur Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 20th February 1879, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

The 21st February 1879.

No. 5.—Mr. F. W. Kiekie, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Examiner's Office, Indus Valley State Railway, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 25th January 1879, from the privilege leave granted in Manager's Notification No. 11, dated 12th December 1878.

T. B. B. SAVI, *Captain, R.E.,
Manager (Open Line).*

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 20th February 1879.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 5, dated 11th February 1879, Lieutenant

J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over, and Mr. T. Michell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of the Neemuch Sub-Division, Neemuch Division, on the afternoon of 12th February 1879.

Lieutenant J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., reported his departure from here for the Koorum Column on the forenoon of the 15th February 1879.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Chittoregurh, the 17th February 1879.

No. 6.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 4, dated 27th January 1879, Mr. W. G. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Nasirabad on the forenoon of 13th instant.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 22nd February 1879.

No. 15.—Mr. W. Becker, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Sohan to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the afternoon, 10th February, and joined the latter, forenoon, 13th idem.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 18th February 1879.

No. 15.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 114 of the 23rd December 1878, for the words "9th November 1878," read "11th November 1878."

The 24th February 1879.

No. 16.—Mr. B. W. Blood, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 9th November 1878, from the nineteen months' furlough granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notification No. 24 of 15th October 1877; rejoined the Rajputana State Railway on the forenoon of the 15th November 1878; and was placed on special duty on the 29th November 1878.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 10th February 1879.

No. 9.—In part supersession of this Office Notification No. 5 of 17th January 1879, Mr. J. E. Gubbett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted under Executive Engineer, Platelaying.

The 11th February 1879.

No. 10.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 13, dated 3rd February 1879, Mr. P. Jones, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 10th idem, and is posted to Kalol Division.

The 12th February 1879.

No. 11.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 7, dated 31st January 1879, Baboo Hari Ram Chunder, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, is posted to Sidhpur Division.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,
Western Raj. State Railway.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, RD. RE- MARKED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Depart- ment. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Curren- cy De- partment. |
| 1879. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Feb. 17 | ... | 1,00,519 | 46,140 | 239 | 67,73,909 | 31,23,303 |
| " 18 | ... | 1,01,477 | ... | 239 | 66,56,962 | 31,22,830 |
| " 19 | ... | 1,01,135 | 251 | ... | 66,80,027 | 32,20,186 |
| " 20 | ... | 1,01,161 | ... | ... | 61,83,428 | 31,17,255 |
| " 21 | ... | 1,00,317 | ... | ... | 61,00,898 | 30,14,071 |
| | | 1,01,921 | | | 62,00,080 | 30,13,071 |

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 24th Feb. 1879.

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

From 27th Feb. 1879 ... Rs. 95,85,419-2-5

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th Feb. 1879.

Report of a Deserter from the 16-9th Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Calcutta, this 20th day of February 1879.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number, Rank, and Name,— 1785, Gunner John Wallace <i>alias</i> J. Smith. | At what Place Enlisted,— Birmingham. |
| Age.—33 years. | Parish and County in which Born,—Birmingham, War- wick. |
| Size.—5 feet 10 inches. | Marks.—Scar on left side of neck. |
| Color of— Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey. | Trade.—Smith. |
| Date of Desertion,—16th February 1879. | Coat or Jacket,— |
| Place of Desertion.—Cal- cutta. | Waistcoat,— |
| Date of Enlistment,—20th November 1868. | Breeches or Trowsers,— |
| | REMARKS.—Nil. |

, Major, R.A.,
Comdg. 16-9th R.A.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honours in Arts :—

ENGLISH.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Narayan Dás | ... Lahore College. |
| Ghosh, Saradaprasad | ... Presidency College. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan | ... Presidency College. |
| Mallik, Ramcharan | ... Ditto. |

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Nag, Kunjalál | ... Sanskrit College. |
|---------------|-----------------------|

HISTORY.

SECOND DIVISION.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Sukul, Kalisankar | ... Presidency College. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Mitra, Surendranath | ... Presidency College. |
| Gupta, Asutosh | ... Ditto. |
| Ray, Saradanjan | ... Ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Gargari, Haridas | ... Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Haridas | ... Ditto. |

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST DIVISION.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Agasti, Suryyakumar | ... Presidency College. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Ray, Chandranarayan | ... Hugli College. |
| Chhajjunal | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Haragobinda Dayal | ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| { Sanyal, Abhyacharan | ... Ditto. |
| { Maitra, Batukrishna | ... Ditto. |
| Dhar, Nagendranath | ... Hugli College. |

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bhaduri, Lalbihari | ... Free Church Institution. |
| Das, Ramsaran | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Datta, Asminikumar | ... Krishnaghur College. |
| De, Brajendralal | ... Sanskrit College. |
| Dutt, William | ... Teacher. |
| Ghosh, Priyanath | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| Goswami, Kisorilal | ... Free Church Institution. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada | ... Teacher. |
| Pál, Tulsieharan | ... Free Church Institution. |
| Palit, Priyanath | ... Ditto. |

SENATE HOUSE,
The 21st February 1879. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th February 1879.

| LIABILITIES. | | | | ASSETS. | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|-------|---|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| | | Rs. | A. P. | | | Rs. | A. P. |
| Capital paid-up | ... | 2,00,00,000 | 0 0 | Government Securities | ... | 75,14,807 | 8 0 |
| Reserve Fund | ... | 20,25,095 | 0 0 | Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | ... | 53,19,918 | 0 4 |
| | Rs. A. P. | | | Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | ... | 88,16,137 | 6 8 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 1,08,63,884 9 7 | 2,44,67,708 | | Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches | ... | 2,13,25,133 | 5 9 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,36,03,823 6 10 | | | Balances with other Banks | ... | 6,06,450 | 2 10 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | ... | 2,30,81,463 | 12 7 | Bullion | ... | ... | ... |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | ... | 8,59,046 | 2 5 | Dead Stock | ... | 9,77,315 | 3 11 |
| Sundries | ... | 8,45,612 | 12 7 | Stamps | ... | 7,183 | 15 0 |
| | | | | Sundries | ... | 2,16,456 | 0 5 |
| | | | | | | 4,47,83,401 | 10 11 |
| | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 82,93,045 9 11 | 2,61,94,554 | 1 1 |
| | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,82,01,508 7 2 | | |
| | | 7,12,77,955 | 12 0 | | | | |
| | | | | | RUPEES | 7,12,77,955 | 12 0 |

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, 27th Feb. 1879.W. WESTLAND.
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|-------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 447 | O 30—22441 | 50 | Annoda Prasad Mukerjee. |
| | 50 | 50 | |
| 450 | O 31—12257 | 100 | Meenah Khew. |
| | —65719 | 100 | |
| 451 | O 30—27153 | 50 | B. Manger. |
| | O 26—51820 | 20 | Dwarkanath Roy. |
| | —51821 | 20 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

| | | Rs. | |
|-----|------------|-----|--|
| 506 | O 44—56983 | 10 | Mrs. F. Greenhill. |
| | —43959 | 10 | |
| | O 43—38660 | 10 | |
| | —02931 | 10 | |
| | O 26—31085 | 20 | Nundlal Set. |
| | L 51—81636 | 100 | |
| 507 | O 35—30213 | 10 | |
| 508 | O 14—41210 | 10 | |
| | O 6—19063 | 10 | Eshanchunder Mukerjee. |
| | O 10—33980 | 10 | |
| | O 9—29712 | 10 | |
| | O 11—46721 | 10 | |
| | O 9—05568 | 10 | Gobind Behary Audhikaree. |
| | O 12—70160 | 10 | |
| 509 | O 16—69391 | 10 | |
| 510 | O 27—95347 | 500 | |
| | | | The Post Master General, N.-W. Provinces. |
| 511 | O 13—34336 | 10 | Nanda Lal Kur. |
| 512 | O 35—11432 | 100 | D. F. Stuart. |
| 513 | O 35—36300 | 100 | Jew Lal Bana. |
| | —49354 | 100 | |

Calcutta Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED—continued.

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 514 | L 28—28337 | 5 | Upendro Nath Bose. |
| 515 | O 12—27661 | 10 | Dabeendeen Bachopatty. |
| | O 21—16947 | 20 | |
| 516 | O 26—02209 | 20 | Jamesjie Nussurwanjee. |
| | O 25—25334 | 20 | |
| 274 | L 62—25338 | 10 | Amrit Nath Jah. |
| | L 58—04832 | 10 | |
| 275 | L 30—92353 | | Gate Clerk, Zoological Garden, Alipore. |
| | —92351 | | |
| 277 | O 25—02538 | 20 | |
| | O 21—62168 | | |
| 278 | L 43—27262 | 10 | Rakul Dass Kower. |
| | —27261 | | |
| 279 | O 18—12914 | 10 | Bonomally Seal. |
| | —11913 | | |
| | L 34—24125 | 10 | |
| | L 32—73675 | | Doorga Churn Gupta. |
| 280 | O 22—02702 | 20 | |
| | —02756 | | Kunja Lal Bissessar Dass. |
| 281 | O 16—10369 | 10 | |
| | —10396 | | |
| | L 43—25678 | 10 | |
| | —25638 | | The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Ry. |
| | A 97—28981 | 10 | |
| 282 | L 13—95319 | 10 | Gunga Ram. |
| | —95329 | | |
| 283 | L 59—12511 | 10 | |
| | —12512 | | |
| | L 59—12513 | 10 | Chotta Lal. |
| | —12544 | | |
| 285 | A 71—57308 | 20 | Behary Lal Dawn. |
| | —46342 | | |
| 286 | O 14—32864 | 10 | Taraprasono Gupta. |
| | —32865 | | |
| 287 | L 20—73201 | 5 | Messrs. Lloyd & Co. |
| | L 25—12525 | | |
| 288 | O 19—87851 | 10 | |
| | —87850 | | |
| | L 73—37637 | 10 | |
| | —37635 | | |
| | L 11—33594 | | |
| | —33595 | | |

CALCUTTA, — Paper Currency Dept.;
The 26th February 1879.R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|--|
| | Rs. | |
| J 7—66644 .. | 5 | C. Kuppasawmiah, Inspector of Police, Chendragherri. |
| J 9—17611 ... | 10 | Mehrban Allee, Passed Medical Pupil, 3rd Punjab Native Infantry, Ferozepore. |
| „ — 23033 ... | 10 | Ranchund Roopchand, Merchant, Calicut. |
| J 5—80539 ... | 20 | C. C. Flanagan, Esq., Head Master, High School, Coimbatore. |
| J 7—54811 } * | 5 | { Nurseo Jugjeeven, No. 425, Mint Street, Madras. |
| „ — 58771 } | | |

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT, }
The 20th February 1879. }

J. C. WINSCOM,

Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Note. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|---|
| | Rs. | |
| G 10—41015 .. | 100 | Futchehund Davidas Merchant, Shikarpur. |

KURRACHEE, }
The 11th February 1879. }

W. PATTON,

Asstt. Depty. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 8 ... | E 13—21067 | 100 | Babu Tiku Ram, House Proprietor, Peshawar. |
| 9 ... | E 10—21597 | 10 | Hera Tajabi, Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore. |
| 10 ... | E 12—89103 | 20 | { Mr. M. Hanley, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Military Works, Campbellpore. |
| „ | — 89104 | 20 | |
| „ | — 89105 | 20 | |
| „ | — 89106 | 20 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|--------------|------------|-----|---|
| 126 ... | E 4—68028 | 50 | Nawab Mahomed Taki Khan, Mahmoodabad. |
| 140 of 1878. | E 9—04916 | 5 | { Mr. J. R. ... Merchant, Rohri, Sind. |
| „ | — 04919 | 5 | |
| „ | E 12—81564 | 20 | |
| 1 ... | E 12—84231 | 20 | Major R. Adamson, 1-18th Royal Irish, Ferozepore. |
| 14 ... | E 10—68103 | 10 | Suttar Wain, Kashmiri, Huzratunge, Lucknow. |
| 16 ... | E 16—03959 | 10 | H. C. Mann, Esq., Gujranwalla. |
| 17 ... | E 2—34987 | 500 | Deokee Nundun, Delhi. |
| 18 ... | E 15—19367 | 50 | Mahomed Ushraf Deen, Churusta Bazar, Wazirabad. |
| 19 of 1879. | E 10—78454 | 10 | Quarter Master Sergeant D. White, 63rd Regiment, Umballa. |
| 24 of 1879. | E 13—38824 | 100 | Sohan Shah Artia, Shahal-mi Gate, Lahore. |

LAHORE, }
The 21st February 1879. }

W. T. PIERCY,

Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|--|
| | | Rs. | |
| 135 ... | B 55—52147 | 50 | { G. Shawe, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Coimbatore. |
| „ | — 90712 | 50 | |
| „ | — 90713 | 50 | |
| „ | B 50—92552 | 100 | |
| „ | B 58—26744 | 100 | |
| „ | — 88618 | 100 | |
| „ | B 59—16767 | 100 | |
| „ | — 20712 | 100 | |
| „ | — 22004 | 100 | |
| „ | — 23854 | 100 | |
| „ | — 31451 | 100 | |
| „ | — 31825 | 100 | |
| „ | — 50350 | 100 | |
| 136 ... | B 53 56113 | 10 | Jannaldeen, Madras. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|---------|------------|-----|---|
| 283 ... | B 51—38262 | 20 | Mr. W. Power, Pursewan-kum, Madras. |
| 284 ... | B 55—32588 | 50 | M. P. P. P. R. Chithan Chetty & Co., Madras. |
| 285 ... | B 51—26581 | 500 | Assistant Engineer, S. I. Railway, Pindigul. |
| 286 ... | B 51—25665 | 500 | Messrs. Munchin & Co., Bindipatam. |
| 287 ... | J 10—31385 | 100 | Kannurthy Yellappah, of Bellary. |
| 288 ... | B 56—18036 | 10 | M. Devanboo, 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, Civil Dispensary, Palumnair. |

FORT SAINT GEORGE, }
The 17th February 1879. }G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl.
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1879.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 1st March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyook Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Pachumba*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 3rd March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Peshawar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 6th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th March 1879, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th March 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Umballa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 10th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 1st March 1879.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Allen, J. | Fox, C. | Parker, J. L. |
| Allen, Mrs. | Greenway, Mr. M. | Patterson, Mr. W. |
| Anderson, J. | Harnish, J. | Paul, Allick. |
| Anger, F. W. | Hassck, Mrs. | Philip, Esq. |
| Agnfield, J. W. | Haynes, A. G. | Ponsonby, G. |
| Aye, Miss Annie. | Hill, J. G. | Punchard, Mr. T. |
| B. B. Miss. | Hutches, Mr. J. W. | Raman, Esq. J. |
| Baillee, J. E. | Hedgkinson, C. B. | Rea, es, Mrs. |
| Bartlett, C. E. | Jennings, H. | Reming, Mrs. E. H. |
| Barrow, E. J. | Johnson, Esq. James. | Richmond, F. |
| Blair, Esq. W. | Johnson, W. P. | Robertson, Mrs. L. |
| Brabant, F. E. | Kelsa, Esq. A. ● | Ro, Miss E. |
| Brownlow, A. | Kennedy, J. | Ross, E. A. |
| Burridge, E. J. | Langston, P. | Saxe, Mrs. |
| Burleigh, J. | Logg, W. | Smith, W. J. |
| Campbell, A. | Manner, Esq. | Sole, Mary Ann. |
| Carghill, Messrs. & Co. | Maxwell, J. | Stearns, Mrs. H. |
| Chamberlain, Esq. C. | Naycock, Mrs. A. | Thomas, Mrs. W. |
| Cox, Stirling. | Melcombe, Mrs. | Thompson, Mrs. C. L. |
| Daly, Mrs. | Miller, J. B. | Whittle, Miss S. A. |
| Dougal, R. K. | Monte, H. E. | Webb, C. R. H. |
| Fulvey, Esq. W. H. | Murray, W. | Wool, D. |
| Farrell, Edwin. | Naxville, Esq. A. | Wright, Mrs. W. |
| Figgs, A. W. | Nickoll, Esq. A. | W. R. Y., Esq. |
| Fitzgerald, P. T. | Oldham, Mrs. | |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. B. C. | Goddard, Edward. | Murray, J. |
| Addington, E. | Greaves, W. | Najichallah, Shaik. |
| Adels, E. J. | Green, Mrs. | Nicday, Mrs. |
| Anderson, A. | Greer, H. | Neison, H. R. |
| Bailey, F. A. | Grief, Leib. | O'Connell, Mr. T. |
| Beaver, P. | Gumlander, Esqir. | P. D. C. |
| Berrington, T. D. | Guldenben, George. | P. fuer, Charles, Mrs. |
| Birnbarg, M. | Hart, J. | Paul, C. P. |
| Blagdon, G. | Holmes, D. F. | Patterson, R. |
| Bottana, Peter. | Hellstrom, Miss. | Payne, Bob. |
| Breuer, W. J. | Hutchinson, Miss F. | Perrin Mari, Monsieur. |
| Burnett, G. B. | Imes, T. E. D. | Platts, Mrs. S. |
| Burnett, R. | Jones, J. H. | Renaud, M. D. |
| Bush, C. | Janney, L. R. | Rhodes, R. |
| Byrne, Mrs. E. M. | Johnson, Miss. | Roberts, John. |
| Cameron, Mrs. Ewer. | Kennedy, R. | Sanders, A. |
| Cameron, Rev. J. | Kerr, A. | Sanders, Mrs. |
| Chennell, C. | Kirkton, C. | Shaw, Dr. P. C. |
| Chapman, E. | Lackerstein, Esq., N. | Simpson, —. |
| Cunnius, Mrs. | Lewis, Mr. | Smith, W. |
| Davison, W. | M. C. Mrs. | Taylor, Mrs. R. |
| Dunhol, T. | M. S. W. | Thompson, Mr. E. P. |
| Eales, E. F. | Man, G. O. | Trienda, T. |
| Evans, G. | Manuel, W. | Walker, Mrs. |
| Feltwell, J. W. | Marched, E. O. | Walster, David. |
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NOTICE.

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BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

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| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| from 12 to 20 feet @ | Rs. 2 8 0 | per cubic foot. |
| under 12 & over 7 „ @ | „ 2 4 0 | „ |
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The 9th December 1878.

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C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT;

SIWLA,

The 4th October 1878.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

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| Subject. | For | Against. |
|---|-----|----------|
| 1. That Mr. C. D. C. Lloyd be restored to his former position as a Subscriber on payment of arrears of subscription with interest ... | 876 | 15 |
| 2. That Mr. W. J. B. Macrone be restored to his former position as a Subscriber on payment of arrears of subscription with interest ... | 882 | 9 |
| 3. That the sons of the late Mr. Jones Bridgnell be admitted to the pension applied for, viz., Rs. 32 a month ... | 830 | 52 |

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
CALCUTTA:
The 22nd February 1879.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes, originally standing in the name of P. Appawrow Moodeliar, and the interest made payable to M. Amoorthlingum Moodeliar, guardian of P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar, son of P. Appawrow Moodeliar, deceased, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, but the guardian M. Amoorthlingum Moodeliar, endorsed to P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar in the month of November 1878, when the minor attained majority. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal (and at Her Majesty's Treasury, Bangalore), and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor, P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar:—

No. 001565-8424 of 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 2,000.

No. 001566-8423 of 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1832-33, for Sicca Rs. 3,000.

M. AMOORTHLINGUM,
Guardian of P. Ramasawmy Moodeliar,
Son of P. Appawrow Moodeliar.

MADRAS,
The 30th January 1879.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th February, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1879.

An Act to make better provision for recording evidence in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the recording of evidence in civil suits in the Central Provinces by the Judge in English or in his own language, it is expedient to amend the Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1879;"

And it shall come into force at once.

2. The following sections shall be deemed to have been added to the said Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875, immediately after the Code of Civil Procedure came into force, that is to say:—

Local repeal of sections 184, 185 and 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

"11. Sections 184, 185 and 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure are hereby repealed."

Sections substituted for sections 182, 190 and 191 of same Code.

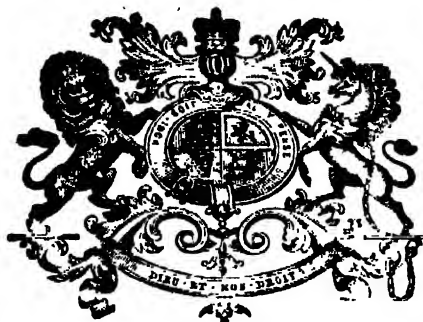
"12. For sections 182, 190 and 191 of the same Code, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"182. A note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness shall be made at the time, and in the course of oral examination by the Judge, in his own language, or in English if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language, and such note shall be filed with, and form part of, the record of the case.

"190. If the Judge be prevented from making a note as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such note to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such note shall form part of the record.

"191. When the Judge making a note of the evidence, or causing one to be made as above required, dies or is removed from the Court before the conclusion of the suit, his successor may, if he thinks fit, deal with such note as if he himself had made it or caused it to be made."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th of February, 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and

- From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 3193—4 J, dated 26th July, 1878.
- .. Acting Under Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 4405, dated 30th July, 1878.
- .. Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3012—117, dated 31st July, 1878.
- .. Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwara, No. 500, dated 5th August, 1878, and enclosure.
- .. Under Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 1745, dated 13th August, 1878.
- .. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4792, dated 17th August, 1878, and enclosure.
- .. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 3765—6, dated 15th August, 1878, and enclosure.
- .. Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 626 A, dated 24th August, 1878, and enclosure.
- .. Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1440—51, dated 28th September, 1878, and enclosure.
- .. Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6570, dated 15th November, 1878, and enclosure.

Note by Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 21st November, 1878.

Remarks on the above note by A. Phillips, Esq., dated 30th November, 1878.

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1494, dated 23rd December, 1878, and enclosure.

- .. Government of Bengal, No. 260—24 M, dated 1st February, 1879, and enclosure.
- .. Government of Bombay, No. 838, dated 6th February, 1879, and enclosure.

amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have the honour to present this further Report.

2. We have carefully considered the arguments urged on the one side by the learned Chief Justice of Bengal and the Bank of Bengal for the im-

mediate application of the measure in its entirety to hundis, and, on the other side, by the Government of the Panjáb for the total exclusion of hundis from any part of the measure. We have come to the conclusion that the Bill should in this respect be left substantially as it stands. Admitting with the Chief Justice that one main principle of Indian codification is to reconcile and assimilate, as far as possible, the Native and European law on each subject, we would point out that this principle must be applied so as to produce as little friction as possible, and we feel assured that any sudden abolition of the numerous local usages (there is no general custom) as to hundis, uncertain and undefined as they often are, would cause much and justifiable dissatisfaction among Native bankers and merchants in certain parts of the country. But we believe that the effect of the Bill, if passed with a saving of the local usages in question, will be, not as the Chief Justice fears, to stereotype and perpetuate these usages, but to induce the Native mercantile community gradually to discard them for the corresponding rules contained in the Bill. The desirable uniformity of mercantile usage will thus be brought about without any risk of causing hardship to Native bankers and merchants. How long this change will take, it is of course impossible to prophesy. But the Bank of Bengal has supplied evidence that the Native usages as to negotiable paper have of recent years been greatly changing, and that the tendency is to assimilate them more and more to the European custom.

3. We do not share the apprehension of the Bank of Bengal that the recognition of Native usages would result in large withdrawal of European capital from operations in Native bills. For in this respect the Bill simply states the law as it stands. Such usages are now and

have always been recognized by our Courts in all parts of India:* but the Bank itself admits that, for upwards of seventy years, its business in hundis has invariably been conducted according to the same laws and usages as apply to European bills, and that, with one exception (the alleged duty of the holder of a dishonoured hundi to exhaust the acceptor before having recourse to the drawer or endorser) Natives have made no difficulty about conforming to the Bank's requirements. It is, we understand, the practice of the Bank and, probably, of other large European purchasers of hundis to notify that they will not be bound by any local usage which contravenes the English law as to bills of exchange. Though the Bill should pass in its present form, this practice will remain legal and unaffected. It operates of course to bind only the seller to waive a defence which he might otherwise have made. But the other parties to the hundi are practically precluded from setting up any such usage by the knowledge that if they did so their credit would be destroyed by refusal of the Bank to buy hundis on which their names appear.

4. To exclude totally (as the Panjáb Government propose) hundis from any part of the Bill would be to render the proposed legislation to a great extent inoperative, and would probably result in withdrawal of the Bill. Considering the fact that the carrying on of the internal trade of India is becoming more and more dependent on English capital, and that the use in the Mufassal of bills in the English form is therefore largely increasing, we think that such withdrawal would be highly inexpedient. We are supported in this opinion by the fact that the Local Governments of Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Ajmer have all reported in favour of the Bill; that the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Bank of Bombay, and the Calcutta Trades Association, have done the same; and that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal bear testimony as to the ability with which it was framed by Mr. Phillips.

5. Turning now to the details of the Bill, we have, in the first place, expressly saved the provisions of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, section 21, which prohibits the issue of private bills or notes payable to bearer on demand.

6. We have struck out from section 16 the words "the whole or any part of," as they might have been taken to imply that there may be a special indorsement expressly directing payment of part of the amount mentioned in the instrument.

7. Section 21 was taken from the Law Commissioners' draft, and deals with a promissory note signed by two persons, and shewing that one of them subscribes only to an alternative liability. We think it very doubtful whether such an informal instrument is a promissory note at all, and for this and other reasons we have omitted the section.

8. We have also omitted section 33, as the matter appears to us to be sufficiently provided for by the Indian Contract Act; for the same reason we have omitted the first half of section 43.

9. We have omitted, as unlikely to be practically useful, sections 55 and 56, which provide for the delivery without indorsement, but with intent to transfer title, of bills payable to the order of a specified person or to a specified person or order.

10. We have omitted section 59, as the matter is sufficiently covered by the preceding section.

11. We do not think that the Bill should deal with collateral agreements, and have therefore struck out section 66.

12. We have amended the section (73, now 67) as to the drawee's term for deliberation. It now provides that the holder may allow the drawee twenty-four hours (exclusive of public holidays) to consider whether he will accept the Bill.

13. We think that, in order to charge the drawer of a cheque, the holder should only be bound to present it at the bank on which it is drawn before the relation between the drawer and the banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer. We have altered section 82 accordingly.

14. We have omitted from section 97 the explanation relating to material alterations.

15. We have made some changes in wording and arrangement.

16. The Bill No. III and the second report of the Select Committee have been published in English in all the local Gazettes except those for Assam and Rájputána. Publication of the Bill and report in the vernacular has been reported only by the Governments of Madras, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and ~~Cash~~ and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

17. With the exception of our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Morgan, we think that the Bill might now be passed as amended. Mr. Morgan would omit the clause saving local usages as to hundis. In other respects he approves of the Bill. We recommend that its further consideration be stayed until the new Law Commission has reported thereon. Meanwhile, we think the Bill, as now amended, should be published with this report in the *Gazette of India*.

WHITLEY STOKES.

G. C. PAUL.

G. H. P. EVANS.

F. R. COCKERELL.

CALCUTTA, }
The 19th February, 1879. }

Although I think that this Bill is, on the whole, a very good one, I cannot approve of the recognition which it accords to local usages relating to hundis. From a careful consideration of the papers which have been received with reference to the Bill, and from my own experience as regards the existing practice regarding hundis, I do not believe that there are any usages which call for special recognition at the hands of the legislature, and I think that the proposed recognition may put an arm into the hands of those who are dishonestly disposed, which they do not at present possess.

E. C. MORGAN.

* See, for example, 1 Suth. W. L. 75; 2 *ibid.* 214; 6 *ibid.* 301; 2 Hyde 259; 3 Beng. A. C. 198; 7 Beng. 275; 289, 431, 687; 9 Beng. Appendix 1; 2 Sevestre 621, n.; N. W. P. 1868, p. 268; Perry 296; 6 Bomb. O. C. J. 24; 7, Bomb. O. C. J. 137, 140; 12 Bomb. 113.

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SCHEDULE.

No. IV.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. This Act may be called
Short title. "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1879 :"
- It extends to the whole of British India ; but nothing herein contained affects
Local extent. any local usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language or affects the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, section twenty-one :
- And it shall come into
Commencement. force on the first day of January, 1880.
- 2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be
Repeal of enactments. repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.
- Interpretation clause. 3. In this Act—
"Banker." includes also persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers, and
"Notary Public" includes also any officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

4. A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.

Promissory Note.

Illustrations.

A signs instruments in the following terms :—

- (a) "I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500."
- (b) "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000 to be paid on demand, for value received."
- (c) "Mr. B, I O U Rs. 1,000."
- (d) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and all other sums which shall be due to him."
- (e) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500, first deducting thereout any money which he may owe me."
- (f) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 seven days after my marriage with C."
- (g) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 on D's death, provided D leaves me enough to pay that sum."
- (h) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and to deliver to him my black horse on 1st January next."

The instruments respectively marked (a), and (b) are promissory notes. The instruments respectively marked (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) are not promissory notes.

5. A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

Bill of exchange.

6. A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.

Cheque.

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer;" the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee."

"Drawer."
"Drawee."

When the bill gives the name of any person in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need."

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or given notice of such signing to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor."

"Acceptor."

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour."

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee."

"Payee."

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto.

"Holder."

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction.

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee, for consideration before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

"Holder in due course."

10. "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that he is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned.

11. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument.

Inland instrument.

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument.

Foreign instrument.

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to a specified person or his order, or to the order of a specified person, or to the bearer thereof, or to a specified person or the bearer thereof.

Negotiable instrument.

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder hereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated.

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser."

Indorsement.

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full;" and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument.

Indorsement "in blank" and "in full."

"Indorsee."

17. Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly.

Ambiguous instruments.

18. If the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid.

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words.

19. A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque are payable on demand.

20. Where a stamped paper, which is intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, is signed and delivered by a competent person as maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser, the holder thereof may complete the same by filling up any blanks therein, and the person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, for any amount which may be specified therein not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp thereon: provided that as between the person delivering and the person receiving the instrument nothing in excess of the amount intended by them to be paid shall be recovered.

Illustration.

A stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument is made payable to "or order:" the holder of such instrument may fill up the blank with his own name, or that of any other person.

21. In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expressions "at sight" and "on presentment" mean on demand. The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and in a bill of exchange, after acceptance or protest for non-acceptance.

22. The maturity of a promissory note or bill of exchange is the date at which it falls due.

Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight, or on presentment, is at maturity on the third day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable.

23. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument is dated, or presented for acceptance or sight or protested for non-acceptance, or the event happens, or, where the instrument is a bill of exchange made payable a stated number of months after sight and has been accepted for honour, with the day on which it was so accepted. If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month.

Illustrations.

(a) A negotiable instrument dated 29th January 1878 is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the third day after the 28th February 1878.

(b) A negotiable instrument dated 30th August 1878 is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December 1878.

(c) A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August 1878, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December 1878.

24. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event, is at maturity, the day of the date, or

of presentment for acceptance or sight, or of protest for non-acceptance, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded.

25. When the day on which a promissory note or bill of exchange is at maturity is a public holiday, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day.

Explanation.—The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays: New-Year's day, Christmas day: if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday: Good-Friday; and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday.

26. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made:—

(a) that every negotiable instrument was made or drawn for consideration, and that every such instrument, when it has been accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred, was accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred for consideration:

(b) that every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made or drawn on such date:

(c) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity:

(d) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity:

(e) that the endorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon:

(f) that a lost promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque was duly stamped:

(g) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course: provided that where the instrument has been obtained from its lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody thereof, by means of an offence of fraud, or has been obtained from the maker or acceptor thereof by means of an offence of fraud, or for unlawful consideration, the burthen of proving that the holder is a holder in due course lies upon him.

CHAPTER III.

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

27. Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque.

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to empower a corporation to make, indorse or accept such instruments except in cases in which, under

the law for the time being in force, they are so empowered.

28. Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as mentioned in section 27, may so bind himself or be bound by a

Agency.

duly authorized agent acting in his name.

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal.

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse.

29. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange

Liability of agent signing.

or cheque, without indicating thereon that he signs as

agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who induced him to sign upon the belief that the principal only would be held liable.

30. A legal representative of a deceased person

Liability of legal representative signing.

who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange

or cheque, is liable personally thereon unless he expressly limits his liability to the extent of the assets received by him as such.

31. Where there are several drawees of a bill of

Acceptance by several drawees not partners.

exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept

it for himself, but none of them can accept it for another without his authority.

32. The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque

Liability of drawer.

is bound, in case of dishonour

by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder for any loss or damage caused thereby, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided.

33. The drawee of a cheque having sufficient

Liability of drawee of cheque.

funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such cheque,

must pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default.

34. In the absence of a contract to the contrary,

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill.

the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before

maturity of a bill of exchange, are bound to pay the amount thereof at maturity according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand.

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party to the note or bill for any loss or damage sustained by him, and caused by such default.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 27, 29, 48, 49, 50, 62, 68, 72, 73 and 86.

35. No person except the drawee of a bill of

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour.

exchange, or all or some of several joint drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an

acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance.

36. In the absence of a contract to the contrary,

Liability of indorser.

whoever indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in

such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided.

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 27, 29, 48, 49, 50, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, 72, 76, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91 and 101, clause (a).

37. Every prior party to a negotiable instru-

Liability of prior parties to holder in due

ment is liable thereon to a holder in due course until the instrument is duly satisfied.

38. The maker of a promissory note or cheque,

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals.

the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and

the acceptor are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for the maker, drawer or acceptor, as the case may be.

39. As between the parties so liable as sureties,

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party.

each prior party is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, also liable thereon as a principal debtor in respect of each subsequent party.

Illustration.

A draws a bill payable to his own order on B, who accepts. A afterwards indorses the bill to C, C to D, and D to E. As between E and B, B is the principal debtor, and A, C and D are his sureties. As between E and A, A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties. As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety.

40. When the holder of an accepted bill of ex-

Suretyship.

change enters into any con-

tract with the acceptor which under section 134 or 135 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, would discharge the other parties, the holder may expressly reserve his right to charge the other parties, and in such case they are not discharged.

41. Where the holder of a negotiable instru-

Discharge of indorser's liability.

ment, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or im-

pairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity.

Illustration.

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank :—

First indorsement, "B."

Second indorsement, "Peter Williams."

Third indorsement, "Wright and Co."

Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario."

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out, without John Rozario's consent, the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright and Co. A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario.

42. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn.

43. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the payee's capacity, at the date of the note or bill, to indorse the same.

44. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument.

45. An acceptor of a bill of exchange already indorsed is not relieved from liability by reason that such indorsement is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe the indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill.

46. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name and payable to the drawer's order is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder in due course claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

47. If at any time there has been consideration between any parties to a negotiable instrument for the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, negotiation or transfer thereof, the party receiving such consideration is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, liable upon the instrument to all subsequent parties thereto, and every subsequent holder is, as against him, a holder for consideration.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 27, 49, 50, 59, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 76, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91.

Illustrations.

(a) A indorses a bill of exchange to B, at the request of C, for C's account with B. B is a holder of the bill for consideration and if he indorses it as a present to D, D is a holder for consideration as against A.

(b) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument, indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done. B, for consideration proceeding from C, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D. D strikes out C's indorsement. D is a holder of the instrument for consideration as against B.

48. When there was no consideration for the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or when the consideration has wholly failed, the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is not liable thereon to the party in whose favour the instrument was so made, drawn, accepted or indorsed, or to any party claiming through him, unless consideration was given by the claimant or by some party through whom he derives title. But the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is liable to compensate any subsequent party who, being liable on such instrument, pays the amount due.

49. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Explanation.—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B for Rs. 500 payable to the order of A. B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non-payment. A sues B on the bill. B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs. 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue. A can only recover Rs. 400.

50. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is ascertainable in money without collateral enquiry, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

CHAPTER IV.

OF NEGOTIATION.

51. Subject to the provisions of section 62, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof.

Exception.—A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice of the condition) unless such event happens.

Illustrations.

(a) The holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B. The instrument has been negotiated.

(b) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's account in the banker's account with B. The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent. The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it.

52. Subject to the provisions of section 62, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to the order of a specified person, or to a specified person or order, is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

53. The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full; and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

54. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument
Effect of indorsement. followed by delivery transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation; but the indorsement may, by express words, restrict or exclude such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person.

Illustrations.

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments payable to bearer:—

(a) "Pay the contents to C only."

(b) "Pay C for my use."

(c) "Pay C or order for the account of B."

(d) "The within must be credited to C."

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

(e) "Pay C."

(f) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank."

(g) "Pay the contents to C, being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others."

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

55. Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees, of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded, as mentioned in section 54, indorse and negotiate the same.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof; or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order" or any equivalent words. B may negotiate the instrument.

56. The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon, depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen.

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him.

Illustrations.

(a.) The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—
 "Without recourse."

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability.

(b.) A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument. Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A. A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

57. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course.

58. Subject to the provisions of sections 121 and 122, a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order.

59. If a negotiable instrument after having been indorsed in blank is indorsed in full, the amount it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person.

60. No writing on a negotiable instrument is valid for the purpose of negotiation if such writing purports to transfer only a part of the amount of the instrument.

61. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery only a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered.

62. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained by unlawful means or for unlawful consideration, the holder thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for an unlawful consideration, no possessor or indorsee who claims through the person who found or so obtained the instrument is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course.

63. The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour or when overdue, acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only, as against the other parties, the rights thereon of his transferor:

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party.

Illustration.

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity. The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A. A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title.

64. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

OF PRESENTMENT.

65. A bill of exchange payable after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search be found, the bill is dishonoured.

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place; and if at the due date for presentment he cannot, after reasonable search, be found there, the bill is dishonoured.

66. A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight, by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

67. The holder may allow the drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance twenty-four hours (exclusive of public holidays) to consider whether he will accept it.

68. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and enques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided. In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder.

Exception.—Where a promissory note is payable on demand and is not payable at a specified place, no presentment is necessary in order to charge the maker thereof.

69. Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours.

70. A promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment at maturity.

71. A promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment on the third day after the date fixed for payment of each instalment; and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity.

72. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

73. A promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place.

74. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as mentioned in sections 72 and 73, must be presented for payment at one of the places specified (if any), or at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be.

75. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found.

76. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer.

77. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after delivery thereof by such person.

78. Subject to the provisions of section 33, a negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder.

79. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or where the drawee, maker or acceptor has died, to his legal representative, or where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee.

80. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases—

(a) if the maker, drawee or acceptor intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument, or, if the instrument being payable at his place of business, he closes such place on a business day during the usual business-hours, or

if the instrument being payable at some other specified place, neither he nor any person authorized to pay it attends at such place during the usual business hours, or

if the instrument not being payable at any specified place, he cannot after due search be found;

(b) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment;

(c) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment.

81. When a bill of exchange, accepted payable

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for payment

at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently or improperly keeps, deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST.

82. Subject to the provisions of section 86,

To whom payment should be made.

clause (c), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument.

83. When interest at a specified rate is ex-

Interest when rate specified.

pressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount and from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon, or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

84. When no rate of interest is specified in the

Interest when no rate specified.

instrument, interest on the amount thereof shall, except in cases provided for by Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour.

85. Any person liable to pay, and called upon

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss.

by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is ~~entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him.~~

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

86. The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable in-

Discharge from liability.

strument is discharged from liability thereon—

(a) to a holder thereof who cancels such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent

by cancellation, to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder.

(b) to a holder thereof who otherwise discharges such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties

deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge;

(c) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, or has been

indorsed in blank, and such maker, acceptor or indorser makes payment in due course of the amount due thereon.

87. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

the drawee more than twenty-four hours to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

88. When the holder of a cheque fails to pre-

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

sent it for payment, and the drawer thereof sustains loss or damage from such failure, he is discharged from liability to the holder.

89. Where a cheque payable to order, purports

Cheque payable to order.

to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course.

90. If the holder of a bill of exchange acqui-

Parties not consenting discharged by conditional or limited acceptance.

esces in a conditional acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which, where the drawers are not partners is not signed by all the drawees, all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him.

91. Save as provided in sections 20, 53, 90

Effect of material alteration.

and 120, any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any one who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration and does not consent thereto, unless it was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties;

and any such alteration if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the consideration thereof.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 20, 53, 90 and 120.

92. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable

Accepter or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration.

instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument.

93. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent.

or cheque has been materially altered, but does not appear to have been so altered,

or where a cheque is presented for payment which does not at the time of presentation appear to be crossed or to have had a crossing which has been obliterated,

payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered, or the cheque crossed.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

94. A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill.

Where the drawee is incompetent to contract the bill may be treated as dishonoured.

95. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill, or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.

96. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon.

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque.

97. Notice of dishonour may be given to a duly authorised agent of the person to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee; may be oral or written; may, if written, be sent by post; and may be in any form; but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon; and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business, or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence of the party for whom it is intended.

If the notice is sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.

98. Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to render any prior party liable to himself, transmit it to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section 96.

99. When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour.

100. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary. **101.** No notice of dishonour is necessary—

(a) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;

(b) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment;

(c) when the party charged could not suffer damage for want of notice;

(d) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found; or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it;

(e) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer;

(f) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable;

(g) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

CHAPTER IX.

OF NOTING AND PROTEST.

102. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats it as dishonoured, and the notary's charges.

103. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such dishonour to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest, and in a suit upon the instrument, on proof of the protest, the Court shall presume the fact of dishonour, unless and until such fact is disproved.

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

104. A protest under section 103 must contain—

(a) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon;

(b) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested;

(e) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public; the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found;

(f) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal;

(g) the subscription of the notary public making the protest;

(h) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected.

105. When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions; but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest.

Notice of protest.

Protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

106. All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before or at maturity.

CHAPTER X.

OF REASONABLE TIME.

107. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments; and in calculating such time, public holidays shall be excluded.

Reasonable time.

108. Presentment is made within a reasonable time, within the meaning of sections 65, 77 and 78, if it is made on the business day next after that on which the holder received the instrument referred to, or when there is no more delay than is occasioned by the residence of the parties to the instrument in different places.

Illustration.

A draws on B, resident at Calcutta, a bill of exchange in favour of C payable at sight, and sends it to C at Bombay. C, the day after he receives it, indorses it to D, and despatches it to D at Calcutta. D, the day after he receives the bill, presents it for payment. The delay which has taken place in presenting the bill is not unreasonable.

109. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour.

Reasonable time of giving notice of dishonour.

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

110. A party receiving notice of dishonour, who seeks to enforce his right against a prior party, transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder.

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice.

CHAPTER XI.

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR.

111. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto.

Acceptance for honour.

112. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer.

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made.

113. An acceptor for honour binds himself to all liability of acceptor parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not; and such party and all prior parties are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance.

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable, forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity.

114. An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour.

115. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party, but he is not to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public.

116. Any person so paying is entitled to all the rights in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment.

Right of payer for honour.

CHAPTER XII.

OF COMPENSATION.

117. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee, shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules :—

(a) The holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it ;

(b) When the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places ;

(c) An indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment ;

(d) When the person charged and such indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places ;

(e) The party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him together with all expenses properly incurred by him. Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any). If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF CROSSED CHEQUES.

118. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

119. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

120. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent, for collection.

121. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection.

122. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

123. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

124. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same is crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

125. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

But a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment from a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF FOREIGN BILLS.

126. Foreign bills of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a provision that it shall continue payable only so long as

the others remain unpaid. All the parts together make a set; but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished.

Exception.—When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he is liable on each part as if it were a separate bill.

127. As between holders in due course of different parts of the same set, he who first acquired title to his part is entitled to the other parts and the money represented by the bill.

128. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a foreign bill of exchange, the bill is not dishonoured until dishonoured by such drawee.

129. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

CHAPTER XV.

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

130. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker or drawer of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument, and the respective liabilities of the acceptor and indorser by the law of the place where the instrument is made payable.

Illustrations.

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent., and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured. An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only; but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent.

131. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured. The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives

notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign. The notice is sufficient.

132. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, Instrument made, &c., accepted or indorsed out of out of British India, but British India, but in accordance with its law. accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into, does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or endorsement made thereon in British India.

133. The law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India, unless and until the contrary is proved.

SCHEDULE.

(a) STATUTES.

| Year and chapter. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| 9 Wm. III. c. 17 | An Act for the better payment of inland Bills of Exchange. | The whole. |
| 3 & 4 Anne, c. 8. | An Act for giving like remedy upon promissory notes as is now used upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange. | The whole. |

(b) ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| No. and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---------------|--|--|
| VI of 1840 | An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange. | The whole. |
| V of 1866 | An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India. | Sections 11, 12 and 13. |
| XV of 1871 | The Laws Local Extent Act, 1871. | The first schedule, so far as relates to Act VI of 1840 and Act V of 1866, sections 11, 12 and 13. |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th of February, 1879:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 532, dated 16th March, 1878.

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3583, dated 18th June, 1878, and enclosures.

Extract from a Memorandum by Pandit Srikishen, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.

Third Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 20th July, 1878.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 2705-3 J, dated 9th July, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3519-168, dated 24th August, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3678, dated 6th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 687A, dated 11th September, 1878.

„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1438-64, dated 28th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 721 A, dated 8th October, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, dated 5th November, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 3925, dated 21st November, 1878, and enclosures.

Endorsement by Government of Bengal, No. 4556, dated 29th November, 1878, and enclosures.

Fourth Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 9th January, 1879.

Forms of instruments taken from a Bengali book of forms received from Mr. O'Kinealy.

amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have the honour to present this further report.

2. The principal objections taken to this Bill in its second form are, first, that, as a whole, it is heterogeneous, and, secondly, that certain parts of it are neither necessary nor expedient. It is said, for instance, that, though the bulk of the Bill deals with transfer of property *inter vivos* by act of parties, it also

treats, in sections 82, 83, of conditions in Wills, and, in section 129, of Succession to a deceased person. It is said, again, that the chapters dealing respectively with the rights and liabilities of owners of limited interests and with property held by several persons belong rather to the subject of the enjoyment, than to that of the transfer, of property. It is urged that settlements (in the conveyancer's sense of the word) are hardly ever made in India, that what are technically called Powers are almost unknown, and that the chapters respectively dealing with those subjects are certainly not necessary and can hardly be said to be expedient. We feel the force of these objections. In fact, we have always felt them. But we were not responsible for the first draft of the Bill, whatever were its excellences or defects. The matters thus objected to, together with others, such as Registration and Trusts, still more foreign to the proper subject of the Bill, are all dealt with by the draft prepared by the late Indian Law Commission, which was sent out in 1870 by the then Secretary of State with instructions to introduce a Bill founded upon it, revised by Sir A. Hobhouse and sent home by the Government of India in January, 1877, *i. e.*, nearly six months before the Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee. The great deference due to the Law Commission and to Sir A. Hobhouse has hitherto prevented us from dealing freely with the Bill. Until the opinions of the Local Governments and the results of local experience had been obtained, for us to have altered it would have been to set our individual views against those of the able and learned men who were answerable for the Bill as introduced. But now that the opinions and results above referred to have been obtained, we see that, if the Bill is to go on at all, it must be strictly confined to the subject of transfer of property by act of parties, that is to say, by contract or gift.

3. We have therefore omitted chapters VII to XII both inclusive.

4. We cannot maintain that they are in accordance with one of the canons laid down in our last report, namely, that no addition should be made to the existing law of which are not either necessary or clearly expedient. The chapters dealing respectively with settlements, the rights and liabilities of owners of limited interests, and property held by several persons, are, moreover, very incomplete; and, as Natives are excluded from ~~chapter VII~~ it would apply to a very limited class of persons. Chapter XI of Powers, ~~is almost entirely of little use~~. We believe that among Natives powers are almost unknown. So far as we are aware, the only reported cases in which anything like a power was given by a Native are *see* C. O. 171, and N.-W. P. (1869) Part II, p. 6, in each of which cases a Hindu bequeathed her to his wife and expressly empowered her to nominate her, and in 5 Beng. 181, where a Hindu testator empowered his sister to appoint a trustee of a religious endowment. Moreover, powers may be created by will and are, as often as not, exercisable by will. The subject therefore does not properly fall within a measure treating of the *transfer* of property, the term, as lawyers generally understand the expression, the conveyance of property from one living person to another.

5. As the Bill is, so far as it deals with immoveable property and debts, only a partial measure, we have made the preamble run thus:—"Whereas it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to the transfer of property by act of parties." Compare the preamble to the Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

6. In section 2, we have expressly saved all transfers by operation of law (*e. g.*, in case of insolvency, forfeiture, sale in execution of a decree), with which the Bill is not intended to deal.

7. In section 3 we have omitted, as unnecessary, the definitions of "grantor," "grantee," and "grant;" and, for the last paragraph, we have said: "Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall be taken as part of the Indian Contract Act, 1872."

CHAPTER II.—*Of Assurances of Immoveable Property.*

8. This chapter should we think be entitled "Of Transfers of Immoveable Property," as it relates to all transfers of such property, whether or not an assurance is employed. We have omitted section 5 and the schedule to which it relates: they do not fitly form part of a Bill dealing with substantive law. Moreover, English experience shews that statutory forms of conveyances are rarely used, and they are dangerous, as tempting unskilled persons to try and be their own conveyancers.

9. Section 6 applies to transfers of immoveable property made by assurance; but it obviously ought to apply also to oral transfers of such property. We have therefore re-drawn it.

10. In section 7, we have provided for the case of a *Sebit*, which has twice come before the Judicial Committee. (See 14 Beng. 450, and I. L. R. 2 Cal. 341).

11. As rents and profits of land are 'immoveable property,' we have, after this section, inserted section 1 of Act XI of 1855:—

"No person shall be chargeable with any rents or profits of any immoveable property which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held the same, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits."

This section now applies only to cases to which the English law is applicable; but there seems no reason why so equitable and useful a rule should not be extended to every one in India.

12. Section 8 of Bill No. III applies not only to cases where land has passed *inter vivos* by act of parties, but also to cases in which it has been transferred by operation of law. It therefore seems beyond the scope of the Bill.

13. The Bill is silent as to the doctrine of *lis pendens*, which has in about a dozen reported cases been applied to Native purchasers and mortgagees (see 11 Bom. 24, 29, 30, 139; 8 Beng. 174; 1 O'Kin. 303, 309; 10 W. R. 469; Sev. 808, 951). We have inserted the following:—

"10. During the active prosecution in any Court having authority in British India or established beyond the limits of British India by the Governor General in Council, of a suit in which the right to any immoveable property is directly and specifically in question, the property cannot be transferred by any party to the suit so as to affect the rights of any other party thereto under any decree or order made therein."

14. Section 9 of Bill No. III (as to the effect of payment by one person, of consideration for which a transfer is made to another) properly belongs to the Trusts Bill and should, we think, be omitted from the present measure.

CHAPTER III.—*Sales of Immoveable Property.*

15. In accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Justice Cunningham we have prefixed to this chapter a section founded on section 78 of the Contract Act; but we do not think with him that the section should provide for ~~part delivery~~, an expression which, in the sense in which it is used in the Contract Act, section 92, would be inappropriate as applied to land, nor do we consider that, in stating the time at which delivery takes place, the effect of executing and delivering the assurance should be ignored.

The section referred to is as follows:—

Sale how effected.

"Sale of immoveable property is effected by offer and acceptance of certain immoveable property for a price, or of a price for certain immoveable property,

"together with payment of the price and delivery of the property, or with tender, part-payment or earnest; or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

"Where there is a contract for the sale of immoveable property, the ownership of the property passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the property is delivered.

"If the parties agree, expressly or by implication, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the ownership passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

"Delivery of immoveable property takes place—

"(a) if the transfer is made by assurance—when the assurance is executed and delivered by the seller, and (if its registration is required by law) registered :

"(b) if the transfer is not made by assurance, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing—when the parties consent to its delivery, and in the case of other immoveable property—when the buyer becomes capable of exercising physical control over it and determines to exercise such control on his own behalf or on behalf of the person whom he represents."

This will have the effect of settling a moot point of Hindú law, namely, whether change of possession is necessary to complete a sale of land, whether, in other words, the vendor must, at the time of sale, be in possession of the property sold (I. L. R. 1 Cal. 302 : I. L. R. 1 Bomb. 502 : N. W. P. 1871. p. 2 : *contra* 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 4 : 10 Bomb. 491). This question is answered in the negative by the Calcutta High Court and Mr. J. D. Mayne, a considerable authority on Hindú law.

16. We have omitted clauses (d) and (i) of section 11 (now 12). The former is, as Mr. Jacob points out, provided for by the Contract Act, section 39 ; the latter by section 10 of the same Act. On the other hand, we have restored clauses (c) and (f) of Bill No. I, modified as follows :—

"Till the ownership of the property passes to the buyer, the seller is entitled to the rents and profits thereof.

"When the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from the destruction, injury or deterioration of the property not caused by the seller, and he is entitled to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property and to the rents and profits thereof."

The latter clause corresponds with the provision of the Contract Act, section 86, as to goods.

17. We have recast and abridged section 10 (now 13) as follows :—

Disclosures required from seller and buyer.

"The following omissions are fraudulent :—

"(a) an omission of the seller of immoveable property to disclose to the buyer any defect therein of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover :

"(b) an omission of the buyer of immoveable property to disclose to the seller any fact as to the nature or extent of the seller's interest therein, of which the buyer is, and the seller is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest."

This will attract section 17, clause (5), of the Contract Act, which declares that "fraud" includes "any such omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent."

18. As the Bill is now strictly limited to transfers by act of parties, we have omitted section 13, as to the procedure where the buyer becomes insolvent before completion. For the same reason we have also omitted section 73, as to the procedure where, during the continuance of a lease, the lessee becomes insolvent.

19. Section 17 (now 18), as to joint purchases. We have added, as Mr. Field suggests : "In the absence of evidence as to the shares so advanced, such persons shall be presumed to be equally interested in the property."

CHAPTER IV.—Of *Exchanges*.

20. As this chapter deals with moveable as well as immoveable property, we have placed it after the chapter on leases and we have omitted the first paragraph of section 22 as the matter seems sufficiently provided for by Act IX of 1872, sections 64, 65, and Act I of 1867, sections 25, 37.

CHAPTER V.—Of *Mortgages of Immoveable Property*.

21. Section 27.—We fear that the abolition of equitable mortgages here proposed by the Law Commissioners would inconvenience the mercantile community. We have thought it better to say that a mortgage by deposit of title-deeds shall be deemed to create a charge on the property comprised therein and to insert the necessary clause in section 68 (now 63).

22. We have provided, in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Field, that in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagor may recover possession of the property, (1) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the principal and interest of the mortgage-money—when such principal and interest are so paid; (2) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from such rents and profits the interest of the mortgage-money—when the term (if any) of the mortgage expires and the mortgagor pays or tenders to the mortgagee, or deposits in such Court as last aforesaid, the principal of the mortgage-money."

23. Section 29 (now 24).—We have here declared the duty of a mortgagor to take all legal means to protect his rights in the mortgaged property (Macph. 112).

24. Section 31 (now 27).—This provided only for voluntary waste. We have now provided that the mortgagor is not liable for permissive waste.

25. Section 42 (now 39), clause (c).—We have added, in order to meet the case of patni tenures and saleable under-tenures, "and any arrears of rent in default of payment of which the property may be summarily sold."

We have provided that a mortgagee in possession ought to do such repairs as he can pay for out of the rents received after his interest is paid (see 9 W. R. 488).

We have omitted clause (c). The right which it gives is, as Mr. Field says, part of the mortgagee's right to take possession, which, as a general rule, finds no place in the Bill.

Where sufficient tender is made, the mortgagee in possession is thenceforth accountable for all his receipts from the mortgaged property (9 N.-W. P. 1: Macph. 159—160). We have provided for this.

26. Section 60 (now 57).—When a mortgagor obtains a decree in a redemption-suit and fails to pay the amount due, we think the mortgagee should be entitled either to a foreclosure or a sale. We have altered this section accordingly.

27. Section 61 (now 58).—We have omitted the second paragraph and the schedule to which it refers. It is hardly the function of a Bill codifying substantive law to give forms of decrees. They should, if necessary, be added to schedule IV of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.—Of Leases.

28. Section 70 (now 66).—We have substituted a section analogous to that above proposed as a substitute for section 10.

29. Section 71 (now 65).—We have struck out clauses (c) and (g). The former is superfluous, the latter is provided for by the Contract Act, sections 64 and 73.

Clause (b) now (j).—With reference to Couch, C. J.'s, decision in *Koegler v. Yule*, 5 Beng. 401, 416, we think this clause should run thus: "The lessee may use the property leased and its products (if any) as a reasonable owner would use them, but he must not use the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, open mines or quarries, or commit any other act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto." We have added "The prohibition in this clause does not apply to mines which were open when the lease was granted."—See 8 Chan. Div. 526.

Clause (q) now (o).—We have inserted words in the proviso to shew that the lessor's transferee is not entitled to arrears of rent due before the transfer.

Clause (r) now (p).—We have made (in accordance with a suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces) the second paragraph to run thus: "Nothing in this clause shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having a right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue, and the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards, to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee."

30. Section 76 (now 70).—We have completed the list of events on which a lease determines.

31. We have redrawn the clause as to waiver of forfeiture and notice. It is now numbered 71, 72.

32. We have inserted a section (74) as to the effect of surrender and forfeiture of a lease, on sub-lessees.

33. We have made some other comparatively unimportant omissions, additions and alterations in wording and arrangement. We have added on the margins references to the reported decisions of the Indian Courts and the Judicial Committee, which justify the rules contained in the Bill. It will be seen that but few of these rules are devoid of this valuable support. The assertion that the Bill would introduce a mass of new law into India must therefore be

due to ignorance of the extent to which English law (under the name of justice, equity and good conscience) is actually administered to the Natives by the Anglo-Indian Courts. The object of the Bill, like that of all our Codes, is to strip our own law of all that is local and historical, and to mould the residue into a shape in which it would be suitable for an Indian population and could be easily administered by non-professional Judges. But the Bill will introduce hardly any new substantive law, and it will not (except in the case of the procedure relating to mortgages) displace any existing enactment. The rules, for instance, as to the relation of landlord and tenant contained in the local Acts, X of 1859, XVIII of 1873, XIX of 1868, XXVIII of 1868, Bengal Act VIII of 1869, and Madras Act VIII of 1865, will all remain untouched.

34. To the body of local usages and contractual incidents which in India, as in other countries, exists as to the transfer of land the tenderest care is shewn by the Bill. Not only is local usage expressly saved in sections 62, 65 and 68, but the effect of section 1, clause (a), will be to maintain intact the statutory force which the legislature has given to local usage in those two *pays de coutumes* the Panjab and Oudh; and throughout India all the many incidents of a mortgage or a lease, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill, will remain wholly unaffected.

35. The Bill and preliminary report of the Select Committee have been published in English in the Presidency-towns, the Panjab, the Central Provinces and British Burma. From the North-Western Provinces no report of publication has been received. Publication of the Bill and Report in the vernacular has been reported only by the Government of Bengal. We recommend that the Bill as now altered be published in the *Gazette of India* and sent to the various Local Governments for opinion. And we think that no further steps should be taken upon the Bill until it has been reported on by the new Indian Law Commission.

WHITLEY STOKES.
F. R. COCKERELL.

Calcutta;
The 19th February, 1879. }

I concur in all the omissions and amendments made by the Committee and in their final recommendation; but I believe the Bill to be capable of further simplification and regret to notice the almost entire absence of illustrations.

T. H. THORNTON.

I have not had time to consider either the provisions of the Bill or the changes now made thoroughly; but I agree that the chapters on Powers, Settlements, &c., should be omitted, and think these omissions necessitate republication with a view to elicit fresh criticism to be laid before the new Commission.

I would modify the new section 10 by requiring a written instrument in all cases where the value of the property sold is Rs. 100 or upwards. This will involve registration and get rid of the inconvenience and anomaly which would arise from oral sales of valuable land with deferred possession and no registration. Subject to the above remarks, I approve of the additions now made to the Bill.

G. H. P. EVANS.

I concur in all the omissions and agree that there should be a further publication.

G. C. PAUL.

I am opposed to the republication of this Bill at the present time. I believe that there is a great deal still left in the Bill which it will be desirable to omit, as relating to matters on which legislation is not called for; and I think that there should be no further publication until the Law Commission have reported on the measure.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

I am inclined to think that there can be no harm in republishing the Bill in its present form (though I must say that I believe it admits of further improvement), inasmuch as the republication will elicit public criticisms which may be of some use to the Law Commission.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

No. III.**THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
BILL, 1879.****CONTENTS.****PREAMBLE.****CHAPTER I.****PRELIMINARY.****SECTIONS.**

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Extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
Saving of certain Acts, incidents, rights, liabilities, &c.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Chapters III, IV, V and VI to be part of Act IX of 1872.

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5. Persons competent to make transfers of immoveable property.
6. Operation of transfer.
7. Title which transferor of immoveable property can give.
Protection to innocent transferees for value.
8. Rent *bonâ fide* paid to holder under defective title.
9. Transfer of share of undivided property.
10. Transfer of property pending suit relating thereto.

CHAPTER III.**OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.**

11. Sale how effected.
12. Rights and liabilities of buyer and seller.
13. Disclosures required from seller and buyer.
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17. Money received by seller under fire-policy.
18. Joint purchases.
19. Right of buyer of one of two properties subject to common charge.
20. *Bonâ fide* buyer not bound to see to application of purchase-money.

SECTIONS.**CHAPTER IV.****OF MORTGAGES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND
CHARGES.**

21. Mortgage, mortgagor and mortgagee defined.
English mortgage.
Usufructuary mortgage.
Simple mortgage.
Mortgage by conditional sale.
22. Mortgage to be by assurance.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

23. Right of mortgagor to redeem, tender or deposit.
Redemption of portion of mortgaged property.
24. Implied contracts by mortgagor.
25. Accession to mortgaged property.
26. Renewal of mortgaged lease.
27. Waste by mortgagor in possession.
28. Notice to mesne incumbrancers.
29. Right to redeem one of two properties separately mortgaged.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee.

30. Right to sue for foreclosure or sale.
31. Right to money deposited by mortgagor.
32. Right to interest.
Proviso.
33. Bar of entry by mortgagee.
Right to receiver.
34. Right to sue for mortgage-money.
35. Power of sale invalid.
36. Right as to insurance-money.
37. Accession to mortgaged property.
38. Renewal of mortgaged lease.
39. Mortgagee in possession.
Loss occasioned by his default.
40. Receipts in lieu of interest.
41. Waste by mortgagee.
42. Charge on proceeds of revenue-sale.
43. Right to pay off mortgagee in order to prevent sale.

Priority.

44. Postponement of prior mortgagee.
45. Mortgage to secure balance of account.
46. Tacking abolished.

Marshalling and Contribution.

47. Marshalling securities.
48. Contribution to mortgage-debt.

SECTIONS.

Suits for Redemption, Foreclosure or Sale.

49. Parties to suits for redemption, foreclosure and sale.

Foreclosure and Sale.

50. Decree in foreclosure-suit.
 51. Procedure in case of payment of amount due and subsequent costs.
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 Power to enlarge time.
 52. Decree for sale.
 Power to decree sale at instance of mortgagee.
 Power to decree sale in foreclosure-suit at instance of mortgagor.
 53. Procedure when defendant pays amount due and subsequent costs.
 Order absolute for sale.
 54. Recovery of balance due on mortgage.

Redemption.

55. Who may sue for redemption.
 56. Decree in redemption-suit.
 57. In case of redemption, possession.
 In default, foreclosure or sale.
 Power to enlarge time.

Redemption and Foreclosure.

58. Right of mesne mortgagee to redeem and foreclose.

Costs.

59. Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree.

Sale of Property subject to prior Mortgage.

60. Sale of property subject to prior mortgage.
 61. Application of proceeds.

Anomalous Mortgages.

62. Mortgages not described in section 21.

Charges.

63. Charges.
 Effect of deposit of title-deeds.
 64. Extinguishment of charges.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

65. Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.
 66. Disclosures required from lessor and lessee.
 67. Lessee before entry.
 68. Duration of certain leases in absence of written contract or local usage.
 69. Exclusion of day on which term commences.
 Duration of lease for a year.
 Option to determine lease.
 70. Determination of lease.
 71. Waiver of forfeiture.
 72. Waiver of notice to quit.
 73. Relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent.
 74. Effect of surrender and forfeiture on under-leases.
 75. Effect of holding over.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

76. "Exchange" defined.
 77. Right of party evicted from thing received in exchange.
 78. Rights and liabilities of parties.
 79. Exchange of money.

CHAPTER VII.

OF TRANSFERS OF DEBTS.

80. Transfer of debts.
 81. Notice to be in writing signed.
 82. Debtor to give effect to transfer.
 83. Liability of transferee of debt.
 84. Mortgaged debt.
 85. ~~Suits~~ on negotiable instruments.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

86. Apportionment of periodical payments on determination of interest of person entitled.

SCHEDULE—Repeal of Enactments.

No. III.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property by act of Parties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to the transfer of property by act of parties; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Bill, s. 1:
Bill II, s. 1.

1. This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1879."

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880.

Bill, s. 2:
Bill II, s. 1.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

Act IX of 1872, s. 1.

(a) the provisions of any enactment not hereby expressly repealed;

(b) any incidents of any contract which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;

(c) any right or liability acquired or incurred before this Act comes into force, or any remedy in respect of any such right or liability;

(d) the right to anything affixed to the soil by the lessee under any lease granted before this Act comes into force;

4 Beng. A. C. 219.

(e) any right of pre-emption acquired after this Act comes into force;

N. L. R., 2 Bom. 541.

(f) any transfer by operation of law.

Bill, s. 3:
Bill II, s. 1:
Report, s. 2:

~~In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—~~

Act III of 1877, s. 17, cl. (b).

"assurance" means any non-testamentary instrument which purports or operates to create, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immoveable property;

"registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents:

"attached to the earth" means—

(a) imbedded in the earth, as in the case of walls;

See ss. 18, 44, clause (e), 61.

(b) permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings; or

(c) attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, as by means of nails, bolts, screws, cement, solder or other permanent fastening,

4. Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall be construed as one with the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

CHAPTER II.

OF TRANSFERS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

5. Every person competent to contract Bill, s. 4:

Persons competent to make transfers of immoveable property. may make a transfer of immoveable property: but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such property.

6. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a transfer of immoveable property vests in the transferee all the interest which the transferor is then capable of passing therein and in the legal incidents thereof.

Such incidents include (where the property is land) the easements annexed thereto, the mines and minerals thereunder, and the standing trees, and all other products of the soil,

and (where the property is machinery attached to the earth) the moveable parts thereof,

and (where the property is a house) the easements annexed thereto and its locks, keys, bars, doors, windows, pankhas, half-doors, mats and blinds.

7. The transferor of immoveable property cannot give to another a title thereto better than his own, and where he has only a restricted power of alienating the property, he cannot give to another a title thereto valid as against third parties, except upon an alienation within the restriction:

Title which transferor of immoveable property can give.

where he has only a restricted power of alienating the property, he cannot give to another a title thereto valid as against third parties, except upon an alienation within the restriction:

Provided that where the transferor is (a) the manager of the property of a minor, an undivided family, or an endowed temple, (b) a soulless Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, or (c) a trustee, benamidar or other ostensible owner, the transferee's title shall not be impeached if the transfer has been made for a consideration and the transferee has acted in good faith and used due care and diligence to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer.

6 Moo. I. A. 303:
2 W. R. 123:
3 W. R. 11:
8 W. R. 77:
1 Bom. 27:
8 Bom. 77:
9 Bom. 116:
12 Bom. 69:
14 Beng. 450:
1 L. R. 2 Cal. 341:
438:
2 Mad. 407:
3 Mad. 294:
6 Mad. 371.

8. No person shall be chargeable with any rents or profits of any immoveable property which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held the same, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits.

Rent bona fide paid to holder under defective title.

which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held the same, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits.

. 72, 76 :

. 138 :

12 :

A. P. C. 237.

9. Where undivided immoveable property is held in possession by co-owners and one of them transfers his share or any interest therein, the transferee takes the share or interest subject to the right of the other co-owners to enforce a partition of the property ; and when such partition is effected, the right of the transferee as such, in the absence of a contract to the contrary by the co-owners, extends only to the share allotted to himself or to his transferor.

478 :

111 :

. 21, 64, 139 :

P. 1867, p.

R. 469 :

. 225 : 15 W.

2 : 23 W. R.

& Bell, 113 :

. 303, 309 :

. P. C. 63 :

A. C. J. 61.

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ms, L. R. 8

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10. During the active prosecution in any Court having authority in British India, or established beyond the limits of British India by the Governor General in Council, of a suit in which the right to any immoveable property is directly and specifically in question, the property cannot be transferred by any party to the suit so as to affect the rights of any other party thereto under any decree or order therein.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

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IX of 1872.

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7 W. R. 317.

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11. Sale of immoveable property is effected by offer and acceptance of certain immoveable property for a price, or of a price for certain immoveable property, together with payment of the price and delivery of the property, or with tender, part-payment or earnest ; or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed. Where there is a contract for the sale of immoveable property, the ownership of the property passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the property is delivered.

If the parties agree, expressly or by implication, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the ownership passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Delivery of immoveable property takes place—

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. 1866, 1 87.

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W. R.

p. 222 : 5

. 248 :

N. S. 358.

o redeem, N.-

. 1868, p. 376.

(a) if the transfer is made by assurance—when the assurance is executed and delivered by the seller, and (if its registration is required by law) registered :

(b) if the transfer is not made by assurance, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing—when the parties consent to the delivery, and in the case of other immoveable property—when the buyer becomes capable of exercising physical control over it and determines to exercise such control on his own behalf or on behalf of the person whom he represents.

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s. 11 :

s. 14.

12. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the buyer and the seller of immoveable property respect-

ively have the rights, and are subject to the liabilities, mentioned in the ten rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold :

(a). The seller must produce to the buyer, *Deost Ghelá v. Jivaraj Mukundda*, 2 Bom. 432 (no right to have good title shown). Abstract of title, 1 Bom. 78. for examination, all documents of title relating to the property which are in his possession or power, and must inform the buyer of all facts not apparent thereon of which the seller is aware and which affect the seller's power to fulfil his contract, and must answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto.

(b). Till the ownership of the property Bill, 11 (c). passes to the buyer, the seller is entitled to the rents and profits thereof.

(c). When the ownership of the property Cf. Act IX of 1872, s. 86. Bill, 11 (f). has passed to the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from the destruction, injury or decrease in value of the property not caused by the seller, and he is entitled to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property, and to the rents and profits thereof.

(d). When the buyer has been let into 3 Bom. A. C. J. 102 : possession of the property before payment of the whole of the purchase-money, the seller 2 May 577.

has a charge upon the property for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof, remaining unpaid, and for interest on such amount or part ; but as soon as the assurance, if any, is registered, such charge shall cease except as against the buyer.

(e). Unless the buyer has improperly declined to accept delivery of the property, he has, against the seller, a charge on the property, to the extent of the seller's interest therein, for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by the buyer in anticipation of the delivery, and for interest on the amount of such payment ; and, when the buyer properly declines to accept the delivery, also for the earnest (if any) and for his costs (if any) of a suit by himself or the seller to compel specific performance of the contract or to obtain a decree for its rescission. 3 Beng. O. C. J. 79.

(f). When the buyer has been let into beneficial possession of the property before payment of the price, and the price is not paid owing to defects in the seller's title, the buyer is not liable to pay for such possession.

(g). The seller must discharge all incumbrances on the property existing at the date of the contract. The buyer may retain, out of the unpaid purchase-money, the amount of such incumbrances, and shall pay the amount so retained to the parties entitled thereto.

(h). On payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the price, the seller is bound to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place.

(i). On delivery of the property, the buyer is entitled to all documents of title relating thereto which are in the seller's possession or power :

Provided that (1) where the seller retains any part of the property comprised in such documents, he is entitled to retain them all, and (2) where the whole of such property is sold to different buyers, the buyer of the lot of greatest value is entitled to such documents. But in case (1) the seller, and in case (2) the buyer of the lot of greatest value, is bound, upon every reasonable request by the buyer, or by any of the other buyers, as the case may be, or by any person claiming under him, and at the cost of the person making the request, to produce the said documents and furnish such true copies thereof as he may require; and, in the meantime, the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of the lot of greatest value, must keep the said documents safe, uncanceled and undefaced, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident.

Bill, s. 41 (1) altered. (j). Unless the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer, first, that notwithstanding anything done by the seller or any person through whom he claims, the seller has power to transfer the property to the buyer, free from incumbrances;

secondly, that the seller and all persons claiming any interest in the same through or for him, or any person through whom he claims, will on demand execute and deliver to the buyer at his expense any further assurance of the same that may reasonably be required;

and, where the property is leasehold, thirdly, that the lease is valid and subsisting and that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the delivery.

When the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer that the seller has done no act whereby the property is incumbered or whereby he is hindered from transferring it.

Bill II, s. 10.

~~The price required~~ 13. The following omissions are fraudulent:—

(a) an omission of the seller of immoveable property to disclose to the buyer any defect therein of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover:

(b) an omission of the buyer of immoveable property to disclose to the seller any fact as to the nature or extent of the seller's interest therein, of which the buyer is, and the seller is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest.

Bill, s. 12: Bill II, s. 12: Report, s. 15: W. R. 38.

14. A contract for, or relating to, the sale of immoveable property, shall not of itself have the effect of creating any interest in, or charge on, such property; but the only right of any person under the contract shall be to apply for specific performance, or for compensation, or

for both, according to the rules laid down in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

15. As between the seller and buyer of leasehold property, the liability of buyer of leasehold, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound to pay the rent reserved by the lease and accruing due after delivery of the property, to perform the contracts entered into by the lessee, and to indemnify the seller against all claims arising after the delivery in respect of non-payment of such rent or breach or non-observance of such contracts.

16. As between the seller and buyer of a right to redeem mortgaged property, the liability of buyer of right to redeem, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound (a) to pay to the mortgagee the principal sum which, on delivery of the right, is due on the mortgage, and all interest from time to time due for the same, when payment thereof, respectively, is lawfully demanded, and (b) to indemnify the seller against the payment thereof, and against all claims for non-payment thereof, respectively.

17. If at the date of the contract the property is insured against loss or damage by fire, the buyer, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the seller actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

18. When two or more persons purchase any immoveable property, with separate funds belonging to them respectively, they shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be interested in such property in proportion to the shares of the purchase-money which they respectively advanced.

In the absence of evidence as to the shares so advanced, such persons shall be presumed to be equally interested in the property.

19. When two properties are subject to a common charge, and one of the properties is sold, the buyer is, against the seller, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend.

20. When any property is sold, the bona fide buyer not bound to see to the application of the purchase-money, in good faith of the property is not bound to see to the application of the purchase-money to the purposes of the trust nor is he answerable for the misapplication of such money.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND CHARGES.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

II, s. 25 :

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XXVIII of 1866,

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21. When, for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers to another a right over specific immoveable property, the transfer is called a mortgage of immoveable property, the transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee, the money of which payment is secured is called the mortgage-money, and the assurance by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

For the purposes of this chapter, any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee, lessee or otherwise than as a mortgagee to the interest of the transferor in the property subject to the mortgage, or any part of such interest, is a mortgagor; and any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee or otherwise to the interest of the transferee under the mortgage, or any part thereof, is a mortgagee.

eng. 393 :

f. R. 230.

Where the mortgagor transfers the property to the mortgagee with a proviso that, upon payment of the mortgage-money at a certain date, the property shall be retransferred, the transaction is called a mortgage in the English form.

eph. 8, 12, 59 :

B. Ghose, 218,

19 :

oo. 1. A. 487.

Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the property to the mortgagee, and authorizes him to retain such possession and to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the interest, or the mortgage-money and interest, or to take such rents and profits in lieu of interest, or of the mortgage-money and interest, the transaction is called an usufructuary mortgage.

eph. 10, 12.

Where the mortgagor binds himself personally to repay the mortgage-money, and pledges the property as collateral security for the repayment, but does not contract that, on default of payment of the mortgage-money and interest at a certain date, the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a simple mortgage.

eph. 11, 12

Where the mortgagor not so binding himself, contracts that, on default of payment of the mortgage-money and interest at a certain date, the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a mortgage by conditional sale.

II, s. 26 :

Macph. 58 :

3. Ghose 64.

22. A mortgage can be effected only by assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

Right of mortgagor to redeem, tender or deposit.

23. A mortgagor has the following rights against the mortgagee :—

(a) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable, or has been paid, the mortgagor has a right on payment or tender, at a proper time and place, of the mortgage-money and interest remaining due on the mortgage, to require the mortgagee to re-transfer the mortgaged property to him, or to execute an acknowledgment in writing that any right in derogation of his ownership or other interest transferred to the mortgagee has been extinguished :

Provided that the mortgagee has not obtained an order absolute foreclosing such right, or that such right has not been after the date of the mortgage released or otherwise extinguished, or that the property has not been duly sold in pursuance of a decree or under a power given by the mortgage-deed.

The right conferred by this clause is called a right to redeem and a suit to enforce it is called a suit for redemption :

(b) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before such suit is barred, the mortgagor may deposit in any Court in which he might have instituted a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property, to the account of the mortgagee, the mortgage-money and interest remaining due on the mortgage :

(c) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, he may recover possession of the property (1) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the mortgage-money and interest thereof,—when such money and interest are so paid, (2) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from such rents and profits the interest of the mortgage-money,—when the term (if any) of the mortgage expires and the mortgagor pays or tenders to the mortgagee the mortgage-money, or deposits it in such Court as last aforesaid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgaged property to institute a suit for the redemption of his own part only, on payment of a proportionate part of the amount remaining due on the mortgage, except where there is but one mortgagee and the mortgagor's interest in part of the property becomes vested in such mortgagee, in which case the person so interested may institute such suit.

24. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee,

first, that the mortgagor has power to grant the mortgaged property to the mortgagee, free from incumbrances ;

Bill II, s. 28 :
Bill, s. 15 :
5 Beng. 450; 6 Beng. 562; 2 Mad. 42
Mad. 395; In (Prov. 13 Beng. 1

N.-W.P. 1868, p. 1
Bomb. 237, no redemption before expiration of period named. Redemption after time has expired 9 Bomb. 69.

see 7 Ben. (P. C.).
English practice followed, with necessary modification in case of defence. Páral, 5 Bom. C. J. 109.

Bom. A. C. J. 2
N.-W. P. 1868 128.

Beng. Reg. I of 17
s. 2 :
Macph. 171.

N.-W. P. 1867, p. 1
20 W. R. 387 :
22 W. R. 262 :
24 W. R. 24 :
N.-W. P. 1870, p. 1
N.-W. P. 1872, p. 1
N.-W. P. 1873, p. 1
R. B. Ghose 198 :
Beng. 303.

D. A. 1857, p. 1195; 1853, p. 575. *secondly*, that the mortgagor will take all legal means to protect his rights in the property:

thirdly, that the mortgagor and every person claiming any interest in the property will on demand (at the cost, until foreclosure or sale, of the mortgagor and afterwards of the person requiring the same) execute every such assurance of the same that may reasonably be required;

Fact of forfeiture of lease, N.-W. P. 1860, p. 123.

and, where the property is leasehold, *fourthly*, that the lease is valid and subsisting, that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein, and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the execution of the mortgage-deed; and that the mortgagor will, so long as the security exists pay the rent reserved by the lease, perform the conditions contained therein and observe the contracts binding on the lessee and indemnify the mortgagee against all claims sustained by reason of the non-payment of the said rent or the non-performance or non-observance of the said conditions and contracts.

Bomb. 369: 11 Bomb. 32.

25. If after the date of the mortgage any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force, be entitled to such accession.

Illustration.

Bomb. 369, 371. A mortgages to B a field the trees on which are the and see N.-W. P. property of Government. B enters into possession of the field and as occupant thereof buys the trees. 1866, p. 281. A redeems the field. He is entitled to the trees.

I II, s. 30.

26. Where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagee, while in possession of the property, obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, have the benefit of the new lease.

Macph. 109. B. Ghose 147

27. A mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property is not liable to the mortgagee for allowing the property to deteriorate; but he shall not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, if the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by such act.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings exceeds by one-half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

I II, s. 32

28. A mortgagor proposing to make a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, before effecting the mortgage, give the second or other subsequent mortgagee notice in writing under his hand of the prior mortgage or mortgages, and a mortgagor effecting a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, as soon as may be, give the prior mortgagee or mortgagees like notice of such mortgage.

Macph. 12 W. R. 105.

A mortgagor failing to give any notice required by this section shall, when the accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure, in addition to any other liability resulting therefrom.

29. If the owner of two or more properties

creates separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may be dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

Bill II, s. 33: Bill, s. 39: *Contra*, 6 Bomb. A. C. J. 90. But see R. B. G. 330, 331.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs. 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000, making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee.

30. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee

may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him, and before a decree has been made for the redemption of the mortgaged property, or the mortgage-money has been paid, institute against the mortgagor (1) a suit for a declaration that he has lost his right to redeem the property, or (2) a suit for a sale of the property.

Bill II, s. 34: 2 Mad. 289: N.-W. P. 1870, p. 311: No foreclosure before expiration of period named, 2 Bomb. 242: Mortgagee's right to sale, 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 146: 9 Bomb. 12.

A suit for a declaration that a mortgagor has lost his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called a suit for foreclosure.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to authorize a simple mortgagee to institute a suit for foreclosure, or an usufructuary mortgagee to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale, or a conditional mortgagee to institute a suit for sale;

(b) to authorize a mortgagor who has become a trustee of the mortgaged property or legal representative of the mortgagee, to institute a suit for foreclosure;

(c) to authorize the mortgagee of a railway, canal or other work in the maintenance of which the public are interested, to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale; or

(d) to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money to institute a suit relating only to a corresponding part of the mortgaged property: but he may institute any suit which, under this Act, he is authorized to institute, relating to the whole of the mortgaged property, making the other mortgagees, if they cannot or will not join as plaintiffs, defendants.

Cases *contra*, Macph. 195—6.

31. When the mortgagor deposits money

in Court under section twenty-three, and pays the fee leviable for the

service next hereinafter mentioned, the Court shall forthwith cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on depositing the mortgage-deed in the same Court and on filing a written statement (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) of the amount then due on the mortgage, apply for and receive in payment of such amount the money so deposited.

Bill II, s. 35: Bill, s. 15, clause (e). Ben. Reg. I of 1798, s. 2. Macph. 171.

I, s. 36: s. 28, usufructuary mortgage, 16 R. 251.

32. Where the mortgagor and mortgagee have contracted as to the payment of interest on the mortgage-money, interest shall be payable in accordance with such contract.

Where no such contract has been entered into, the mortgagee is entitled to interest on such money at the rate of six per cent. per annum:

W. P. 1. Macph. 3, 160.

Provided that, when the mortgagor has tendered or deposited in Court under section twenty-three, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage, interest on the mortgage-money shall cease from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when the mortgagee could take such amount out of Court, as the case may be.

I, s. 37: mb. 121

33. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, no mortgagee shall be entitled as such to take possession of the mortgaged property; but at any time after the expiration of one year from the time when the mortgage money has become payable according to the terms of the mortgage-deed, or after any interest thereon has been in arrear for six months, he may institute a suit for the appointment of a receiver of the rents and profits of the whole or any part of the mortgaged property.

Right to receiver.

In any suit for foreclosure or sale, the Court may, if it think fit, appoint such a receiver pending the proceedings in the suit, unless the mortgagee is already in possession of the mortgaged property.

I, s. 38.

34. The mortgagee may sue the mortgagor for the mortgage-money in the following cases only:—

- (a) where the mortgagor expressly binds himself to repay the same;
- (b) where the mortgagor remains in possession of the mortgaged property and fails to pay arrears of revenue or rent due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold or attached;
- (c) where the property is destroyed by diluvion, fire or other superior force;
- (d) where the mortgagee is deprived of his security by the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor;
- (e) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, where the rents and profits of the property are to be taken in lieu of interest only, or where the mortgagor fails to deliver to the mortgagee possession of the property or to secure the possession thereof to him without disturbance by the mortgagor or any other person.

I, s. 39: s. 24: Bomb. A. C. J. 2.

35. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee, or on any person on his behalf, to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, is invalid, except where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the mortgaged property is situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi or Rangoon.

Act No. XXVIII of 1866, section 6, is repealed so far as it is inconsistent with this section.

II, s. 40.

36. If, at the date of the mortgage, the mortgaged property is insured against loss or

damage by fire, the mortgagee, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, require any money which the mortgagor actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be laid out in reinstating the property.

37. If, after the date of the mortgage, any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to such accession.

Illustrations.

- (a) A mortgages to B a certain field bordering on a river. The field is increased by alluvion. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the increase.
- (b) A mortgages a certain plot of building-land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.

38. When the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagor while in possession of the property, obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to the new lease.

39. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he has the following rights and liabilities:—

- (a) he shall manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own; 2 Bomb. 222: A IX of 1872, s. 15
- (b) he shall use his best endeavours to collect the rents and profits thereof; N.-W. P. 1875, p. 10
- (c) he shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, out of the income of the property pay the Government revenue, all other charges of a public nature accruing due in respect thereof during such possession and any arrears of rent in default of payment of which the property may be summarily sold; 2 Bomb. 231.
- (d) he shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, make such necessary repairs of the property as he can pay for out of the rents and profits thereof after deducting from such rents and profits the payments mentioned in clause (c) and the interest on the mortgage-money; 9 W. R. 48

(e) he may spend such money as is necessary (1) for the due management of the property and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, (2) for its preservation from destruction, forfeiture or sale, (3) for supporting the mortgagor's title to the property, (4) for making his own title thereto good against the mortgagor, and (5), when the mortgaged property is a renewable leasehold, for the renewal of the lease; and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the mortgage-money, at the same rate of interest; Macph. 109, 113, 25 1 Bomb. 199, 203: 5 Bomb. A. C. 109, 110: N.-W. P. 1867, 187: 1 W. R. 133: 11 Moo. I. A. 241.

(f) where the property is by its nature insurable at ordinary rates, he may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, insure and keep insured against loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the mortgage-money at the same

Bill II, s. 41: 11 Bomb. 32.

Bill II, s. 42: Bill, s. 16.

2 Bomb. 222: A IX of 1872, s. 15

N.-W. P. 1875, p. 10

2 Bomb. 231.

Macph. 113, 119

9 W. R. 48

Macph. 109, 113, 25 1 Bomb. 199, 203: 5 Bomb. A. C.

109, 110: N.-W. P. 1867, 187:

1 W. R. 133:

11 Moo. I. A. 241.

23 & 24 Vic., c. 14 s. 11.

rate of interest; and, in case of such loss or damage, shall apply any money which he may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in reinstating the property;

Beng. P. C. 55:
W. R. 53, 271, &c.:
acph. 119.

Bomb. A. C. J. 196:
Bomb. 88:
Beng. 386:
W. P. 1866, p. 132:
ibid. 1868, p. 153:
as he cultivates,
7 W. R. 244; R. B.
G. 262.

Moo. I. A. Ca. 1.
acph. 159, 160.

Bill II, s. 62.

Bill II, s. 43:
Bill, s. 17:
v. 333.
10 Moo. I.
310.

Bill II, s. 41:
Bill, s. 18, altered:
acph. 118, 119,
citing 7 N.W. P.
436:
N.W. P. 1:
et I of 1877, s. 54.
Bill II, s. 45:
acph. 113, 234:
W. R. 270:
6 W. R. 222.

Bill II, s. 49:
Bill, ss. 35, 36, 37:
Report, ss. 31, 33.

(g) he shall keep clear, full and accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee and, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported;

(h) his receipts from the mortgaged property, or, where such property is personally occupied by him, a fair occupation-rent in respect thereof, shall, after deducting the expenses mentioned in clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f), and interest thereon, be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the mortgage-money and, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction or discharge of the mortgage-money. The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the mortgagor;

(i) when the mortgagor tenders, or deposits in court under section twenty-three, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage, the mortgagee must, notwithstanding the provisions in the other clauses of this section, account for his gross receipts from the mortgaged property from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when he could take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this section, his default. he may, when accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

40. Nothing in section thirty-nine, clauses (g) and (h), applies to cases where there is a contract in writing between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that the receipts from the mortgaged property after deducting the said expenses, shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession of the property, be taken in lieu of interest on the mortgage money.

41. A mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged property shall not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto.

42. When a mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property fails to pay arrears of revenue or rent due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold, the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, after payment thereof of the said arrears, for the amount remaining due on the mortgage.

43. Any second or other subsequent mortgagee may, at any time before a sale of the mortgaged property has taken place under this chapter, tender to the next prior mortgagee the amount due to him on account of his mortgage. Such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for the sum due, and on such receipt being registered, the person making the tender shall acquire, in respect of

the property, all the rights and powers of the mortgagee, as such, to whom he has made such tender.

Priority.

44. Where, through the fraud or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.

Bill II, s. 46:
Evidence Act, s. 115:
N.W. P. 1868, p. 409:
4 Mad. 373:
2 Moo. I. A. 487:
11 W. R. 286:
Hindu mortgagee in possession preferred, 8 Bom. A.C.J. 50, 55. See also Guzerat, 11 Bom. 41.

45. If a mortgage made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with notice of the prior mortgage, or if the instrument effecting the prior mortgage is registered, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Bill II, s. 47:
Bill, s. 34:
Report, s. 29.

Illustration.

A mortgages Sultānpur to his bankers, B & Co., to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then mortgages Sultānpur to C, to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second mortgage, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

46. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And, except in the case provided for by section forty-five, no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

Bill II, s. 48:
Bill, s. 38:
Report, s. 34:
2 Beng. App. 45:
5 Beng. 403:
11 W. R. 310.

Marshalling and Contribution.

47. If the owner of two properties mortgages them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another person who has not notice of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee, so far as such property will extend; but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of any other person having an incumbrance on either property.

Bill II, s. 50:
W. R. 1864, p. 374:
1 W. R. 353:
7 W. R. 488:
12 W. R. 114:
Macph. 207.

48. Where several properties, whether one or several owners, are mortgaged to secure one debt, the several properties shall contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage, after deducting from the value of each property the amount of any other incumbrance to which it is subject.

Bill II, s. 51:
12 W. R. 291:
see 22 W. R. 430.

Where of two properties belonging to the same owner, one is mortgaged to secure one debt, and then both are mortgaged to secure another debt, and the former debt is paid out of the former property, each property shall contribute rateably to the latter debt, after deducting the amount of the

former debt from the value of the property out of which it has been paid.

Nothing in this section applies to a property liable under section forty-seven to the claim of the second mortgagee.

Suits for Redemption, Foreclosure or Sale.

II, sec. 52: 14
Co. I. A. 101: 1
R. 176: 21 W.
428: explained
Macph. 146.
ni, 442, see Act
of 1877, sec. 32.
mb. O. C. J. 76,
egal representa-
re of deceased
mortgagor): 8
eng. 104 (pur-
hasser from mort-
agor): Marshall
92, claimants of
ight of redemp-
ion, N.-W. P.
868, p. 144.

49. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 437, all persons having an interest either in the right of redemption or in the security ought to be joined as parties to any suit under this chapter, and the first or any subsequent mortgagee who institutes a suit for foreclosure or sale ought to make every mortgagee and other incumbrancer whose security is subsequent to his own, a party to the suit.

Foreclosure and Sale.

II, sec. 53:
i, s. 19.

50. In a suit for foreclosure, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court shall pass a decree, ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree,

and ordering that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall transfer the mortgaged property to the defendant free from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him, or, where the plaintiff claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; and shall, if necessary, put the defendant into possession of the mortgaged property; but

that, if such payment is not made on or before such day, the defendant shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

Bill II, sec. 54.

51. If payment is so made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section fifty-nine, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for an order absolute for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court shall then pass an order absolute that the defendant be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the plaintiff; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished;

W. R. 91.

Provided that the Court may, upon good cause shewn, from time to time postpone the day appointed for such payment.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, schedule IV, No. 129, for the words "Final Decree," the words "Order absolute" shall be substituted.

52. In a suit for a sale under this chapter, Bill II, s. 55.

Decree for sale.

by the mortgagee under this chapter, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court shall, and in any other suit the plaintiff succeeds, the Court may, at his instance, pass a decree ordering as provided in the first and second paragraphs of section fifty and also ordering that, in default of the defendant making payment as therein mentioned, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is so found due to the plaintiff and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

When the mortgagee sues only for a foreclosure, if the Court considers that he will not be damaged by such sale and if the defendant furnishes such security, if any, as the Court thinks sufficient for the payment of the balance due for the time being by him on the mortgage, the Court may, at the instance of the defendant, pass a like decree.

Any decree under this section may also direct the defendant to pay any balance remaining due to the plaintiff upon the mortgage after the proceeds of sale have been dealt with as above provided.

53. If in any case under section fifty-two, the defendant makes payment as mentioned in section fifty-one, he shall (if necessary) be put in possession of the mortgaged property: but if such payment is not so made, the plaintiff or the defendant, as the case may be, may apply to the Court for an order absolute for sale of the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass an order that such property, or a sufficient part thereof, be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be dealt with as is mentioned in section fifty-two; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

54. When the net proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the mortgage, the balance, if payable according to the contract between the parties by the defendant otherwise than out of the property sold, may be recovered either (if the Court thinks fit) in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Redemption.

55. Besides the mortgagor, any of the following persons may institute a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property:—

(a) any person (other than the mortgagee) having any interest in or charge upon the property;

(b) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property;

(c) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof;

(d) the guardian of the property of a minor mortgagor;

W. R. 236
R. 230, &c.
But see 17
272.

(e) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor;

(f) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution;

(g) a creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property.

Bill II, s. 59:

Bill, s. 25:

Code, C. P., section 461:

L. W. P. 1870, p. 207.

56. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree

ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the defendant for principal and interest on the mortgage, and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree; and

ordering that upon the plaintiff paying to the defendant or into court the amount so due on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall deliver up to the plaintiff, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall (if such property has been transferred to the defendant) re-transfer it to the plaintiff free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the defendant or any person claiming under him, or, when the defendant claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims, and shall, if necessary, put the plaintiff into possession of the mortgaged property; but

that if such payment is not made on or before such day, the plaintiff shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

Bill II, s. 60.

57. If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section fifty-nine, the plaintiff shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the defendant may apply to the Court for an order absolute either for the foreclosure of the said right to redeem, or for a sale of the mortgaged property.

If he apply for an order for foreclosure, the Court shall pass an order absolute declaring the plaintiff to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the defendant.

If he apply for an order for sale, the Court shall pass an order that such property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is found due to the defendant and that the balance be paid to the plaintiff or other persons entitled to receive the same.

On the passing of any order under this section the plaintiff's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished:

Provided that the Court may upon good cause shewn, from time to time, postpone the day fixed under section fifty-six for payment of the amount due.

Redemption and Foreclosure.

58. When property is mortgaged for successive debts to successive mortgagees, any mesne mortgagee may

institute a suit to redeem the interests of the prior mortgagees and to foreclose the rights of those that are posterior to himself and of the mortgagor.

Costs.

59. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the Court

under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the mortgage-money such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Sale of Property subject to prior mortgage.

60. If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the

Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

61. Such proceeds shall be brought into court and applied as follows:—

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made;

fourthly, in payment of the principal money due on account of that mortgage; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proving himself to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein or upon their joint receipt.

Anomalous Mortgages.

62. In the case of a mortgage not coming within any of the definitions contained in section twenty-one, the rights

and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by their contract as evidenced in the mortgage-deed, and, so far as such contract does not extend, by local usage: Provided that, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, the mortgaged property shall be deemed to be the only security for payment of the mortgage money.

Charges.

63. If by any assurance other than a mortgage-deed, or by any will, or under the provisions of this or any other Act, or by operation of law, certain immoveable property of one person is made security for the payment of certain money to another, the

latter person is said to have a charge on the

property; and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall, so far as may be, apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee instituting a suit for the sale of the mortgaged property shall, so far as may be, apply to the person having such charge.

ing. Appendix P. 1869, P. 1871, p. 31:
I, s. 27:
ing. 653: 11 Effect of deposit of his agent, of documents
ing. 405: N. title-deeds.
P. 1869, p. 74:
Jom. O. C. J. create a security thereon, shall be deemed to
I. L. R. 1 create a charge on such property in favour of
n. 237: 9 Moo. the creditor for the amount of the debt.
s. 803: Macph.
64.

Nothing in this section applies to the charge of a trustee on the trust-property for expenses properly incurred in the execution of his trust.

64. Where a person is or becomes absolutely entitled to immoveable property, of a charge or other incumbrance on which he is also the owner, the charge or incumbrance shall be extinguished, unless he declares, by express words or necessary implication, that it shall continue to subsist, or unless such continuance would be for his benefit.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

65. In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, the lessor and the lessee of immoveable property, as against one another, respectively possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the sixteen rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased:—

(a.) The lessor is bound on the lessee's request to put him in possession of the property leased:

(b.) The lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that the latter paying the rent reserved by the lease and performing the contracts binding on the lessee may hold the property leased during the time limited by the lease without interruption by the lessor or his transferees, or any person lawfully claiming through him or them:

(c.) The lessee is entitled to the enjoyment of all easements annexed to the property leased at the time when the lease was made until the lease determines or such easements are extinguished, whichever event first happens:

(d.) The lessee is bound to keep, and on the termination of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to reasonable wear and tear, and to allow the lessor and his agents, at all reasonable times during the term, to enter into the property leased and inspect the condition thereof, and to give or leave notice of any defect in such condition and to make good all such defects within three months after such notice has been given or left:

(e.) If during the continuance of the lease any accession is made to the property leased, such accession (subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force) shall be deemed to be comprised in the lease:

(f.) If by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other superior

force, any part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall be void as to that part, and any rent or fine payable under the lease shall proportionately abate, and a proportionate part of any fine paid by the lessee shall be returned by the lessor:

If the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of either party, such party shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision:

(g.) If the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he is bound to make to the property leased, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs with interest from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(h.) If the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which, if not made by him, is recoverable from the lessee or against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it from his rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(i.) Every lessee who becomes aware of any proceeding to recover the property leased or any part thereof, or of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with, the lessor's rights concerning such property, is bound to give notice thereof to the lessor with reasonable diligence; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission:

(j.) The lessee may use the property leased and its products (if any) as a reasonable owner would use them; but he must not use the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, pull down or damage houses, open mines or quarries, or commit any other act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto.

The prohibition in this clause does not apply to mines which were open when the lease was granted:

(k.) No lessee shall, without the lessor's consent, erect on the property leased any permanent structure, except for agricultural purposes; and no such lessee who erects thereon any building, engine or machine for agricultural purposes shall remove the same without giving to the lessor or his agent one month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and thereupon the lessor or his agent may elect to purchase the thing so proposed to be removed, and the lessee's right to remove the same shall thereby cease, and the same shall belong to the lessor, and the value thereof shall in case of dispute be ascertained and determined by two referees, one to be chosen by each party, or by an umpire to be named by such referees, and shall be paid or allowed in account by the lessor:

(l.) Subject to the provisions of clause (k), the lessee has a right to remove, at any time during his possession of the property leased, all things which he has affixed to the soil: but he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for all damage caused to the property by such removal:

(m.) On the determination of the lease, the lessee is bound to put the lessor into possession of the property leased:

I, s. 69:
d. 231:
I. R. 491:
Lin. 181:
ing. 463:
om. 41.

II, s. 71.

(2) altered: cf.
s. of 1872, s. 93:
V. R. 278: 12 W.
. 149:
ing. Appendix 44,
9: 15 W. R. 230:
V. R. 121.

I. R. 314.

23 W. R. 34.

Beng. 78.

5 Beng. 401, 416:
8 Beng. Appendix
10 Beng. Appx.
sed. v. 5 S. D. A. 5
15 W. R. 360:
17 W. R. 416:
23 W. R. 208:
W. R. Sp. (1864):

8 Beng. 242:
14 & 15 Vic., c. 2
3.

Re Thakoor Chh
Paramanick, I
F. B. Rulings
8 Beng. 237
Beng. 201, 20

Act XIX of 1868, s. 46.
Act XVIII of 1873, s. 42.

(n.) When a lease of uncertain duration determines by any means except the fault of the lessee, he or his legal representative is entitled to all the crops planted or sown by the lessee and growing upon the property leased for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them :

W. R. 83 :
W. R. 68.

(o.) If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee shall possess all the rights and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities, of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him: Provided that the transferee is not entitled to arrears of rent due before the transfer, and that if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, the lessee shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee :

Act XI of 1855, s. 1 :
Anne, c. 16, s. 10.

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may determine what proportion of the rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred :

S. D. A. 205 :
Mad. 120, 227 :
Beng. 152 :
W. P. 1875, p. 181 :
W. R. 451 :
W. R. 112 :
S. D. A. 67.

(p.) The lessee may transfer, absolutely or by way of mortgage, the whole or any part of his interest in the property leased, and any transferee of such interest or part may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease, unless the lessor elects to treat the transferee as the person subject to such liabilities. Subject as aforesaid, each successive transferee, so long as he is entitled to the property leased, possesses all the rights, and is subject to all the liabilities, of the lessee as such.

W. R. 449.

Beng. 239 :
Beng. 82.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having a right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue, or the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards, to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee.

Bill II, s. 70, altered.

Disclosures required from lessor and lessee.

66. The following omissions are fraudulent :—

Beng. A. C. J. 277.

(a) an omission of the lessor of immoveable property to disclose to the lessee any defect therein of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware, and which the latter could not with ordinary care discover ;

(b) an omission of the lessee of immoveable property to disclose to the lessor any fact as to the nature or extent of the lessor's interest therein, of which the lessee is, and the lessor is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest.

Bill II, s. 72.

67. A tenancy begins when the lessee enters, under the lease, into possession of the property leased, and until he so enters, he cannot sue for compensation for an unlawful entry thereon.

68. In the absence of a contract in writing

Duration of certain leases in absence of written contract or local usage.

or local usage to the contrary, a lease of immoveable property for purposes of cultivation

shall be a lease from year to year terminable on the part of either lessor or lessee, by six months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy ; and a lease of immoveable property for any other purpose shall be a lease from month to month, terminable, on the part of either lessor or lessee, by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and tendered or delivered to the party who is intended to be bound by it, or affixed on a conspicuous part of the property.

69. Where the time limited by a lease of immoveable property is

Exclusion of day on which term commences.

expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that

time such day shall be excluded. Where no day of commencement is named, the time so limited begins from the making of the lease.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the

absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be determinable before its expiration at the option of the parties or one of them, the lessee, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, shall have such option.

70. A lease of immoveable property determines—

Determination of lease.

(a) by efflux of the time limited thereby ;
(b) where such time is limited conditionally on the happening of some event—by the happening of such event ;

(c) where the lessor can only alienate for his own life the property leased—by the death of the lessor ;

(d) where the lessor holds the property leased for the term of the life of another person—by the death of such person ;

(e) on the expiration of a notice to determine the lease duly given in pursuance of a power therein contained ;

(f) in case the interests of the lessee and the lessor in the whole of the property leased become vested at the same time in one person in the same right ;

(g) by express surrender, that is to say, in case the lessee yields up his interest under the lease to the lessor, by mutual agreement between them ;

(h) by implied surrender, that is to say, in case the lessee accepts from the lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease ;

(i) by forfeiture, that is to say, (1) in case the lessee breaks an express condition which provides that, on breach thereof, the lessor may re-enter, or the lease shall become void ; or (2) in case the lessee renounces his character as such by setting up a title in a third person or by claiming title in himself, and in either case the lessor or his transferee does some act evidencing his intention to determine the lease :

Bill II, s. 74 :
Bill, s. 46 :
Report, s. 40.
5 Bom. A. C. J. 179.
6 *Ibid.*, 31 : 7 *Ibid.*, 111, and see 1 Beng. F. B. 25 : 13 W. R. 190 :
1 L. R. 2 Cal. 146.
1 Beng. Appendix 86.
12 Beng. 263 : N.-W. P. 1873, p. 9 : Perry 480

Bill II, s. 75 :
Bill, s. 43.

Bill II, s. 76 :
7 W. R. 283.

3 Moo. I. A. 261 :
16 W. R. 147.

Lease by Hindú widow, Marshall 166

3 O'Kin. 159
But see per Peacock, C. J. 10 W. R. 15.

Surrender of right to redeem mortgage lease, N.-W. P. 1869, p. 45. Surrender by one of several jointlessees 9 W. R. 147.

Marshall 250.
16 W. R. 103 :
25 W. R. 227.

18 W. R. 465 :
But see 23 W. R. 448 :
25 W. R. 147.

W. R. 235, 271. (j) on the expiration of a notice to quit or of intention to quit the property leased duly given by one party to the other.

Bill II, s. 77, cl. 1:
R. F. B. 10:
Mahall 25.

71. A forfeiture under section seventy, clause (i), is waived by acceptance of rent which has become due since the forfeiture, or by distress for such rent, or by any other act on the part of the lessor showing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting:

Provided that the lessor is aware that the forfeiture has been incurred:

Bom. 73.

Provided also that, where rent is accepted after the institution of a suit to eject the lessee on the ground of forfeiture, such acceptance is not a waiver.

72. A notice given by the lessor under section seventy, clause (j), is waived, with the express or implied consent of the lessee, by acceptance of rent which has become due since the expiration of the notice, or by distress for such rent, or by duly giving to the lessee a second notice to quit, or by any other act on the part of the lessor shewing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting.

Bill II, s. 77, cl. 2:
L. W. P. 1867, Ex.
o. c. j. 1.
Yammará Puranik v.
Babiyá Kappa-
gondá, 2 Bom. 70.
W. R. 225, per
Pencecock, C. J.

73. Where a lease of immoveable property has determined by forfeiture for non-payment of rent and the lessor sues to eject the lessee, if, at the hearing of the suit, the lessee pays or tenders to the lessor the rent in arrear, together with interest thereon and his full costs of the suit, or gives such security as the Court thinks sufficient for making such payment within fifteen days, the Court may, in lieu of making a decree for ejectment, pass an order relieving the lessee against the forfeiture; and thereupon the lessee shall hold the property leased as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

Nothing in this section applies to suits under Act No. X of 1859, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869.

10 W. R. 384:
13 W. R. 281:
N.-W. P. 1871, p. 63.

74. The surrender, express or implied, of a lease of immoveable property does not prejudice an under-lease of the property or any part thereof previously granted by the lessee; but, unless the surrender is made for the purpose of obtaining a new lease, the rent payable by, and the contracts binding on, the under-lessee shall be respectively payable to, and enforceable by, the lessor.

The forfeiture of such a lease annuls all such under-leases.

Bill II, s. 75:
Bill, s. 47:
Report, s. 41:
3 Bom. A. C. J. 27:
12 Beng. 263:
N.-W. P. 1870, p.
204.

7 W. R. 152:
16 W. R. 185:
22 W. R. 394, 548:
23 W. R. 271:
25 W. R. 234.

75. If a lessee or under-lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the determination of the lease, and the lessor or his legal representative accepts rent from the lessee or under-lessee, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in section sixty-eight.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lets a house to B for five years. B under-lets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(b.) A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

76. When two persons contract to mutually give one thing for another, neither thing or both things being money only, the contract is called a contract of exchange. Bill II, s. 21:
Bill, s. 48:
N. Y. Code, ss.
906:
1 Mad. 100.

77. The party deprived of the thing he has received in exchange by reason of anything done by the other party or any person through whom the latter claims, may, at his option, sue for compensation or sue for the thing given by him. Bill II, s. 22, cl.
Right of party ejected
from thing received in
exchange.

78. Save as otherwise provided in this chapter, each party has the rights and liabilities to the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a seller as to that which he gives, and has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a buyer as to that which he takes. Bill II, s. 23:
Bill, s. 48, para

79. On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him. Bill II, s. 24:
Bill, s. 48, par
delivery must
mediate.
1 Morl. 105.

CHAPTER VII.

OF TRANSFERS OF DEBTS.

80. No transfer of, or charge on, any debt, or any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until express notice of the transfer or charge is given to him, unless he is a party to such transfer or charge; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received express notice of, a transfer or charge, with the debt or property shall be valid as against such transfer or charge. Bill II, s. 136:
Bill, s. 99:
Report, s. 99:
36 & 37 Vic.
s. 25 (2).
See 5 W. R. 2:
But see 10 N.
474, cited
122.

Illustrations.

(a.) A owes money to B, who transfers the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, having no notice of the transfer, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(b.) A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an instrument transferring them to D, who takes it to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

81. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making the transfer or charge, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf. Bill II, s. 13:
Report, s. 10

1 II, s. 138.

82. On receiving such notice, the debtor or person in whom the property is vested shall give effect to the transfer or charge, unless where the debtor resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country and the title of the person in whose favour the transfer or charge is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

II II, s. 139.

83. The person to whom a debt or charge is transferred shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.

Illustration.

A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

III II, s. 67, para. 2.

84. Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, the original debt, if recovered by either the transferor or transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery, secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Bill II, s. 140.

85. Nothing in this chapter applies to debts secured by negotiable instruments.

CHAPTER VIII.
OF APPORTIONMENT.

Bill II, s. 140 :
Bill, s. 60.

86. All rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments shall, upon the determination by death or otherwise, of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payment, be apportioned as if they had been made to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Nothing in this section shall affect any express provision in any instrument binding on such person.

THE SCHEDULE.

(a). STATUTE.

| Year and chapter. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16 ... | Clandestine Mortgages. | The whole. |

(b). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| XXIX of 1842 | Lease and release ... | The whole. |
| XXXI of 1854 | Modes of conveying land. | Section 17. |
| XI of 1855 ... | Mesne profits and improvements. | Section 1, and in the title and preamble, the words "to mesne profits and" and "to limit the liability for mesne profits and." |
| XXVII of 1866 | Indian Trustee Act | Section 31. |
| IV of 1872 ... | Panjab Laws Act... | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806. |
| XX of 1875 ... | Central Provinces Laws Act. | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806. |
| XVIII of 1876 | Oudh Laws Act ... | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806. |
| I of 1877 | Specific Relief ... | In sections 35 and 36, the words "in writing." |

(c). REGULATIONS.

| Number and year. | Subject | Extent of repeal. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bengal Regulation I of 1798. | Conditional sales ... | The whole Regulation. |
| Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806. | Redemption ... | The whole Regulation. |
| Bombay Regulation V of 1827. | Mortgagees in possession. | Section 15. |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 9. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th FEBRUARY 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No change has occurred in Madras during the week. In the Bombay Presidency the harvesting of the *rabi* has begun and in two districts some damage has been done by rain and hail; rats continue to be destructive in Ahmednagar and part of the Southern Mahratta Country. Matters in Mysore remain as before. Slight rain has fallen in most of the districts of the Central Provinces, and in Seoni injury to the crops thereby is apprehended; the *rabi* harvest is progressing, and the results are expected to be on the whole fair; prices are stationary. In ~~Ber~~ the prospects of the *rabi*, which is being gathered in, are satisfactory. There has been no change in Central India. Some rain has fallen in Rajputana, and ~~the~~ outlook is now more promising. The rain in Bengal, though it has injured certain crops in Burdwan and ~~Durbhunga~~, has been generally very beneficial; rain is still required in some districts, and in places damage has been caused by hail; the opium crop in Sarun is said to be a short one and is also affected by blight. The reports from Assam and British Burma exhibit no material alteration. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh light rain has fallen in places and the prospects of the *rabi* are fair. In the Punjab the want of rain is still much felt, though recent showers, so far as they have extended, have done good.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| Madras— (Feb. 26th.) Kistna (Feb. 22nd) | Nil | Rice 11·52, <i>cholum</i> 15·81, <i>raggi</i> 17·63, <i>cumboo</i> 15·49; six inches water passing over anicut; maize and <i>raggi</i> under wells and Bengal gram are doing well; <i>varige</i> , castor, tobacco, and some pulse crops are being gathered. |
| Kurnool (" ") | ·20 at Kurnool. | Rice 10·98, <i>cholum</i> 16·03, <i>raggi</i> 18·50, <i>cumboo</i> 18·06; fever prevalent; season favourable; white <i>cholum</i> being harvested. outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat, gram, and second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|--|---|
| Madras—continued. | | |
| Tanjore (Feb. 22nd) | Nil | Rice 9.15, <i>cholum</i> 13.51, <i>raggi</i> 16.07, <i>cumboo</i> 14.44; Cauvery and its branches dry; wet and dry crops require more rain, especially the latter; in some parts they suffer much, and in others they have withered; <i>samba</i> , paddy, <i>karambalai</i> , <i>dholi</i> , <i>ulundu</i> , <i>varagu</i> , and groundnut being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Madura (" ") | .06 at Dindigul; nil in others. | Rice 10.32, <i>cholum</i> 15.66, <i>raggi</i> 17.36, <i>cumboo</i> 16.71. |
| Mulabar (" ") | .85 (average of 2 stations); nil in others. | Rice 10.25, <i>raggi</i> 18.29; price of rice fallen in Wynaad, stationary elsewhere; small-pox in 7 taluks. |
| Bombay—(Feb. 26th) | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged. |
| <i>Sind—</i> | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | River on 23rd 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; on same date last year 10 feet 1 inch; some cattle disease in Kurrachee taluka, also in districts. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | No change as regards locusts, small-pox, and cattle disease; river falling; sky cloudy. |
| Upper Sind Frontier... | ... | No change. |
| <i>Guzerat—</i> | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Weather cold; crops generally ripened; harvest commenced in some places. |
| Panch Mahals ... | .5 (partly hail) on 18th and 19th. | No damage by rain. |
| Kaira ... | .15 in Anand and .03 in Borsad. | Weather good; <i>rabi</i> reaping commenced; slight hail showers in 2 talukas. |
| Broach ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping progressing in some talukas; public health good. |
| Surat ... | ... | Some <i>rabi</i> crops slightly damaged by drizzling in Mandvi. |
| <i>Khandesh and Násik—</i> | | |
| Khandesh ... | Slight showers in 11 talukas. | <i>Rabi</i> reaping progressing; crops uninjured. |
| Násik ... | ... | Some damage to crops by hail in Násik taluka. |
| <i>Konkan—</i> | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; fever continues. |
| Colaba (Feb. 24th) | ... | Weather cold; fever in 2 talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops good in Alibag, Pen. and Koha; locusts in Hangaon and Mulad. |
| Ratnágiri (" 18th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops generally good; 6 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka. |
| <i>Deccan—</i> | | |
| Poona ... | ... | No change. |
| Ahmednagar ... | Slight rain in Nagar, Jamkhed, Sheogaon, Kopargaoon, and Sawgramner. | Rats still destructive; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues in 6 talukas. |
| Satara ... | Slight rain in 3 talukas. | Crops generally good; reaping progressing; cotton-picking commenced; public health good. |
| <i>Southern Mahratta Country—</i> | | |
| Kaláulgi ... | ... | Weather cloudy; no other change. |
| Belgaum ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping nearly completed; cotton crops indifferent; prevalent throughout district. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Weather cloudy and oppressive; harvest of late crop progressing; rats in two more talukas; no material change in public health. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Second crop ripening at ^{on} to ^{at} east ; fever continues. |
| <i>Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—</i> | | |
| Rájkot ... | Slight rain in some places. | Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced. |
| Wadhwan ... | ... | Weather cloudy; crops same as before. |
| Baroda ... | Passing showers on 18th and 19th. | <i>Rabi</i> crops healthy. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in several Guzerat and Deccan districts; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced; damage by rats continues in the Southern Mahratta Country. |
| Bengal— (Feb. 25th) | | |
| Chittagong ... | Nil | Weather fair and seasonable; the prospects of the spring harvest are good. |
| Noakhully ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are favourable; a shower of rain would do good at this time; ploughing for the <i>aus</i> crop in some places has commenced. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | Nil | Weather seasonable; the gathering of mustard is nearly over; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting <i>jooms</i> . |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Hill Tipperah | 0.37 | Weather getting warmer day by day; there was rain on the 16th and 17th; the prospects of chillies and sugarcane are good; the reaping of mustard in the low lands is at an end; in some parts of the district the sowing of <i>aus</i> paddy has been commenced. |
| Backergunge | Nil | The days are hot, but the nights and mornings are cool; the prospects of the crops are good, but rain is badly wanted in many places; prices continue unchanged without any tendency to a fall; general health is good. |
| Furreedpore | 0.14 | Weather getting hotter; rain is much wanted for the crops in Madarcepore, Moksúdpur, and Bhushana specially; the winter cereals are doing well in Furreedpore, Aimpore and Bhánga; report from Goalundo not received. |
| Dacca | Nil | Weather seasonable; the crops are all looking well. |
| Mymensingh | 0.71 | Weather very perceptibly warmer, notwithstanding some showers of rain; the state and prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory. |
| Tipperah | Nil | Weather fair; temperature rising; the gathering of the cold-weather crops still continues; rain is wanted in the south for ploughing operations. |
| 24 Pergunnahs | Nil | Weather warmer, with occasional clouds; the state and prospects of the crops are good, but the prices of food grains continue high; public health in general is good; small-pox continues at Barrackpore and is also reported in the Suburbs. |
| Jessore | 0.32 | Weather seasonable; no rain has been reported from the south and south-east of the district; where there has been rain good has been done, but more is wanted; the winter crops promise to be pretty fair; public health is good. |
| Nuddea | 1.56 | Weather cloudy and rather warm; the heavy rain on the night of the 15th was generally beneficial; the winter harvest is nearly over; prices are still high; public health has improved slightly. |
| Moorsheadabad | 1.84 | The heavy rain of the 15th and 16th was general throughout the district; it has done much good to the <i>rabi</i> crops; the price of rice is said to be falling slightly. |
| Pubna | 1.21 | Weather warmer than the previous week; the prospects of all the crops have been much improved by the rain, and the price of rice has fallen at Serajgunj; public health is good. |
| Rajshahye | 1.41 | There was moderate rain throughout the district during the week; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops have been much improved by the late rain; lands in some parts of the district are still being prepared for <i>boro dhan</i> , the transplanting of which has been elsewhere completed; public health is good. |
| Bogra | 0.63 | Weather seasonable; getting warmer; there were good showers in the early part of the week, which have greatly benefited the crops; <i>kherachi</i> and potatoes are being gathered in; public health is good. |
| Dinagepore | Nil | Weather cool; the reaping of the <i>rabi</i> crops is not yet completed; prices vary from 14 to 18 seers the rupee. |
| Rungpore | Nil | Weather getting warmer; the state and prospects of the crops on the ground are good; there is some small-pox in Bagdogra and cholera in Kurigram; in other respects the public health is good. |
| Cooch Behar | 0.28 | Weather getting warmer every day; slight rain on the 16th; mustard is being gathered; tobacco continues to promise well; lands are being cultivated for <i>bitri</i> ; public health is good. |
| Jalpáiguri | Nil | Weather unusually hot for the time of year; a very fair average mustard crop is being harvested; other crops are doing well. |
| Darjeeling | 0.07 | Atmosphere getting warmer; the ground is being prepared for <i>bhadori</i> rice sowings; the recent rain has been beneficial. |
| Midnapore | Nil | Weather somewhat cooler; the recent heavy fall of rain has lowered the temperature; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Howrah | 1.35 | Weather rapidly growing warmer; the state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. |
| Hooghly | Nil | Weather getting warmer; the winter crops are good; almost all have been cut; fever and cholera still prevail in many parts of the district; small-pox has made its appearance in Oosterparah. |
| Burdwan | Nil | Weather cool; the recent rain has done good to wheat, barley and cotton, but has done some harm to the other <i>rabi</i> crops. |
| Bankoorá | 0.92 | Weather getting warmer daily; cloudy throughout the week, with clear sky at intervals; hailstones and thunderstorm in thana Gangajalgháti; the rain has done much good to the crops; sugarcane is being cut and pressed. |
| Beerbhoom | 0.80 | Weather cloudy and growing warm; the cold-weather crops have been benefited by the rain. |
| Southal Pergunnahs | 0.76 | Weather still uncertain; there are indications of rain; in the south of the district there is hardly anything on the ground now; the winter crops have been good; the <i>rabi</i> in the north has been helped by the rain. |
| Bhágálpur | Nil | Weather occasionally cloudy and getting warm in the Sudder subdivision; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are good; some damage has been done to the peas and linseed by caterpillars; prices are ruling high; general health is good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Monghyr ... | Nil | Weather becoming hotter every day; a severe, though local, hail-storm on the 16th damaged the crops near the Monghyr town; the damage is, however, trifling; elsewhere every thing looks well, and a bumper <i>rabi</i> crop may be expected. |
| Purneah ... | Nil | Weather fair and rather warm; the recent rain has done much good; prospects are favourable; general health is good. |
| Maldah ... | 0.15 | Weather fair; occasionally cloudy; the <i>rabi</i> crops are thriving; prices of rice, &c., are slightly lower; public health is generally improving. |
| Durbhunga ... | Nil | Weather fair and seasonable; the late rains have benefited to a certain extent wheat, barley and some other crops, but have, on the other hand, done some injury to the <i>rahur</i> , peas and tobacco crops; prices are stationary. |
| Mezufferpore ... | Nil | Weather mild, with west wind; the <i>rabi</i> crops have been much improved by the recent fall of rain, and there is now every prospect of a fair harvest. |
| Sarun ... | Slight rain in most parts. | Weather cloudy at the beginning, but fair towards the end of the week; it is now getting warm; west wind is prevailing; the crops are generally doing well; mustard and peas are being harvested; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan reports that not only is the opium crop very short, but blight has set in as it did last year; the prices of food grains are stationary; public health is good, but small-pox is on the increase. |
| Chumparun ... | Nil | Weather getting warmer; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops; more rain is required. |
| Patna ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue good. |
| Gya ... | 0.22 | Weather seasonable; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 85.2°; the state of the <i>rabi</i> crops is fair; the prices of food grains are stationary; cases of small-pox are not so frequent; the health of the plough cattle is good. |
| Shahabad ... | Nil | Weather clear; on the whole the recent rain has done good to the <i>rabi</i> crops; small-pox is prevalent. |
| Hazáribágh ... | 0.67 | Weather stormy and cloudy; cooler; the hail during the week has damaged the <i>mohwa</i> crop; the <i>rabi</i> crops are well advanced; the fall of rain has been beneficial to the backward crops. |
| Lohardugga ... | 0.39 | Light rain on the 16th and 17th; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are unchanged at head-quarters; in Palamow an improvement is reported both as regards the crops and general health. |
| Munbhoon ... | 0.96 | Weather somewhat unseasonable; the state of the <i>mohwa</i> crop on which the people largely depend for at least a couple of months is doubtful; the weather is threatening, and if heavy rain falls the crop will be seriously injured. |
| Singhbhoon ... | ... | Return not received. |
| Balasore ... | 0.30 | Weather warm; the rice harvest has been finished; the average outturn is estimated at 11½ annas; malarial fever is much less prevalent. |
| Cuttack ... | 0.07 | Weather getting warm, but fine and seasonable; the <i>sárad</i> crop is still being reaped in some places; the <i>dalua</i> crop is progressing well; public health is on the whole good. |
| Pooree ... | Nil | Weather seasonable; the <i>sárad</i> rice is still being harvested; <i>dalua</i> rice is progressing well; common rice sells at 11½ to 21 seers for the rupee; a few cases of cholera have been reported. |
| | | General Remarks. —The recent rain has done much good to the crops on the ground, and has facilitated the preparation of the land for the next sowing; it has, however, injured some crops in Burdwan and Durbhunga; rain is still wanted in parts of Furreedpore and Backergunge, as well as in South Tipperah, Noakholly, Jessore and Chumparun; in Hazáribágh the <i>mohwa</i> crop has been damaged by hail, and in Munbhoon it is in a doubtful state; some damage has been done by hail near the town of Monghyr, and by caterpillars in Bháradwaj; in Sarun the opium crop is very short, and is moreover affected by blight; in Moorsheadabad, Sorajgunj and Maldah the price of rice has fallen a little. |
| N. W. P. and Oudh— | | |
| Benares (Feb. 25th) | .2 | Irrigated crops fair. |
| Allahabad (" ") | ... | No change; earlier crops being out. |
| Jhánsi (" 26th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> fair in most parts. |
| Agra (" 25th) | Nil | Prospects unchanged; prices steady. |
| Meerut (" 26th) | On 21st February .5 in Sadr; .8 in Sardhana; and .3 in Mewana. | Prospects improved; prices slightly lower; health good. |
| Bareilly (" ") | ... | Weather clear; prospects somewhat improved. |
| Kumaun (" 22nd) | Good rain fell on 15th and 16th with snow on the hills, and again on night of 21st. | Some flights of locusts have passed, but have done slight damage. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preced- | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| N. W. P. & Oudh.—contd | | |
| Lucknow } (Feb. 26th) | Nil | No change. |
| Fyzabad } | | Weather settled. |
| Sitapur (" ") | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Light rain in some divisions of the North-West Provinces; <i>rabi</i> prospects fair. |
| Punjab—(Feb. 25th). | | |
| Delhi ... | ... | Prospects unfavourable; rain much wanted; health fair; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains. |
| Hissar ... | Nil | Crops on <i>barani</i> lands drying up; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains; health generally good, but a few cases of small-pox and cattle disease in some villages of Rohtak. |
| Umballa .. | 1.0 | Crops fair, but more rain wanted; health good. |
| Jullundur ... | ... | Showers about the district; crops are no worse than last week, but slight rise in prices; health good. |
| Amritsar .. | 1.10 | Health fair; slight fluctuation in prices of food grains. |
| Lahore ... | Nil | Health fair; rain much wanted for crops. |
| Rawalpindi ... | Sprinkling of rain on 25th | Weather cloudy, but more rain much wanted; cattle disease decreasing. |
| Mooltan ... | Nil | Crops fair, but rain much wanted; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains. |
| Dera Ismail Khan | Nil | Crops fair, but rain wanted, health good. |
| Peshawar | Nil | Harvest prospects bad; prices of food grains again going up. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —The further fall of rain so far as it has extended has again benefited the crops, but rain is still much needed throughout the Province. | | |
| Central Provinces — (Feb. 26th). | | |
| Nimár .. | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting; health good. |
| Hoshangabad .. | ... | Warm; <i>rabi</i> prospects unchanged. |
| Betul .. | Slight rain | Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvesting; prices stationary. |
| Wardha ... | 0.73 | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting; health good; prices stationary. |
| Nagpur (Feb. 26th) | 0.93 | Cloudy and close; <i>rabi</i> harvesting; prospects fair; health good, prices stationary. |
| Chanda .. | ... | Prospects unchanged; health good; prices slightly fallen. |
| Chhindwára .. | 0.30 | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> poor, except gram; health good; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur .. | 0.12 | Rain injurious; no damage; fever prevalent. |
| Bhandāra (Feb. 25th) | 0.13 | <i>Rabi</i> favourable; health good; prices continue high. |
| Seoni .. | 1.23 | Rain attended with thunder; cloudy; injury to crop apprehended, prices stationary. |
| Balaghat .. | Slight rain on the 26th | Cloudy; close; prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; small-pox and fever prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Mandla .. | 0.12 | Prospects unfavourable; health |
| Saugor .. | 0.85 | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting; health good. |
| Damoh .. | 0.50 | Later sowings will benefit; health good; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore .. | 0.73 | Slight hot storm on 25th; small-pox continues; prices stationary. |
| Raipur .. | ... | Cloudy; close, prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; cholera made its appearance; small-pox continues; prices stationary. |
| Bilaspur (Feb. 22nd) | Slight rain. | Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> doing well and is ready for reaping; cholera appeared, small-pox continues. |
| Sambalpur (" 21st) | ... | Cloudy; prospects unchanged; cholera continues; prices stationary. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cloudy; close towards end of week; rain reported from 13 districts and only in one district, Seoni, damage to crops from recent rain anticipated; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; prospects on the whole fair; prices stationary. | | |
| British Burma — (Feb. 27th) | | |
| Arakan Division .. | ... | Public health good; cattle suffering from cow-pox in Naaf township. |
| Pegu Division— | | |
| Rangoon .. | ... | Seven fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; no cholera; public health good, except in Humber subdivision. |
| Bassein .. | ... | Public health good; 59 cattle deaths from 20th January to 10th instant in one township. |
| Heinzada .. | ... | Five deaths from cholera in Zabeon township, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in two townships. |
| Prome .. | ... | Public health good. |
| Tharrawaddy .. | ... | A few cases of cholera, otherwise public health fair. |
| Thonkwa .. | ... | Public health good; crops reaped, outturn excellent. |
| Thayetmyo .. | ... | General health normal; small-pox prevalent in three townships. |
| Tenasserim Division— | | |
| Amherst .. | ... | Public health |
| Shwegyeen .. | ... | Public health fair. |
| Toungboon .. | ... | Public health good. |
| Tavoy (Feb. 8th) | ... | One death from cholera, otherwise public health good. |
| Mergui (For fortnight ending Feb. 15th.) | ... | Nineteen deaths from cholera in Mergui town; crops reaped; cattle healthy. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —General health good; some cholera and a little small-pox; cattle disease in Bassein and Heinzada. | | |

| Presidency or Province and District. | | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|---|
| Assam— | | | |
| Gauhati | (Feb. 26th) | Nil | Weather unseasonably hot and dry; land being ploughed and sowing of <i>asa</i> and <i>ban dhan</i> commenced. |
| Sylhet | (" ") | Nil | Prospects good; prices stationary. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | | |
| (Feb. 26th) | | Slight showers in the Bangalore and Kolar districts. | No change in crops and prices; for week ending February 15th gratuitously relieved in hospitals 456. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | | |
| Amraoti | (Feb. 26th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting in progress; prospects good. |
| Central India— | | | |
| (Feb. 26th) | | Slight rain throughout. | Prospects unchanged. |
| Rajputana— | | | |
| Sirohi | (Feb. 9th) | ... | Tanks drying; wells, health, and crops fair; locusts disappeared; warmer; close; season agreeable. |
| Marwar | (" 22nd) | Showers on 19th and 20th instant. | Sufficient water still in tanks and wells; health and crops good; prices still rising. |
| Harowtee | (" ") | ... | Health good; prospects improved. |
| Jhallawar | (" 20th) | ... | Prospects good. |
| Ajmere | (" 26th) | ... | Weather cloudy; prospects improved. |
| Bhurtpore | ... | Partial rain | Prospects unchanged. |
| Ulwur | ... | General rain on 20th instant. | Rain of great service. |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1879. PUBLISHED IN PAGES 148, 149, 150, 151, 154
AND 155 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND FEBRUARY 1879.

| DIVISION. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAH. | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|--|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice. | | | Common. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice. | | | Common. | | | Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar). <i>Holcus Sargam.</i> | | | Balerash Millet (Cumbor, Bairen). <i>Paspallaria Spicata.</i> | | | Lesser Millets, Rachi, &c. (Kharai, Cheria, Korai, Kasee, Cheria, Cumbor, Murhan, Nuglee, &c.) <i>Mollisaceum, Eleusine, Coriaria, &c.</i> | | | Grain. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | | |
| South Canara | 6 9 6 | 4 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 8 7 | 8 8 2 | 9 3 9 | 8 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 113 | 212 | 514 | 613 | 414 | 1108 | 4106 | 91070 | 11 24 11 211 5 | 12 24 12 211 5 | Bombay Salt. + Goa Salt. | | | |
| Sylhet | 7 8 7 | 8 8 0 | 8 0 8 | 0 10 0 | 0 9 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 12 0 | 4 10 0 | 0 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 10 | 0 14 | 12 108 | 0 108 | 0 108 | 0 8 0 | 8 0 8 | 8 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| Cachar | 8 6 8 | 14 11 2 | 6 16 0 | 5 11 0 | 6 12 0 | 4 14 0 | 8 12 0 | 4 13 0 | 5 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 6 | 15 11 | 2 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Goalpara | 9 8 9 | 0 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 9 | 0 13 0 | 0 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 9 | 0 11 | 0 120 | 0 140 | 0 160 | 0 8 0 | 8 0 8 | 0 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Garohills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 6 | 0 6 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | ... | 8 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kamrup | 9 0 10 | 0 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 10 | 0 13 0 | 0 12 0 | 0 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 6 | 12 10 | 0 200 | 0 200 | 0 200 | 0 200 | 0 200 | 0 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Darrang | 5 8 5 | 8 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 6 | 8 8 0 | 0 10 0 | 10 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 8 | 0 11 0 | 0 11 0 | 0 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 7 | 0 6 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sibsagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 6 | 0 7 0 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 0 7 | 0 6 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Lakhimpur | 8 0 8 | 0 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 5 | 0 5 0 | 12 9 0 | 0 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 7 | 0 7 | 8 103 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | 0 160 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Khuri and Jaintia Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 6 | 8 8 0 | 0 6 0 | 7 0 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | 0 120 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Naga Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 0 4 | 0 4 0 | 0 10 0 | 0 6 0 | 0 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0 40 | 0 40 | 0 40 | 0 40 | 0 40 | 0 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Parabgarh | 9 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 7 | ... | 6 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1878.

| CANAL DIVISION | WATER IN-TRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1878 | | | | NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL | | LAND IRRIGATED (APPROX- IMATE) | | RAINFALL | | CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). | |
|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. | | | | PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE | | ZILA. | | ACRES. | | During month. | |
| | Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Estimated full supply. | Actual average throughout. | Up. | Down. | Unbulla. | Amritsar. | 172,483 | 157,730 | 0.25 | Area in acres. |
| 1st Division | 4.9 | 3.75 | 3.07 | 1.838 | ... | ... | Unbulla | ... | 6,350 | ... | ... | 125,423 |
| 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower | 1.6 | 3.39 | 3.07 | 943.65 | ... | ... | Amritsar | ... | 95,875 | ... | ... | 2,941 |
| 2nd do., Lahore Branch | 3.0 | 2.12 | ... | 490.50 | ... | ... | Lahore | ... | 98,948 | ... | ... | 3,138 |
| TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL | ... | ... | ... | 1,887.02 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 172,483 | ... | ... | 40,681 |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 307,300 | 300,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 157,730 | ... | ... | 172,183 |
| 3rd Division | 4.33 | 3.83 | ... | 27,000 | ... | ... | Unbulla | ... | 1,808 | ... | 1.15 | 88,113 |
| 4th do. | 5.70 | 5.60 | ... | 8,500 | ... | ... | Karnal | ... | 31,917 | ... | 0.87 | 1,358 |
| 5th do. | 9.00 | 6.85 | ... | 678,000 | ... | ... | Bahli | ... | 25,810 | ... | ... | 16,636 |
| 6th do., Balla Head | 8.80 | 7.10 | ... | 238,000 | ... | ... | Rohak | ... | 21,583 | ... | ... | 19,611 |
| TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL | ... | ... | ... | 2,690.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125,718 | ... | ... | 125,718 |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 25,16 | 180,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160,030 | ... | ... | 160,030 |
| 7th Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Unbulla | ... | 17,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8th do., Lower Subj and Chemb | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Amritsar | ... | 25,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9th do., Indus Canals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffargarh | ... | 160,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL INDUS CANALS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 251,000 | ... | ... | 251,000 |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 238,400 | ... | ... | 238,400 |
| 10th Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Unbulla | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 471 |
| 11th do., Main Branch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Amritsar | ... | 883 | ... | ... | 72 |
| 12th do., Lahore Branch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | ... | ... | ... | ... | 378 |
| TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL DRAINAGE WORKS. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 921 | ... | ... | 921 |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13th Division | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Unbulla | ... | 297,991 | ... | ... | 297,901 |
| 14th do., Main Branch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Amritsar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15th do., Lahore Branch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | ... | 326,769 | ... | ... | 326,769 |
| TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do., corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

REMARKS.

The volume entering the Bari Doab Canal was 194,588 cubic feet per second, of which 58,000 cubic feet per second passed down the Escape. There is an increase of 14,144 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The available supply is barely sufficient, but the whole of the water in the river is being utilized.

The volume entering the Western Jumna Canal head was 2,047 cubic feet per second, of this amount 60 cubic feet per second passed down the Buhla Khara Escape, and 7 cubic feet out at the tail of the canal. The decrease of 43,312 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year is not stated to be only apparent but due to the non-entry of the land irrigated owing to the prevailing sickness. The special attention of the Superintending Engineer has been called to the decrease.

There is an increase of 15,000 acres on the Indus Canals as compared with corresponding period of last year.

J. W. OTTLEY, Captain, R.E.,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 26th February, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

• The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daulah Nāwāb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khān
Bahādur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khān Bahādur, C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the destruction of Useless Records in Courts in British India.

INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876. He should explain in a very few words the object of the little Bill which he asked leave to introduce. The Presidency Banks Act had now been in force nearly three years, and had worked, so far as the Government was informed, in a very satisfactory manner. The object of the Bill he proposed to introduce was not to alter any of the substantive provisions of the existing Act, but only to provide for a few omissions and improvements in detail which had been suggested. Amongst these proposed changes, the only change which had any real importance had been suggested by the Banks themselves, and it was with the object of meeting the wishes of the Presidency Banks that he now asked leave to introduce this Bill. Its necessity had mainly arisen from doubts which had been expressed as to whether the Banks had power, under the Act of 1876, to borrow money by pledging the assets or property of the Bank. The need for such a power was obvious; and this omission having been brought to the notice of the Government by the three Presidency Banks, it was with the object of removing these doubts that it was proposed to introduce the present Bill.

The other changes which it was proposed to take the opportunity of making in the existing law were for the most part so unimportant, that he need not take up the time of the Council in explaining them.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he heard with great satisfaction that it was proposed to amend the Presidency Banks Act. He was not aware of the exact nature of the amendments proposed; but he felt at the time the Act

was being passed, and when he sat as a Member of the Select Committee, that it was in many points very incomplete. He trusted that the amendment the Act would receive would not only affect matters of detail, but that its general tendency would be to increase the security of the public and the shareholders of the Bank. The present Act was still in many respects defective, and the very serious malpractices which had come to light both in India and in England showed that a much greater amount of stringency than had hitherto been considered necessary, was desirable in all Acts of this description.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th March, 1879.

CALCUTTA :
The 26th February, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—
The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1879.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Further Report of Select Committee and the Negotiable Instruments' Bill No. IV.

Further Report of Select Committee and the Transfer of Property Bill No. III.

The Presidency Banks Act, 1876, Amendment Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 10.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1879.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Thursday, the 13th March 1879, for Lahore.

His Excellency will remain in Camp at Lahore about a month and then proceed to Simla.

By Command,

T. D. BAKER, Colonel,

Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 6th March 1879.

No. 518.—In continuation of Notification No. 9, dated 2nd January 1879, the following revised edition of the notification and rules made by the Governor General in Council under "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," is published. The revised rules will take effect from the date of publication. The forms cited in these rules are precisely the same as those previously published:

I.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to exempt from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for

torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the under-mentioned persons, namely,—

- (1) all Maharajahs, Rajahs, Nawabs, Members of any Order of Knighthood; all persons bearing a title conferred by the Government of India; all persons who have been granted a sword in public Durbar; all persons who received certificates on the 1st January 1877; all persons who are exempted from personal attendance at civil courts;
- (2) all Members or ex-Members of the Council of the Governor General, or of the Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;
- (3) all military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, volunteers, police officers, forest officers, postal officers, jail officers, serving the Government;
- (4) all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Honorary Magistrates, and judicial officers of or above the rank of Munsif;
- (5) all European and East Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress; all Armenians; and all Americans and Europeans not British-born subjects of Her Majesty who are temporarily residing or travelling in India;
- (6) all Consuls, Consular Agents, all duly accredited Vakeels or Agents of Native States;
- (7) all Ruling Chiefs on the occasions of their entering, or residing in, British India, with their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the political officer under the orders of the Foreign Department or of the Madras and Bombay Governments in respect to Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments respectively; and all officials of such Chiefs passing through British India on duty;
- (8) all pensioned officers of the Native Army, and pensioned officers of the civil departments who, when employed, were exempt;
- (9) the following personages and their retainers—
 - (a) the ancient zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency;
 - (b) the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Sirdars;
 - (c) the Maharajah of Bulrampore, K. C. S. I.,
the Maharajah of Benares,
the Rajah of Gursahai;
the Rajah of Jagmanpore;
the Rao of Gopalpura;
 - (d) the great Sirdars and Jagirdars of the Punjab;
 - (e) the zemindars of the scheduled districts in the Central Provinces;
 - (f) the great zemindars of Bengal;
 subject to such orders as the respective Local Governments may issue regarding personages to be included in these categories, or the numbers of retainers in each case;
- (10) landholders and members of Municipal Committees of approved loyalty and of good position, according to lists that may from time to time be issued by the respective Local Governments;
- (11) all heads of villages, ghatwals, dighwars, and other rural police;
- (12) all Thoogyes, Yazawut-goungs, Kyadangees in British Burma;

- (13) all persons of Coorg race ; and all jumma tenure-holders in Coorg who by their tenures are liable for police and military duties ;
- (14) all subjects of the Baroda State who may transport arms or ammunition from one part of Baroda territory to another part of the same territory, under a license granted by the Resident or Assistant Resident of Baroda ;
- (15) all revenue officials and postal runners in frontier or wild districts, where the superior departmental officers direct them to carry arms on duty.

II.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to exclude from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act—

- (a) spears of all kinds, so far as regards the Presidency of Madras ;
- (b) weapons known as *kákrís* and *dhaos*, so far as regards the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal ;
- (c) weapons known as *dhars*, so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of British Burma ;
- (d) swords, daggers, spears, *kákrís*, *dhaos*, so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of Assam ;
- (e) bows and arrows ; and
- (f) spears of all kinds in Bengal, so far as regards districts or parts of districts which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption.

III.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to withdraw from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act certain tracts as follows :

- (a) all scheduled districts in the Madras Presidency from all prohibitions and directions, save in respect to rifled arms and cannon, and except those directions contained in Sections 12 and 25 ;
- (b) the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bengal from the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14 ;
- (c) all scheduled districts in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, except Hazara, and also certain tracts and villages on the Hazara frontier specially notified by the Local Government, from all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14 ;
- (d) the Arracan Hill Tracts of British Burma from the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14 ; and
- (e) in the ~~North-Western~~ Provinces the districts of the Jhansi Division and the parts of the Mirzapore District on the right bank of the River Sonc, from the prohibitions and directions contained in Section 14.

IV.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the prohibitions and directions regarding military stores as follows :

- (a) to sulphur in quantities above ten seers, all sections of the Act to all parts of India ;
- (b) to saltpetre and lead, Sections 6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19—28, in all districts on the external land frontier of British India, and in the seaboard districts of British Burma.

V.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 11, to sanction the establishment of searching stations, under Section 11, at—

- (a) the land customs-houses near the boundary line between British India and the French Settlements on the Eastern and Western coasts and the Portuguese Settlements on the Western coast ;

(b) Allanmyo near the external boundary line between British India and the Kingdom of Upper Burma.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 9, to direct that at the said land customs-houses the duties specified in the second Schedule shall be levied.

VI.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 17, to make the following rules determining the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be granted :

RULES.

TRANSPORT, IMPORT, AND EXPORT.

1. No cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, or machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, shall be imported into British India, or transported over any part of British India without a license granted by the Governor General in Council under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. The license shall be in Form I. appended to these rules, and a copy shall be at once communicated to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Political Officer of the State, to which the articles are consigned.

2. No arms, or ammunition, or military stores, shall be transported in any part of British India without a license in Form II. appended to these rules. If the articles are despatched from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the license will be granted by the Commissioner of Police ; in all other cases the license will be granted by the Magistrate of the District. If the articles are to be consigned to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer granting the license, the consent of the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment is made must be obtained before the license is issued. Such consent may be obtained by the person applying for the license ; or the Police Commissioner, or District Magistrate, to whom application for the license is made, may forward the proposed license to the officer whose consent is required ; and on receiving reply should either issue the license to the applicant, or inform him that his application for a license to transport arms, &c., had been refused.

3. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, or to go armed, are permitted to transport, in any part of British India, arms or ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. Any person abusing this exemption and transporting such articles otherwise than in reasonable quantities for his own use will be held to have contravened this rule, and will, on conviction, become liable to the penalties under Sections 18 and 19.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void if the consignment breaks bulk at any place short of the district for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than twice the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted, save by the special order of the Governor General in Council certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for the importation into British India by sea or river or land, or for exportation from British India by sea, of any cannon, or of any rifles, except rifles of such quality or in such quantity as may reasonably be held to be intended for *bond fide* sporting purposes.

6. Licenses to import or export arms, ~~other than~~ cannon or rifles not excepted as in the next foregoing rule, ammunition or military stores by sea, may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, Aden, and for no other ports. They shall be granted by the Commissioners of Police in respect of each Presidency Town, and by the Magistrate of the District in respect of Rangoon and Kurrachee. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be ten rupees, and the licenses shall be in the Forms III. and IV. appended to these rules. It shall be a condition of such licenses that the arms and ammunition imported shall either be deposited in a warehouse sanctioned in this regard under Section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, or that they shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport.

7. Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or to any place within the limits of the feudatory State, and licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores into, or to export the same out of, the District of Ajmere, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India to grant them.

Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place within the political jurisdiction of the Governments of Madras

and Bombay may be granted by the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively; copies of such licenses being sent to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information. These licenses will be valid only for the State named in them, and no export beyond the limits of that State can be permitted under them.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in Form V., and be charged with a fee of rupees five.

8. Persons desirous of transporting arms, ammunition, or military stores; must apply in writing to the officer authorised to grant transport licenses from the place of despatch. The application must specify—

- (a) the place to which the articles are to be transported, the route of transport, and the probable time occupied in the journey;
- (b) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition; or
- (c) whether the applicant desires that the officer to whom he applies should obtain the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment [if the applicant has obtained such consent, the evidence of such consent must be produced].

9. Persons transporting arms, ammunition, or military stores under a license must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. Within six days of the articles reaching their destination the consignee must deliver the transport license to the Magistrate of the District, or to the Political Officer; and, in the case of articles crossing the external frontier of British India, to the Magistrate of the District where the consignment crosses the external frontier. The officer to whom the transport license shall be delivered must satisfy himself that the articles transported to his district correspond with the entries in the pass, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

11. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms or ammunition or military stores, may be granted by Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns, and by the Magistrate of the District outside those towns. They shall be in Forms VI. and VII. appended to these rules. The fee payable in stamps shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture and sell, &c., and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell, &c. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct, a record and account of all stock, and of all sales of arms and ammunition or sulphur, which he may keep or sell. He shall exhibit his stock and his record, or accounts, of stock and sales to any Magistrate, or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all police officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix a board on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, and shall cause to be painted thereon in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "licensed to manufacture," or "licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also have a copy of Section 28 of the Indian Arms Act posted up, in the vernacular of the district or in English, on some conspicuous part of his usual place of business.

POSSESSION OF ARMS AND GOING ARMED.

12. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection, or of display, may be granted by the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency Towns, and by the Magistrate of the District outside those towns in Form VIII. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license, on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised by the Magistrate, must not go armed in rallies, fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by the Commissioner of the District, or other officer authorised in this regard by the Local Government, where there are no Commissioners, shall be valid for all the

districts of the Local Government within the territories of which the license may have been granted.

14. Any Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the District may grant a license in Form IX. for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Political Agents may grant licenses under this rule to natives of the States where they may be serving, and such licenses granted for journeys by Political Agents shall be liable to no fee. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorised by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblies.

15. Licenses to *possess* fire-arms or ammunition or military stores in districts which have not been disarmed may be granted in Form X. without fee. Such licenses will not authorise the holders to go armed, or to carry arms. In districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts, licenses to possess and carry arms (Form VIII.) will be liable to fees as stated to Rule 13.

16. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form XI. without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. Such license will be valid only in or on the immediate confines of the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

GENERAL.

17. Applications for licenses, or renewals of licenses, under these rules, shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses.

18. Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within meaning of Schedule II., Article 1, clause (a) of "the Indian Stamp Act, 1879," and shall bear a court fee stamp of one anna.

19. All licenses under Rules 11 and 13 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under Rule 15 shall expire on the 31st December of the 5th year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee by the same authority that granted it.

20. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules, and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under Rules 13 and 16 may be granted subject to the observance of a close season in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men, or cattle, or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Local Government, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

21. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

22. Licenses granted for use within a district ~~shall be~~ written or printed in the vernacular language of such district. Licenses granted in a Presidency Town, or for use beyond the district where they may be granted, shall be in English and may be in the vernacular as well.

23. The Assistant Resident at Aden shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate in respect of the grant of licenses under these rules.

24. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles, and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under Rule 13 or 14 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

25. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may at his discretion refuse to grant, to renew, or to consent to the issue of, a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Local Government.

26. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 6th March 1879.

No. 164.—Captain W. J. Williamson, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, in Assam, is confirmed, with effect from the 12th December 1878 in the appointment of Inspector General of Police, in the General Police Districts of that Province and also in the appointments of Inspector General of Prisons, under Section 6, Act XXVI of 1870, of Commissioner of Abkari Revenue, under Section 3, Act XXI of 1856, and of Superintendent of Stamps in the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Captain Williamson, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Major T. B. Michell, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. Campbell, but to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., recently transferred to Assam, is absorbed in the 2nd Grade of Assistant Commissioners, *vice* Major Michell.

Mr. F. St. Clair Grimwood, C.S., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is absorbed in the 3rd Grade of Assistant Commissioners, *vice* Mr. L. Hare, C.S., transferred to Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 6th March 1879.

No. 162.—Surgeon-Major J. B. Gaffney is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Betul, in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st July 1878, but will continue to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Raipur, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major D. W. Trimnell, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 69.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

The Honourable A. Wilson.

Major-General A. Cadell, R.E.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Rai, D. Sc.

G. L. Molesworth, Esq., C.I.E.

The Reverend A. F. Rudolf-Hærnle, PH. D.

Babu Trailokya Náth Mittra, M.A., D.L.

W. Griffiths, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Major J. Herschell, R.E.

Babu Guru Dás Bandyopádhyaý, M.A., D.L.

F. J. Rowe, Esq., M.A.

Babu Rás Bibári Ghosh, M.A., B.L.

The Reverend W. Hastie, B.D.

F. Biden, Esq., M.A.

A. S. Lethbridge, Esq., M.D.

Baden Powell, Esq., C.S.

Babu Jagadbandhu Basu, M.D.

Captain A. C. Talbot, B.S.C.

Babu Surya Kumár Sarbádhikari.

R. Harvey, Esq., M.D.

Edward Buck, Esq., C.S.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th March 1879.

No. 78.—The Reverend W. A. Duke, B.A. Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 26th November 1878.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1879.

No. 220^H.—Mr. G. Stratford, Sub-Assistant Conservator, and Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grades in British Burma, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from the 1st March 1879, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

MARINE SURVEYS.

The 6th March 1879.

No. 58.—Mr. W. H. W. Searle is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade in the Marine Survey Department.

MARINE SURVEYS.—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO NAVIGATION.

The 4th March 1879.

No. 12 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

AFRICA—EAST COAST—DELAGOA BAY.

Cockburn Light-Vessel, Removal in Bad Weather.

The Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty has published the following information, received from Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., Senior Officer, Cape of Good Hope, relative to the light-vessel placed on the western side of Cockburn shoal, Delagoa bay:—

On H.M.S. *Active* visiting Delagoa bay in November 1878, the light-vessel was not at her station. It was also reported that on the approach of bad weather, shelter is sought for the vessel in port Melville: reliance therefore should not at such times be placed on her being in position.

NOTE.—This light-vessel when in position forms the only safe mark for entering Delagoa bay at night; mariners are accordingly warned as to her probable removal in bad weather.

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

CALCUTTA,—Marine Survey }
Department; }
The 4th March 1879.

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2090 and 644; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, 1879; and Africa Pilot, Part III, 1878, pages 154 and 156; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 87.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 13 of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
AUSTRALIA—EAST COAST.
BURNETT RIVER ENTRANCE.

(1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights.

The Government of Queensland has given Notice, that consequent on the extension southward of the spit on the northern side of Burnett river entrance, the beacons have been moved to the south side of the river and carry the leading lights. These kept in line bearing W. S. W. lead over the bar in the deepest water, and clear of the end of the spit; which having been passed, the leading marks in the bend of Sea reach may be steered for.

PIONEER RIVER—ROCKY ISLETS.

(2) Fixed Light on Flat-Top Islet.

Also, with reference to British Admiralty Notice to Mariners, No. 28 (1) of 4th March 1874, on the exhibition of a temporary light on Flat-top islet, off the entrance of Pioneer river—

Further Notice has been given, that on 26th September 1878, the permanent light would be exhibited—

The light is a *fixed* white light, elevated 174 feet above high water, and should be visible from seaward in clear weather between the bearings N. W. and S. by W. (except where intercepted by Round-top islet between N. 58° W. and N. 64° W.), from a distance of 19 miles. A sector of *red* light is shown between the bearings N. W. and N. by E.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

Position: Latitude 21° 10' 20" S.; longitude 149° 17' 30" E.

NOTE.—The light bearing S. S. W. leads eastward of Llewellyn shoal, Singapore rock, and the foul ground extending off Shoal point, also clears the ledge off Rocky islet and the dangerous reef northward of Flat-top islet. The reef off Hay point will be avoided by keeping within the south-west limit of the white light.

Llewellyn shoal (recently discovered by Staff Commander E. P. Bedwell, conducting the Admiralty Survey, Queensland), with 3 fathoms water on it, lying N. E. of Slade point distant 6½ miles, being within the limits of the white light; it is intended shortly to show a sector of *red* light through an arc of 10°, on the western side of the sector, so that with the white light in sight, vessels will be clear of danger.

TRINITY BAY.

(3) Revolving light on Low Isles.

Also, with reference to British Admiralty Notice to Mariners, No. 58 (2), of 14th March 1878, on the exhibition of a temporary light, pending the construction of a lighthouse, on the westernmost Low islet, Trinity bay:—

Further Notice has been given, that on 17th September 1878 the permanent light would be exhibited:—

The light is a *revolving* white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy *every minute*, elevated 65

feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the third order.

The lighthouse, painted white, is situated in the centre of the islet.

Position, lat. 16° 23' S., long. 145° 35' 15" E.

On the exhibition of this light, the temporary light was discontinued.

ENDEAVOUR RIVER ENTRANCE—COOK HARBOUR.

(4) Leading Lights at Cook Town.

Also, that on 14th September 1878, two leading lights would be exhibited from above the sheds on Nos. 1 and 2 wharves, at Cook town, Endeavour river entrance:

The lights are fixed *red* lights, and kept in line lead over the bar in the deepest water, and through the channel towards wharf No. 1.

Approximate position of outer light, lat. 15° 27' 30" S., long 145° 15' E.

NOTE.—Vessels entering Cook harbour at night, should steer with the leading lights in line, until near wharf No. 1, when any available berth at the wharves will be seen.

*The bearings are { Burnett river 91° } Easterly
Magnetic. Variation { Pioneer river 7½ } in 1879.*

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

CALCUTTA.—Marine Survey }
Department ;
7th March 1879. }

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following British Admiralty Charts, &c:—

(1). Nos. 2759a; 2763; 1068; 345; 412: Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, Australia, &c., 1879, and Australia Directory, vol. II., 1864, page 120.

(2). Nos. 2759a; 2763; 347. Also, Admiralty List of Lights, 1879, and Australia Directory, vol. II., 1864, page 120.

(3). Nos. 2759a; 2764; 2350: Also, Admiralty List of Lights, 1879, and Australia Directory, vol. II., 1864, page 160.

(4). Nos. 2759a; 2764; 2351; 1072: Also, Admiralty List of Lights, 1879, and Australia Directory, vol. II., 1864, page 163.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1879.

No. 46J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Algernon Elliott to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 49J.—With reference to Notification No. 212 J, dated 24th October 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of section 35 of Act No. I of 1865 of the Bombay Presidency (survey, demarcation, &c., of lands) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with the following modification :—

For "Governor in Council" read Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 53J.—Under Section 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of Cooch Behar may be executed in British India, as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

POLITICAL.

The 5th March 1879.

No. 812P.—With reference to Notification No. 2576P, dated 13th November 1878, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Dorahjee Dinshaw as Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 814P.—With reference to Notification No. 131C.P., dated 5th December 1878, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. T. R. Cooke as Acting Consul for Denmark at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. J. O. Hay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 816P.—With reference to Notification No. 133C.P., dated 5th December 1878, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. T. R. Cooke as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. J. O. Hay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 818P.—With reference to Notification No. 135C.P., dated 5th December 1878, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. T. R. Cooke as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. J. O. Hay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 847P.—With reference to Notification No. 114 C.P., dated 4th December 1878, the

recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur LeChevalier Charles Grondona as Acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Masotti, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 686G.—The following List is published in continuation of the List notified in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 23rd March 1878 :—

List of Officers serving under the several Local Governments and Administrations subordinate to the Government of India, including those of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, who have passed the High Proficiency or Degree of Honor tests in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between 1st September 1877 and 31st August 1878.

| Government or Administration. | Names. | Language and examination passed. |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Bengal Army... | Lieut. A. M. Muir ... Lieut. C. H. Morris ... | Persian H. P. Persian H. P. |
| Bombay ... | Capt. F. H. Forjett ... | Persian H. P. |
| N. W. P. ... | Mr. E. Stack, C. S. ... | Persian H. P. |
| Punjab ... | Mr. R. M. Dane, C. S. ... | Persian H. P. |

No. 691G.—ADDENDUM.—In Foreign Department Notification No. 2910 G., dated 30th October 1878, notifying assumption of command of the Mhairwara Battalion by Lieutenant O'Moore Creagh, after the words "30th September 1878" insert "in addition to his other duties."

No. 693 G.—The services of Mr. T. P. S. Crosthwaite, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, at present employed under the Baroda State, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st April 1879.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 7th March 1879.

No. 1124.—Money in the Public Treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of the month of January 1879, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1878 and 1877 :—

| | Rs. |
|----------|--------------|
| 1877 ... | 11,62,16,676 |
| 1878 ... | 13,76,84,171 |
| 1879 ... | 12,80,73,283 |

SEPARATE REVENUE.—OPIMUM.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 1182.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1878-79.*

| PRESIDENCY. | LATEST MONTH. | | | TWELVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIMUM AND ELEVEN MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIMUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY. | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bengal ... | 58,10,000 | 63,80,375 | 5,70,375 | 6,44,91,000 | 6,81,74,395 | 36,83,395 |
| Bombay ... | 14,12,000 | 19,72,650 | 5,60,650 | 1,63,66,000 | 2,18,14,554 | 54,48,554 |
| TOTAL Rs. ... | 72,22,000 | 83,53,025 | 11,31,025 | 8,08,57,000 | 8,99,88,949 | 91,31,949 |

POST OFFICE.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 1145.—Mr. F. R. Hogg received charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India, after noon on the 28th February 1879.

Mr. J. Dillon received charge of the Office of Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, before noon, on the 1st March 1879.

Mr. G. J. Hynes received charge of the Office of Compiler of Post Office Accounts, before noon on the 1st March 1879.

No. 1170.—Ordered that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, that articles liable to Sea Customs duty are frequently imported into India through the Letter Post and thus escape the duty to which they are liable. Such importations are in direct contravention of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, Section 60 of which Act declares that any covers, supposed to contain articles subject to Customs duty may be opened by the Post Office authorities after due notice to attend has been given to the addressee.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to remind the public that the importation through the Letter Post of goods liable to duty is illegal, and to notify for general information that the provisions of Section 60 of Act XIV of 1866 will be strictly enforced.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and for information and guidance to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th March 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 188.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Gerard Noel Money, 4th March 1879.

No. 195.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

| RANK AND NAMES. | | To what rank promoted. | From what date. | In whose room. |
|--|-----|----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <i>Temporary.</i> | | | | |
| Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Edward Austin. | | Temporary Conductor. | 7th December 1878. | { To complete temporary establishment sanctioned by Government for Ordnance Field Park, Peshawar Field Force. |
| Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) Harry Ormsby. | | Ditto | Ditto | |
| <i>Officiating.</i> | | | | |
| Sub-Conductor William Shortridge | ... | Officiating Conductor. | Ditto | { <i>Vice</i> Officiating Conductor Edward Austin. <i>Vice</i> Officiating Conductor Harry Ormsby. } Promoted to temporary Conductor, or until further orders. |
| Sub-Conductor James Riddle | ... | Ditto | Ditto | |
| <i>Temporary.</i> | | | | |
| Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Otho D. Heathcote. | | Temporary Sub-Conductor. | Ditto | { To complete temporary establishment sanctioned by Government for Ordnance Field Park, Peshawar Field Force. |
| Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Henry Robinson. | | Ditto | Ditto | |
| Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Justian McCarthy. | | Ditto | Ditto | { <i>Vice</i> Sub-Conductor Edward Austin. <i>Vice</i> Sub-Conductor Harry Ormsby. } Promoted, or until further orders. |
| Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Edward Barrett. | | Ditto | Ditto | |
| <i>Officiating.</i> | | | | |
| Magazine Sergeant F. Deane | ... | Officiating Sub-Conductor. | Ditto | { <i>Vice</i> Officiating Sub-Conductor O. D. Heathcote. <i>Vice</i> Officiating Sub-Conductor H. Robinson. <i>Vice</i> Officiating Sub-Conductor J. McCarthy. <i>Vice</i> Officiating Sub-Conductor Edward Barrett. } Promoted to temporary Sub-Conductor, or until further orders. |
| Magazine Sergeant Henry Myland | ... | Ditto | Ditto | |
| Magazine Sergeant J. Dixon | ... | Ditto | Ditto | |
| Magazine Sergeant Joseph Henry Wilbond | ... | Ditto | Ditto | |

No. 189.—The under-mentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain James Ludlow Ferris }
 Captain Henry William John } 4th March 1879.
 Senior

No. 190.—INDIAN ARMY—

The under-mentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Francis Monto Newbery, General List, Infantry. }
 Captain (Brevet Major) Thomas James Quin, General List, Infantry. } 4th March 1879.

No. 191.—BREVET.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 28th January 1878, clause (c), paragraph 1, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Major.

Captain Henry Charles Creak, late 4th European Light Cavalry,—4th March 1879.

No. 192.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. R. LeG. Anderson, appointed on probation to the Military Accounts Department by G. G. O. No. 161 of 1878, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 13th February 1879.

No. 193.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 175 of 1879, the appointment of Lieutenant H. F. Cadell to the Military Accounts Department, will have effect from the 27th January 1879.

No. 194.—Major F. W. Major, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Revenue Survey, Mysore, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, with effect from the 15th February 1879.

No. 196.—UNATTACHED OFFICERS—

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, the regulations governing the promotion of Officers of the Unattached List, are revised as follows:—

I.—Unattached Commissions are conferred on Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed on staff or detached duty who may distinguish themselves in action on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

II.—The rank of 2nd Lieutenant will be given in the first instance, promotion to the grade of Lieutenant being granted after one year's service; to Captain after 12 years' service, and to Major after 20 years' service, from date of first commission, provided that for each step of rank the prescribed examination is passed and the officer is reported by the Commander-in-Chief as qualified in other respects for the higher grade.

III.—The qualifying period of service and examination may be relaxed on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in the cases of those officers who perform further distinguished service in the field, subsequent to the date of their last promotion.

IV.—Captains of the Indian Unattached List who obtained their promotion to that rank prior to the 30th October 1871, may be advanced to the next higher rank without examination, provided that they are reported to be in other respects qualified for promotion; but those whose commission as Captain bears a subsequent date, must pass the prescribed tests before becoming eligible for promotion.

V.—This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 197.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. H. Lowther, Bengal Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. H. Price, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghulzie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, Superintendent, Hissar Cattle Farm,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, clause 2 of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain F. H. Thomas, General List, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, for two years—one year 12 days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain T. R. Cowie, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, North-

Western Provinces,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. James, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain F. H. Hinde, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) S. C. Turner, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department,—private affairs for 15 months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. J. Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant 11th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. Mole, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 198.—Surgeon P. C. Ghose is allowed furlough in India on medical certificate for two years, under Rule IX, note one of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 12th March 1877.

No. 199.—Captain A. Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, obtained furlough in England from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India on urgent private affairs, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, from the 28th June to the 15th November 1878.

No. 200.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 20, dated 15th February 1879.—Granting Lieutenant E. W. St. G. Welchman, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, four months' leave of absence for the purpose of studying the Native language.

No. 201.—ARRIVALS—

Captain E. P. Ommanney, Half Pay list, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 18th February 1879.

Surgeon-Major J. J. Durant, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Benares,—Fort William, 1st March 1879.

No. 202.—The following extract from List No. 6, dated 7th February 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Stafford, Staff Corps.
Conductor P. Regan, Ordnance Department.
Conductor J. P. Hill, Ordnance Department.

Granted extension of leave.

Major H. A. Mallock, Staff Corps, 5 months, private affairs.
Captain J. M. Tulloch, General List, Infantry, 3 months, medical certificate.
Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, 3 months, medical certificate.
Sub-Conductor D. Fraser, Commissariat Department, 6 months, medical certificate.

PASSAGES.

No. 203.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 605 and G. O. No. 392 of 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, that officers returning to England on promotion to the rank of Major-General are entitled to passage money ~~of~~ ^{for} ~~only~~ as regimental officers, and cannot be provided with passages in Her Majesty's Indian troop ships:—

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 204.—In modification of para. 7, G. G. O. No. 96 of 1874, hospital stoppages will not be recovered from soldiers in hospital in immediate consequence of having been wounded or of having contracted disease while on service in the field, nor from men injured at exercise, or whilst in the *bona fide* performance of any public duty, unless they are cases arising from the soldiers' own carelessness.

PENSIONS.

No. 205.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 989 of 1878, Honorary Captain and Deputy Commis-

sary R. Kelly, Commissariat Department, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India a special pension of Rs. 300 per mensem, in lieu of that previously notified.

No. 206.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Corporal John Gorman, late 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot (33rd Brigade),—one shilling and three pence per diem.

John Kiernan, late B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

Edmund Hobbs, late 66th Foot,—one shilling per diem.

Frederick McCann, late B. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

James Thomas, late 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—one shilling and one half-penny per diem.

Edward Seymour, late 1st Dragoon Guards,—six pence per diem.

REWARDS.

No. 207.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer:—

Colonel (Brigadier-General) HENRY HASTINGS AFFLECK WOOD, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

Dates of Commission.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Ensign | ... | ... | 9th December 1843. |
| Lieutenant | ... | ... | 11th May 1845. |
| Captain | ... | ... | 25th January 1854. |
| Brevet Major | ... | ... | 20th July 1858. |
| Major | ... | ... | 9th December 1863. |
| Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel | ... | ... | 12th June 1866. |
| Brevet Colonel | ... | ... | 15th August 1868. |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | ... | ... | 9th December 1869. |

Appointments.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Brigade Major | ... | ... | from June 1854 to September 1856. |
| Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona Division | ... | ... | September 1856 to October 1856. |
| And | ... | ... | October 1857 to December 1857. |
| Assistant Adjutant-General, Central India Field Force | ... | ... | December 1857 to July 1858. |
| Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona Division | ... | ... | July 1858 to September 1859. |
| Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona Division | ... | ... | October 1859 to June 1866. |
| Second in Command, 4th N. I. | ... | ... | August 1866 to July 1873. |
| Assistant Adjutant-General of Division, Abyssinian Expeditionary Force | ... | ... | November 1867 to June 1868. |
| Commandant, 4th N. I. | ... | ... | July 1873 to November 1876. |
| Brigadier-General Commanding at Nusseerabad (Officiating) | ... | ... | May 1875 to November 1875. |
| Brigadier-General Commanding at Deesa | ... | ... | November 1876 to date. |

War Services.

Served with the reserve force under Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., in his expedition to Bhawalpore, 1845-46; with the Bombay Column, Army of the Punjab, in 1848-49, and present at the siege of Mooltan, including the attack on the suburbs, storm of the city breach, capture of the town, and surrender of the fortress (medal and clasp). In the Persian Campaign of 1856-57, and present at the landing at Hallilah Bay; with the rear guard at Reshire; advance on and surrender of the town and fort of Bushire; forced march of Borazjoon; night attack on 6th February, and battle of Khooshab the following morning (medal and clasp). Throughout the Central India Campaign of 1857-58; Assistant Adjutant-General to the force under the command of Sir Hugh Rose, and present at the attack upon the camp before Ratghur; siege and capture of Ratghur; battle of Barodea; relief of Sangor; attack and capture of Garakota; action and forcing the Pass of Muddenpore; siege and storm of Jhansi, battle of the Betwa; action and capture of Koonch, and subsequent pursuit of the enemy; action at Muttara; battle of Galowlee, and the several actions on the banks of the Jumna; action and capture of Calpee, action of Morar; battle and capture of Gwalior; frequently (thrice specially) mentioned in despatches, Brevet Major, medal and clasp. Served again in the field in the latter end of 1858-59 as Assistant Adjutant-General to the whole of the troops south of the Nerbudda under the command of Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B.; served throughout the Abyssinian Campaign of 1867-68 as Assistant Adjutant-General of the 1st Division of the Expeditionary Field Force; present at the action of Arogee on the 10th April 1868, and storm and capture of Magdala on the 13th idem, twice mentioned in despatches (medal and

With effect from the 1st September 1878, in room of Lieutenant-General Sir H. Daly, K.C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

SPECIAL.

No. 208.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 166, dated the 21st February 1879, it is notified that the under-mentioned officer of the Survey Department is serving with the forces operating in Afghanistan:—

With the Kuram Field Force.
Lieutenant G. W. Martin, Staff Corps.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 209.—The services of Lieutenant A. W. T. Radcliffe, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 8th March 1879.

SPECIAL.

No. 210.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1226, dated the 31st December 1878, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following extract of a despatch from Major-General Roberts, C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kuram Valley Field Force, submitting a supplementary account of the capture of the Peiwar Kotal on the 2nd December 1878:—

No. 205.

From Major-General F. S. ROBERTS, C.B., V.C., Commanding Kuram Field Force, to the Quartermaster General in India, Army Head Quarters.—Head Quarters, Camp Matur, the 24th January 1879.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence forwarded with your No. 107 F-C of the 13th January 1879, I have the honor to submit, in continuation of my despatch dated the 5th December 1878, the following supplementary account of the operations which led to the capture of the Peiwar Kotal.

2. In paragraph 18 of my previous despatch, I reported that the following troops under Brigadier-General A. H. Cobbe were left in camp on the night of the 1st December, when the turning force under my personal command marched for the Spin Gawai Kotal, viz.:—

- 2 Guns F.A. Royal Horse Artillery.
- 3 " G-3rd Royal Artillery.
- 12th Bengal Cavalry.
- 2-8th Foot (Wing.)
- 5th Punjab Infantry.

3. The guns under escort of a company of the 8th Foot were placed in position about 1,700 yards from the Peiwar Kotal shortly before daybreak, and they opened on the enemy's artillery about a quarter past 6 o'clock.

4. The Infantry were at the same time exposed under cover, and slightly in advance of the guns.

5. At 8 A.M., two companies of the 5th Regiment were pushed forward to within 1,300 yards of the enemy's line of defence.

6. At about eleven o'clock, the two Afghan guns which were placed to our left of the pass were silenced.

The Infantry simultaneously advanced from ridge to ridge, and by noon had approached to within 1,400 yards of the top of the pass.

7. At this time Brigadier-General Cobbe was severely wounded, and the command of the troops devolved on Colonel Barry Drew of the 8th Regiment.

8. The 5th Punjab Infantry, who were on the right of the attack, and who had succeeded in gaining a position close under the main ridge, now established communication with and joined the column which had come over the Spin Gawai Kotal.

9. Shortly after one o'clock, the remaining infantry, which consisted of five companies of the 8th Regiment, gained a crest from which they were able to open fire at a distance of 800 yards upon the enemy's guns at the Kotal.

10. About 2 P.M., the enemy's defence appeared to be so much shaken that Colonel Drew resolved to deliver his attack. As his infantry were crossing the broken ground to gain the road which led up to the Kotal, they were subjected to a dropping fire; but once on the road all opposition ceased, and shortly before half-past two the troops entered the Afghan position without suffering further loss.

11. The 12th Bengal Cavalry under Colonel Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C., were immediately sent in pursuit, and captured several guns which had been abandoned by the enemy in their rapid flight.

* * * *

I am, &c.,

FRED. S. ROBERTS, Major-Genl.,
Comdg. the Kuram Column.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 23rd February to 6th March 1879:—

| Corps. | Rank and Name | Date of Death | Place of Death | State or Intestate | REMARKS |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Veterinary Department | Veterinary Surgeon Thomas James Lang | 16th Feb 1879 | Peshawar | | |
| 34th Foot | Captain John M. Muir | 26th Feb 1879 | Peshawar | | |
| 67th Foot | Lieutenant Henry Crowe | 27th Feb 1879 | Camp Lawrence-pore | | |

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 23rd February to 6th March 1879.

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testator or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE. | | | | | | | |
| Frank James Fraser Monro | Captain ... | 11th Madras Native Infantry. | 15th Sept. 1878 ... | ... | 899 8 0 | ... | 6th May 1879. |
| John Meighan* | ... Conductor | Commissionariat Department. | 7th Nov. 1878 ... | ... | 821 11 1 | ... | Do. |

* Children—Mary Gertrude Meighan; Alicia Agnes Meighan; Catherine Meighan—In the convent at Bankipore.
Madeleine Marie Meighan; Agnes Teresa Meighan—In the convent at Lucknow.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th February 1879.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 14.—The services of Mr. Hoy, 3rd class Engineer, I. G. S. *Enterprize*, are dispensed with.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 15.—Mr. C. McGilvray, attached to the Hulk *Koel*, to be 3rd class Engineer, I. G. S. *Enterprize*, vice Hoy.

The 3rd March 1879.

No. 16.—The services of Mr. W. H. W. Searle, 3rd grade Officer, I. G. S. *Enterprize*, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

The 6th March 1879.

No. 17.—Mr. F. M. Barwick, 3rd grade Officer, I. G. Hulk *Koel*, to be 3rd grade Officer, I. G. S. *Enterprize*, vice Mr. Searle.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.**

Fort William, the 1st March 1879.

No. 111.—Mr. F. L. Brown, C.E., Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), and Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted nine months' furlough to England, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st March 1879, or such later date as he may avail himself of it, together with five days' subsidiary leave.

The 4th March 1879.

No. 112.—Mr. W. B. Yerbury, Accountant, 4th Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, is promoted to the temporary rank of Accountant, 3rd Grade.

No. 113.—Mr. C. E. Vining is temporarily appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class IV of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 114.—With reference to the rules regarding the compulsory retirement of Officers of the Public Works Department on attaining the age of 55, published in Public Works Department Notification No. 278 of 23rd May 1872, it is ruled that an Officer of Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department is not regarded as in civil employ in respect of those regulations.

No. 115.—Lalla Sohan Lal, Engineer Apprentice, is re-transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Establishment, to the Central Provinces.

No. 116.—Mr. B. Clark, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal Provincial Branch, was permitted to retire from the Public Works Department from the 31st December 1878.

No. 117.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 60 of 30th January 1879, Mr. L. Harrington, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Rajputana to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Babu Ishar Dass, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Western Rajputana State Railway to the Central Provinces, for employment on the Wardah Valley State Railway.

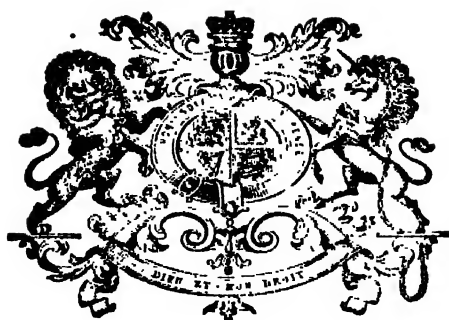
No. 118.—Mr. W. South, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to Hyderabad.

No. 119.—Captain R. A. Sargeant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), assumed charge of the duties of the office of Secretary to the Railway Conference on the afternoon of the 12th January 1879.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 120.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 87 of 12th February 1879, Captain J. S. Biscoe, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is placed, in independent charge of the Accounts of the entire line, from such date as he may take over charge of the line under construction, from Major Lambert.

ALEX. FRASER, Colonel, R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—~~Original~~

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1879.

The following Rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Side, are published for general information.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered that the following Rules be read and passed as the Rules and Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the fifteenth day of March 1879:—

1. When interrogatories are ordered by the Court to be delivered under Section 121 of the Code of Civil Procedure, two copies

of each set of interrogatories shall be tendered to the Registrar who, when the same are tendered by the plaintiff, shall forthwith, or, when the same are tendered by the defendant, shall, on being satisfied that the defendant has filed a written statement, retain and file one of such copies, and deliver the other copy for service to the Attorney of the party tendering the interrogatories, or, if there be no Attorney, to the Sheriff, after adding at foot thereof his signature and official designation after the words "Let this be served by the plaintiff's Attorney [or the defendant's Attorney or the Sheriff as the case may be]

By Order of the Court."

2. Notice requiring the admission of documents under Section 125 shall be in the following form, with such variations as the circumstances of the case may require:—

Suit No. OF 187 .

Form of notice to admit documents.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

A. B. vs. C. D.

Take notice that the plaintiff [or defendant] in this suit proposes to adduce in evidence the several documents hereunder specified, and that the same may be inspected by the defendant [or plaintiff], his attorney or agent, at on any day within four days from the service of this notice between the hours of and that the defendant [or plaintiff] is hereby required to admit that such of the said documents as are specified to be originals were respectively written, signed, or executed, as they purport respectively to have been; and that such as are specified as copies are true copies; and that such of the documents as are stated to have been served; sent or delivered were so served, sent or delivered at the respective times in that behalf stated [saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of all such documents as evidence in this suit]; and

that, pursuant to Section 128 of Act X of 1877, such admission must be made in writing and signed by the plaintiff [or defendant], or his attorney and filed in the office of the Registrar of this Court in its original jurisdiction within four days from the service of this notice. Dated, &c.

To, E. F., Attorney for defendant [or plaintiff]
G. H., Attorney for plaintiff [or defendant].

[Here describe the documents, the manner of doing which may be as follows :—]

Originals.

| Description of Documents. | Dates. |
|--|---------------|
| Deed of covenant between A. B. and C. D. first part, and E. F. second part. | Jan. 1, 1848. |
| Indenture of lease from A. B. to C. D. | Feb. 1, 1848. |
| Indenture of release between A. B. and C. D. first part. &c. | Feb. 2, 1848. |
| Letter, defendant to plaintiff | Mar. 1, 1848. |
| Policy of Insurance on goods by ship "Isabella," on voyage from Oporto to London. | Dec. 3, 1847. |
| Memorandum of agreement between C. D., Captain of said ship, and E. F. | Jan. 1, 1848. |
| Bill of exchange for £100, at three months, drawn by A. B. on, and accepted by, C. D., endorsed by E. F. and G. H. | May 1, 1849. |

Copies.

| Description of Documents. | Date | Original or duplicate served, sent, or delivered, when, how, and by whom. |
|--|--------------|---|
| Letter, plaintiff to defendant. | Feb. 1, 1848 | Sent by General Post, Feb. 2, 1848. |
| Notice to produce papers | Mar. 1, 1848 | Served March 2, 1848, on defendant's Attorney by E. F., of |
| Record of a Judgment of the Supreme Court. | Apl. 2, 1830 | |

3. Two copies every such notice shall be delivered to the plaintiff, who, on being satisfied that the defendant is likely to come on for hearing within the next ten days, shall file one of the copies, and shall deliver the other copy to the attorney of the party to whom the notice, or if there be no attorney, to the sheriff, after adding a signature and official stamp, in the words "Let this be served on the plaintiff [or the sheriff, as the case may be]."

4. On the copy of the notice filed under the preceding rule, the copy of the preceding rule on which it was

which the other copy was delivered out for service.

RICHARD GARTH.
LOUIS S. JACKSON.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.
E. G. BIRCH.
G. G. MORRIS.
SEWELL WHITE.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
W. F. McDONELL.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON.

The 7th March 1879.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, made the following appointments, in consequence of the absence of Mr. W. R. Fink on privilege leave, with effect from 24th ultimo :—

Mr. S. Tremearne, Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, to officiate as Assistant Registrar of the High Court on its original side.

Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjie, Assistant Clerk of the Court, to officiate as Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice in addition to his own duties.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1879.

No. 42.—Mr. W. R. Philipps, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for two years, under Section 12, and subsidiary leave for ten days under Section 24a of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1879, or such other date on which he may avail himself of the same.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel,*
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1879.

No. 82.—The privilege leave which was granted to Mr. B. Anderson, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, in Revenue Branch Survey of India Notification No. 17, dated the 25th July 1878, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. B. Anderson, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough to New Zealand for one year, with effect from the 22nd May next, with the usual amount of subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 10th February 1879.

No. 13.—The following promotions are made consequent on the decease of Dr. J. Dougall, Senior Medical Officer, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th instant :—

Surgeon James Reid, M.B., 2nd Medical Officer, Port Blair, to officiate as Senior Medical Officer.

Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., Officiating Additional Medical Officer, Port Blair, to officiate as 2nd Medical Officer in addition to his own duties.

R. J. WIMBERLEY, *Capt.*,

• • *Offg. Chief Commr. and Supdt.,
Port Blair and Nicobars.*

The 24th February 1879.

No. 14.—Lieutenant-General C. A. Barwell, C.B., received charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars from Captain R. J. Wimberley, on the forenoon of this date.

C. A. BARWELL, *Lieut.-Genl.*,

*Chief Commr. and Supdt.,
Port Blair and Nicobars.*

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 27th February 1879.

No. 4488.—Under orders from the Government of India, Public Works Department, the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Major H. Y. Murray to take charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, in the Public Works Department, Rajputana, in addition to his own duties as Officiating Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Merwara, until further orders.

By Order,

A. G. CROMMELIN,

*Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and
Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th February 1879.

No. 33.—Mr. F. W. Morse, C.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, as required by Public Works Code, II, iv, 21, on the 13th February 1879.

The 27th February 1879.

No. 34.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 32, dated 21st February 1879, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackesy, Superintending Engineer, took over charge of the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works, from Lieutenant-Colonel Limond, R.E., on the 20th February 1879, afternoon.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,

Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 3rd March 1879.

No. 54.—Sergeant Beevers, Supervisor, transferred to the Oudh Command, Military Works, reported his departure for Lucknow on the 22nd February 1879.

The 4th March 1879.

No. 55.—Honorary Lieutenant J. Cargin, Barrack Master, Mooltan Division, Military Works, transferred to the Sirhind Command, Military Works, reported his departure from Mooltan, on the 28th February 1879.

D. WARD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,

*Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command.
Military Works.*

**DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 4th March 1879.

No. 24.—Mr. F. H. Landon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Holkar and Neemuch Railways, is granted nine months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate under Chapter IV, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

A. GRANT,

Director,

Offg. in Central System.

North-Eastern System.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1879.

No. 11.—Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned to duty on the 2nd March 1879, from the furlough granted in Notification No. 64 of the 19th October 1877, and is reposted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawalpindi, the 26th February 1879.

No. 32.—The appointment of Mr. D. Morris, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), to the Sind Bridges Sub-Division of the Western System River Conservancy Division, notified in his Office Notification No. 12, dated 16th ultimo, is hereby cancelled, and Mr. G. Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, is appointed instead. His transfer is in the interests of the public service.

The 27th February 1879.

No. 33.—Mr. J. D. M. Burton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on the 7th October 1878.

No. 34.—Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to return to India within the period of the leave granted him in late Director's Notification No. 42, dated 27th February 1877, and is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

No. 35.—Referring to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 93 and 99, dated 14th and 20th February 1879, respectively, Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), made over, and Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, received, charge of the Office of Assistant Director of State Railways, Western System, on the afternoon of the 5th February 1879.

The 28th February 1879.

No. 36.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 295, dated 13th July 1878, Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his officiating appointment as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, by Mr. R. T. Mallet, Superintending Engineer, on the afternoon of the 3rd January 1879.

No. 37.—Mr. J. A. Greenwood, 3rd Grade Assistant Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination on the 7th and 8th January 1879.

F. W. PELLE, *Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1879.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India Public Works Department, dated the 27th ultimo, Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E., Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, has been granted subsidiary leave from the 6th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to the date of his embarkation.

H. WILBERFORCE CLARKE, *Capt., R.E.,*
for Offg. Consgr. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Lucknow, the 3rd March 1879.

Colonel E. Davidson, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, assumed charge of the Consulting Engineer's Office at Lucknow from Lieutenant F. T. Maxwell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, on the forenoon of the 31st January 1879.

E. DAVIDSON, *Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Consulting Engr. to Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 27th February 1879.

No. 5.—Gungaghar Rughoonath, Overseer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Holkar State Railway Division to the Indore Division, Neemuch State Railway, and was relieved of his duties on the former division on the afternoon of the 22nd February 1879.

H. DANGERFIELD,

Offg. Manager,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th February 1879.

No. 26.—Baboo Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Larkana to the River Conservancy Division.

No. 27.—With reference to Director of State Railway Western Systems' Notification No. 28, dated 12th February 1879, Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 1th Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan, on the forenoon of 3rd December 1878, and was posted to the Western Extension Survey.

No. 28.—Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 1th Grade, is transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Khanpur Division.

No. 29.—In this Office Notification No. 15 of 27th January 1879, for "on the 12th and 5th December 1878," read "on the 3rd and 2nd December 1878."

No. 30.—With reference to Director of State Railways Western Systems' Notification No. 24, dated 5th February 1879, Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 20th February 1879.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 28th February 1879.

No. 9.—Mr. D. O'Neill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jaora Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of 26th February 1879, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 54, dated 16th November 1878.

The 1st March 1879.

No. 10.—Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Grade, Chunder Bhoosun Bose, was granted, with the permission of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Saugor Circle, leave on medical certificate from 19th October to 22nd November 1878.

No. 11.—With reference to Notification No. 22, dated 24th February 1879, of the Director of State Railways, Central System, Babu Jogendra

Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival here on the forenoon of 17th February 1879. He has been posted to the Neemuch Division.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NIMACH-NASIRABAD STATE RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Chittoregurh, the 28th February 1879.

No. 7.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 20, dated 21st February 1879, Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival in Bombay on return from furlough on the forenoon of 29th January 1879, and joined the Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway Surveys on the afternoon of 5th instant.

A. C. CREGG, *Engineer-in-Chief.*

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 1st March 1879.

No. 15.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 27, dated 2nd February 1879, Baboo Sivaditta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Jhelum, and is posted to the Jhelum Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 8th February 1879.

No. 16.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 29, dated 15th ultimo, Mr. W. P. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of the 5th February 1879.

No. 17.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 21, dated 5th ultimo, Mr. E. C. Elliott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (under training) reported, his arrival at Jhelum on the forenoon of the 24th February 1879, and is posted to the Jhelum Division.

No. 18.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 12, dated 16th January 1879, Honorary Lieutenant J. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, ceased to belong to this Railway from the 21st ultimo.

No. 19.—Baboo Keshub Chunder Chatterjee, Supervisor, is transferred from the Ravi to the Sohan Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 18th February 1879, and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

No. 20.—Baboo Khetter Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Jhelum Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 17th February 1879.

No. 21.—Privilege leave for twenty days is granted to Rajcoomar Mookerjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, with effect from the 4th February 1879.

No. 22.—Rajcoomar Mookerjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ravi to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 24th February 1879, and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of the 25th idem.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 1st March 1879.

No. 17.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 76, dated 23rd September 1878, the Maintenance of the Open Section of the Sindia State Railway was transferred to the charge of the Manager, Rajputana State Railway, on the 1st October 1878.

Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, was also transferred with it to the Rajputana State Railway, from the same date.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 19th February 1879.

No. 12.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 7, dated 30th January 1879, it is hereby notified that Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, landed at Bombay on the forenoon of 13th November 1878.

The 1st March 1879.

No. 13.—Mr. Badakrishna V. Moodelliar, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough for twelve months. He availed himself of it from the forenoon of 1st February 1879.

W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,
Western Raj. State Railway.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 15th March, at 1 P.M.

Graduates of the University in Academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor will preside.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th March 1879.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Selections in languages are appointed for the Examinations of 1879-80 and 1881-82 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1879.

Uruga.

The Raghubansá has been substituted for the Batris Sínhásan in the Entrance of 1879 and following years.

1880.

English.

Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.

1881.

Greek.

... Anabasis. Books I and II.

Iliad. Book I.

Latin.

... { * Tristium Elegiæ.

... { * Miscellanea

... De Bello Gallico. Book IV.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesa, Vishnupurāna, and Mahābhārat, in Rijupat, Part III.

Upakramanikā.

Arabic.

*Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian

Pages 1 to 105.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

*Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjya, D.L.

Urdu.

*Selections in Prose by Raja Sivaprasād, C.S.I.

*Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi

... Balkanda.

... The first two chapters.

Uruga.

... Sundra Kanda.

... Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyāsāgara by Fakcer Chand Senāpati

Rāghavansā

History of Armenia

Armenian.

Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneca.

Dhamma Pada-ga-hita

Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1881.

English.

* Milton

Paradise Lost. Book II.

* Cowper

... The Task. Books IV, V, VI.

* Selections from Byron, Scott, Moor, and Wordsworth.

* Robertson

History of Charles V. Book I.

* Paley

Selections from Natural Theology.

* Selections from the Spectator and Rambler.

Hutton

Life of Scott (Morley's English Men of Letters).

Greek.

Medea.

Euterpe. Book II.

Latin.

... Selections.

... Selections.

... Book V.

Sanskrit.

... Books I to VIII, inclusive.

... Books I to V, ditto.

Arabic.

Raghuvansā

Bhāttikāvya

*Selections by Mr. Kempson.

... Ditto.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GE

No. 3547.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the
N. B.—The amounts are converted into

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | Estimate. 1878-79. | April 1877. | April 1878 | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue | 22,071,000 | 1,288,400 | 1,612,799 | 324,399 | ... |
| II.—Tributes and Contributions | 705,000 | 82,612 | 61,673 | ... | 20,969 |
| III.—Forest | 682,000 | 30,627 | 22,431 | ... | 8,196 |
| IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drags | 2,750,000 | 226,539 | 221,076 | ... | 2,463 |
| V.—Assessed Taxes | 765,000 | 2 | 476 | 474 | ... |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 3,316,000 | 221,238 | 1,58,085 | ... | 63,153 |
| VII.—Customs | 2,480,000 | 220,706 | 227,921 | 7,218 | ... |
| VIII.—Salt | 6,813,000 | 426,265 | 407,569 | ... | 18,696 |
| IX.—Opium | 8,250,000 | 756,325 | 744,650 | ... | 11,675 |
| X.—Stamps | 2,977,000 | 333,225 | 267,250 | ... | 65,975 |
| XI.—Mint | 180,000 | 44,233 | 21,716 | ... | 22,517 |
| XII.—Post Office | 872,000 | 58,116 | 77,597 | 19,481 | ... |
| XIII.—Telegraph | 329,100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV.—Law and Justice | 823,000 | 58,539 | 63,978 | 5,439 | ... |
| XV.—Police | 69,000 | 5,322 | 5,753 | 431 | ... |
| XVI.—Marine | 201,000 | 11,372 | 13,537 | 2,165 | ... |
| XVII.—Education | 111,000 | 8,516 | 8,676 | 130 | ... |
| XVIII.—Interest | 552,000 | 75,414 | 101,093 | 28,679 | ... |
| XIX.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations | 501,000 | 4,866 | 6,071 | 1,208 | ... |
| XX.—Gain by Exchange* | 443,000 | 55,608 | 11,912 | ... | 10,690 |
| XXI.—Miscellaneous | 549,000 | 12,312 | 21,660 | 9,348 | ... |
| TOTAL | 55,139,100 | 3,920,297 | 4,091,929 | 174,632 | ... |
| XXII.—Army | 850,000 | 20,670 | 52,623 | 5,953 | ... |
| XXIII.—Public Works Ordinary | 177,600 | 4,154 | 10,459 | 6,315 | ... |
| XXIV.—Irrigation | 612,000 | 8,029 | 9,440 | 1,411 | ... |
| XXV.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange | 10,329,909 | 956,187 | 834,281 | ... | 121,9 |
| XXVI.—State Railways | 967,000 | 37,615 | 63,978 | 26,333 | ... |
| XXVII.—Provincial and Local Deficit | 289,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 68,391,600 | 1,972,982 | 5,065,753 | 92,771 | ... |
| England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary... | 188,300 | 31,615 | 16,010 | ... | 18. |
| GRAND TOTAL | 68,579,900 | 5,407,627 | 5,081,763 | 74,136 | ... |

* Includes £400,000 as N

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller Genl.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

first month of the year 1878-79 as compared with the corresponding period of 1877-78.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1878-79. | April 1877. | April 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 3,280,500 | 64,837 | 46,232 | ... | 18,605 |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds and Other Accounts | 371,000 | 3,237 | 10,235 | 6,998 | ... |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 321,000 | 21,310 | 23,513 | 2,203 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 2,958,100 | 238,591 | 213,913 | ... | 21,678 |
| 5.—Forest | 176,000 | 29,439 | 17,168 | ... | 12,271 |
| 6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 96,000 | 6,542 | 6,976 | 434 | ... |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes | 54,000 | ... | 66 | 66 | ... |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | 43,000 | 22,117 | 12,510 | ... | 9,607 |
| 9.—Customs | 190,000 | 16,462 | 16,439 | ... | 23 |
| 10.—Salt | 520,000 | 27,732 | 42,159 | 14,427 | ... |
| 11.—Opium | 2,249,000 | 779,256 | 372,895 | ... | 406,361 |
| 12.—Stamps | 74,300 | 7,696 | 6,170 | ... | 1,526 |
| 13.—Mint | 88,000 | 8,369 | 15,451 | 7,082 | ... |
| 14.—Post Office | 843,900 | 59,705 | 74,095 | 14,390 | ... |
| 15.—Telegraph | 377,700 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16.—Administration and Public Departments | 1,217,400 | 100,046 | 101,990 | 1,914 | ... |
| 17.—Minor Departments | 510,000 | 26,562 | 26,138 | ... | 624 |
| 18.—Law and Justice | 3,296,300 | 272,606 | 277,330 | 4,724 | ... |
| 19.—Police | 2,368,000 | 205,331 | 202,683 | ... | 2,648 |
| 20.—Marine | 411,300 | 28,998 | 31,736 | 2,738 | ... |
| 21.—Education | 1,011,400 | 81,114 | 70,462 | ... | 10,652 |
| 22.—Ecclesiastical | 162,900 | 14,130 | 13,169 | ... | 961 |
| 23.—Medical Services | 647,000 | 57,019 | 49,218 | ... | 7,801 |
| 24.—Stationery and Printing | 232,000 | 18,165 | 19,899 | 1,434 | ... |
| 25.—Political Agencies | 398,700 | 28,323 | 26,657 | ... | 1,666 |
| 26.—Allowances and Assignments | 1,633,900 | 82,759 | 72,945 | ... | 9,814 |
| 27.—Civil Furlough Allowances | 1,000 | 78 | 222 | 144 | ... |
| 28.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 588,000 | 92,276 | 102,136 | 9,860 | ... |
| 29.—Loss by Exchange | 3,000,000 | 151,772 | 278,518 | 126,746 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 213,000 | 40,585 | 19,220 | ... | 21,365 |
| 31.—Famine Relief | 500,000 | 41,300 | 18,974 | ... | 22,416 |
| TOTAL | 28,205,100 | 2,526,847 | 2,169,119 | ... | 357,728 |
| 32.—Army | 11,919,600 | 957,096 | 977,503 | 20,407 | ... |
| 33.—Public Works Ordinary | 5,049,500 | 102,340 | 117,507 | 15,167 | ... |
| 34.—Irrigation | 562,000 | 49,929 | 60,439 | 10,510 | ... |
| Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Loss by Exchange. | 5,387,900 | 251,499 | 248,132 | ... | 3,067 |
| 35.—Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies, less Loss by Exchange. | 588,100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss by Exchange | 18,100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Land and Supervision | 80,500 | 4,258 | 4,391 | 133 | ... |
| 36.—State Railways | 701,900 | 21,183 | 43,872 | 19,689 | ... |
| 37.—Provincial and Local Surpluses | 21,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 52,536,100 | 3,916,152 | 3,621,263 | ... | 294,889 |
| England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, &c. | 13,890,500 | 965,952 | 913,310 | ... | 22,642 |
| TOTAL | 66,426,900 | 4,882,104 | 4,564,573 | ... | 317,531 |
| 38.—Productive Public Works— | | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure in India | 3,568,000 | 216,263 | 225,995 | 9,732 | ... |
| Ditto ditto in England | 987,000 | 46,290 | 49,878 | 3,588 | ... |
| TOTAL | 4,555,000 | 262,553 | 275,873 | 13,320 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 70,981,900 | 5,144,657 | 4,840,446 | ... | 304,211 |

on Railway transactions.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 3548 — Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the

N. B.—The amounts are converted into

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS | Estimates, 1878-79. | April and May 1877 | April and May 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue | 22,071,000 | 3,277,585 | 3,758,504 | 480,919 | ... |
| II.—Tributes and Contributions | 705,000 | 132,318 | 125,255 | ... | 7,093 |
| III.—Forest | 682,000 | 51,240 | 44,058 | ... | 7,182 |
| IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 27,500,000 | 433,789 | 431,871 | ... | 1,918 |
| V.—Assessed Taxes | 765,000 | 10 | 572 | 562 | ... |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 3,316,000 | 589,098 | 441,520 | ... | 147,578 |
| VII.—Customs | 2,480,000 | 431,139 | 421,610 | ... | 9,529 |
| VIII.—Salt | 6,813,000 | 972,037 | 981,317 | 12,310 | ... |
| IX.—Opium | 8,250,000 | 1,137,578 | 1,578,163 | 14,555 | ... |
| X.—Stamps | 2,977,000 | 593,866 | 519,821 | ... | 74,042 |
| XI.—Mint | 180,000 | 83,304 | 40,788 | ... | 42,516 |
| XII.—Post Office | 872,000 | 115,272 | 149,474 | 34,202 | ... |
| XIII.—Telegraph | 329,100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV.—Law and Justice | 823,000 | 126,001 | 128,511 | 2,510 | ... |
| XV.—Police | 69,000 | 10,651 | 11,459 | 808 | ... |
| XVI.—Marine | 201,000 | 29,493 | 25,384 | ... | 4,109 |
| XVII.—Education | 111,000 | 21,511 | 18,339 | ... | 3,172 |
| XVIII.—Interest | 552,000 | 151,325 | 170,433 | 16,108 | ... |
| XIX.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation | 501,000 | 12,757 | 12,780 | 23 | ... |
| XX.—Gain by Exchange* | 443,000 | 117,465 | 85,725 | ... | 31,740 |
| XXI.—Miscellaneous | 249,000 | 28,877 | 35,243 | 6,366 | ... |
| | 55,139,100 | 8,618,346 | 8,983,860 | 365,514 | ... |
| XXII.—Army | 850,000 | 138,777 | 107,521 | ... | 30,603 |
| XXIII.—Public Works Ordinary | 177,400 | 9,551 | 18,424 | 8,873 | ... |
| XXIV.—Irrigation | 612,000 | 16,221 | 18,424 | 2,203 | ... |
| XXV.—Traffic receipts (G. R.) less gain by Exchange | 10,329,900 | 1,964,186 | 1,648,038 | ... | 316,148 |
| XXVI.—State Railways | 967,000 | 73,836 | 132,662 | 58,826 | ... |
| XXVII.—Provincial and Local Deficits | 289,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 68,394,600 | 10,820,264 | 10,908,929 | 88,665 | ... |
| England, including Army, and P. W. Ordinary | 188,300 | 87,773 | 52,663 | ... | 35,110 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 68,582,900 | 10,908,037 | 10,961,592 | 53,555 | ... |

* Includes £200,000 as Net

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

2nd month of the year 1878-79, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877-78.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound Sterling.

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1878-79. | April and May 1877. | April and May 1878 | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 3,280,500 | 309,291 | 304,803 | ... | 4,488 |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds and other accounts | 371,000 | 26,202 | 25,802 | ... | 400 |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 324,000 | 49,596 | 57,830 | 8,234 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 2,958,100 | 458,812 | 416,795 | ... | 42,017 |
| 5.—Forest | 476,000 | 43,614 | 38,044 | ... | 5,570 |
| 6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 96,000 | 15,242 | 13,822 | ... | 1,420 |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes | 54,000 | ... | 796 | 796 | ... |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | 43,000 | 41,851 | 26,644 | ... | 15,207 |
| 9.—Customs | 196,000 | 32,685 | 32,916 | 231 | ... |
| 10.—Salt | 520,000 | 75,755 | 88,381 | 12,626 | ... |
| 11.—Opium | 2,249,000 | 1,451,910 | 786,643 | ... | 668,267 |
| 12.—Stamps | 74,300 | 14,241 | 12,597 | ... | 1,644 |
| 13.—Mint | 88,000 | 17,206 | 27,740 | 10,534 | ... |
| 14.—Post Office | 843,900 | 129,419 | 147,881 | 18,462 | ... |
| 15.—Telegraph | 377,700 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16.—Administration and Public Departments | 1,247,400 | 194,204 | 203,940 | 9,736 | ... |
| 17.—Minor Departments | 510,000 | 49,466 | 50,013 | 547 | ... |
| 18.—Law and Justice | 3,296,300 | 515,803 | 555,945 | 10,142 | ... |
| 19.—Police | 2,368,000 | 409,428 | 402,184 | ... | 7,244 |
| 20.—Marine | 411,300 | 60,159 | 95,859 | 35,700 | ... |
| 21.—Education | 1,014,400 | 167,242 | 148,317 | ... | 18,925 |
| 22.—Ecclesiastical | 162,900 | 27,043 | 26,272 | ... | 771 |
| 23.—Medical Services | 647,000 | 110,834 | 96,177 | ... | 14,657 |
| 24.—Stationery and Printing | 232,000 | 41,644 | 40,255 | ... | 1,389 |
| 25.—Political Agencies | 398,700 | 57,336 | 53,615 | ... | 3,721 |
| 26.—Allowances and Assignments | 1,633,900 | 229,125 | 219,576 | ... | 9,549 |
| 27.—Civil Furlough Allowances | 1,000 | 156 | 655 | 499 | ... |
| 28.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 588,000 | 147,870 | 152,284 | 4,414 | ... |
| 29.—Loss by Exchange | 3,000,000 | 328,560 | 579,824 | 251,264 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 243,000 | 83,761 | 31,973 | ... | 51,788 |
| 31.—Famine Relief | 500,000 | 108,189 | 29,644 | ... | 78,545 |
| | 28,205,400 | 5,229,644 | 4,670,257 | ... | 559,387 |
| 32.—Army | 11,919,600 | 1,924,317 | 1,925,784 | 1,467 | ... |
| 33.—Public Works Ordinary | 5,049,500 | 279,340 | 276,698 | ... | 2,642 |
| 34.—Irrigation | 562,000 | 111,390 | 112,028 | 638 | ... |
| 35.—Working Expenses (G. R.) less Loss by Exchange | 5,387,900 | 497,964 | 507,079 | 9,115 | ... |
| 35.—Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies less loss | 588,400 | 17,673 | 16,523 | ... | 1,148 |
| 35.—Guaranteed Interest in India, less loss | 18,100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35.—Land and Supervision | 80,500 | 8,611 | 12,744 | 4,133 | ... |
| 36.—State Railways | 704,900 | 52,001 | 108,776 | 56,775 | ... |
| 37.—Provincial and Local Surplus | 21,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 52,536,400 | 8,120,910 | 7,659,891 | ... | 461,049 |
| England, including Army, P. W. Ordinary, &c. | 13,890,500 | 1,550,783 | 1,500,578 | ... | 50,205 |
| | 66,426,900 | 9,671,723 | 9,160,469 | ... | 511,254 |
| 38.—Productive Public Works— | | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure in India | 3,568,000 | 509,143 | 482,829 | ... | 26,314 |
| Capital Expenditure in England | 987,000 | 116,423 | 113,702 | ... | 2,721 |
| | 4,555,000 | 625,566 | 596,531 | ... | 29,035 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 70,981,900 | 10,297,289 | 9,757,000 | ... | 540,289 |

Gain on Railway transactions.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER (

No. 3549. Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for

N. B.—The amounts are converted i

| REVENUES AND RECEIPTS. | Estimate, 1878-79. | April to June 1877. | April to June 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | ... |
| I.—Land Revenue | 22,071,000 | 5,197,958 | 6,093,190 | 595,532 | 5,6 |
| II.—Tributes and Contributions | 705,000 | 173,585 | 167,899 | ... | 20,0 |
| III.—Forest | 682,000 | 78,261 | 58,177 | ... | 0 |
| IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 2,750,000 | 666,280 | 665,646 | ... | ... |
| V.—Assessed Taxes | 765,000 | 21 | 1,751 | 1,730 | 152,2 |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 3,316,000 | 897,062 | 744,769 | ... | 27,8 |
| VII.—Customs | 2,480,000 | 605,573 | 577,679 | ... | 19,9 |
| VIII.—Salt | 6,813,000 | 1,538,352 | 1,518,136 | ... | ... |
| IX.—Opium | 8,250,000 | 2,259,022 | 2,391,362 | 132,340 | 55,9 |
| X.—Stamps | 2,977,000 | 861,164 | 808,206 | ... | 70,1 |
| XI.—Mint | 180,000 | 127,282 | 57,000 | ... | ... |
| XII.—Post Office | 872,000 | 170,701 | 216,914 | 46,210 | ... |
| XIII.—Telegraph | 329,100 | ... | 10,923 | 10,923 | ... |
| XIV.—Law and Justice | 823,000 | 191,116 | 199,974 | 8,864 | 2 |
| XV.—Police | 69,000 | 17,118 | 17,219 | ... | 2,0 |
| XVI.—Marine | 201,000 | 42,600 | 40,591 | ... | ... |
| XVII.—Education | 111,000 | 29,171 | 25,250 | ... | 3,6 |
| XVIII.—Interest | 552,000 | 177,518 | 188,607 | 11,089 | ... |
| XIX.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c. | 501,000 | 20,043 | 21,480 | 1,437 | ... |
| XX.—Gain by Exchange* | 443,000 | 152,755 | 83,300 | ... | 69,4 |
| XXI.—Miscellaneous | 429,000 | 49,213 | 49,831 | 618 | ... |
| TOTAL | 55,139,100 | 13,558,122 | 13,938,594 | 380,472 | ... |
| XXII.—Army | 850,000 | 194,849 | 170,480 | ... | 24,3 |
| XXIII.—Public Works Ordinary | 177,600 | 16,880 | 39,949 | 23,069 | ... |
| XXIV.—Irrigation | 612,000 | 24,818 | 26,609 | 1,791 | ... |
| XXV.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less gain by exchange | 10,329,900 | 2,764,688 | 1,301,634 | ... | 463,0 |
| XXVI.—State Railways | 967,000 | 113,061 | 211,320 | 98,259 | ... |
| XXVII.—Provincial and Local Deficits | 289,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 68,394,600 | 16,672,418 | 16,688,586 | 16,168 | ... |
| England, including Army and P. W. Ordinary | 188,300 | 98,930 | 61,164 | ... | 37,7 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 68,582,900 | 16,771,348 | 16,749,750 | ... | 21,0 |

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1879.

* Includes £100,000 as net

E. W. KELLNER,
• Offg. Deputy Comptroller General

NERAL'S OFFICE.

third month of the year 1878-79 as compared with the corresponding periods of 1877-78.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound sterling.

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1878-79. | April to June 1877. | April to June 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 3,280,500 | 567,463 | 523,030 | ... | 44,433 |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds and other accounts | 371,000 | 33,678 | 42,703 | 9,025 | ... |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 324,000 | 75,784 | 82,100 | 6,316 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 2,958,000 | 681,154 | 616,208 | ... | 65,156 |
| 5.—Forest | 476,000 | 63,399 | 53,791 | ... | 9,608 |
| 6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 96,000 | 21,811 | 20,020 | ... | 1,821 |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes | 51,000 | 2 | 2,360 | 2,368 | ... |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | 43,000 | 59,503 | 41,472 | ... | 18,031 |
| 9.—Customs | 196,000 | 49,406 | 49,527 | 121 | ... |
| 10.—Salt | 520,000 | 111,155 | 131,643 | 17,488 | ... |
| 11.—Opium | 2,249,000 | 1,690,913 | 865,742 | ... | 825,151 |
| 12.—Stamps | 74,300 | 21,425 | 19,509 | ... | 1,516 |
| 13.—Mint | 88,000 | 25,617 | 31,539 | 8,922 | ... |
| 14.—Post Office | 843,900 | 177,685 | 220,586 | 42,901 | ... |
| 15.—Telegraph | 377,700 | ... | 30,684 | 30,684 | ... |
| 16.—Administrations and Public Depts. | 1,247,100 | 288,018 | 305,978 | 17,960 | ... |
| 17.—Minor Departments | 510,000 | 74,332 | 73,751 | ... | 581 |
| 18.—Law and Justice | 3,296,300 | 821,118 | 816,222 | 21,774 | ... |
| 19.—Police | 2,068,000 | 603,817 | 585,263 | ... | 18,554 |
| 20.—Marine | 411,300 | 90,544 | 122,279 | 31,738 | ... |
| 21.—Education | 1,011,400 | 243,651 | 219,157 | ... | 24,494 |
| 22.—Ecclesiastical | 162,900 | 39,227 | 39,076 | ... | 151 |
| 23.—Medical services | 647,000 | 162,007 | 143,020 | ... | 18,987 |
| 24.—Stationery and Printing | 232,000 | 63,582 | 60,159 | ... | 3,423 |
| 25.—Political Agencies | 338,700 | 79,902 | 77,947 | ... | 1,955 |
| 26.—Allowances and Assignments | 1,633,900 | 353,833 | 236,021 | ... | 17,872 |
| 27.—Civil Furlough Allowances | 1,000 | 234 | 797 | 503 | ... |
| 28.—Superannuation, Retired and Compensatory Allowances | 588,000 | 183,372 | 186,947 | 3,575 | ... |
| 29.—Loss by Exchange | 3,000,000 | 488,799 | 827,883 | 339,084 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 243,000 | 117,011 | 53,197 | ... | 63,814 |
| 31.—Famine Relief | 5,000,000 | 139,818 | 39,979 | ... | 99,839 |
| | 28,205,400 | 7,334,697 | 6,652,030 | ... | 682,667 |
| 32.—Army | 11,919,600 | 2,939,913 | 2,936,167 | ... | 3,746 |
| 33.—Public Works Ordinary | 5,049,500 | 501,751 | 531,152 | 29,401 | ... |
| 34.—Irrigation | 562,000 | 179,675 | 226,917 | 46,342 | ... |
| Working expenses (Guaranteed Railways) less Loss by Exchange | 5,387,900 | 739,183 | 806,562 | 67,379 | ... |
| 35.—Surplus profits paid to Railway Companies less Loss by Exchange | 588,100 | 174,505 | 360,003 | 186,098 | ... |
| Guaranteed Interest in India less loss | 18,100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Land and supervision | 80,500 | 13,951 | 17,217 | 3,266 | ... |
| 36.—State Railways | 701,000 | 91,983 | 176,980 | 81,997 | ... |
| 37.—Provincial and Local Surpluses | 21,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 52,536,400 | 11,978,658 | 11,707,028 | ... | 271,630 |
| England including, Army, P. W. Ordinary, &c. | 13,890,500 | 1,818,162 | 2,061,451 | 242,989 | ... |
| | 66,426,900 | 13,797,120 | 13,768,479 | ... | 28,641 |
| 38.—Public Works Productive— | | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure in India | 3,568,000 | 796,481 | 712,002 | ... | 54,479 |
| Ditto ditto in England | 987,000 | 182,062 | 135,988 | ... | 46,074 |
| | 4,555,000 | 978,543 | 877,990 | ... | 100,553 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 70,981,900 | 14,775,663 | 14,646,469 | ... | 129,194 |

1 Railway transactions.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offy. Comptroller General.
2 d

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 121.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 28th February 1879.

| PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH. | | | | IRRIGATION. | | | | STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL). | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. | Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. | Order of receipt. | Accounting Offices. | Last month for which received. | Date of receipt. |
| 1 | Rajputana | Dec. 1878 | Feb. 11, 1879 | 1 | Rajputana | Jan. 1879 | Feb. 27, 1879 | 1 | Rangoon and Sitang Valley. | Jan. 1879 | Feb. 22, 1879 |
| 2 | Assam | Ditto | Do. 11, " | 2 | Punjab | Dec. 1878 | Do. 21, " | 2 | Punjab Northern, Rawalpindi to Peshawar. | Dec. 1878 | Do. 11, " |
| 3 | Samtse Imperial Circle. | Ditto | Do. 17, " | 3 | Madras | Ditto | Do. 20, " | 3 | Wardah Valley | Ditto | Do. 17, " |
| 4 | Coorg | Ditto | Do. 19, " | 4 | Bengal | Ditto | Do. 27, " | 4 | Sindia | Ditto | Do. 18, " |
| 5 | Port Blair | Ditto | Do. 21, " | 5 | British Burma | Nov. 1878 | Jan. 18, " | 5 | Tirhoot | Ditto | Do. 19, " |
| 6 | Central Provinces | Ditto | Do. 21, " | 6 | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Ditto | Do. 30, " | 6 | State Railway Stores Branch. | Ditto | Do. 21, " |
| 7 | Grand Trunk Road | Ditto | Do. 24, " | 7 | Bombay | Ditto | Do. 31, " | 7 | Dhond & Manmad Calcutta and South-Eastern. | Ditto | Do. 22, " |
| 8 | Mysore | Ditto | Do. 24, " | | | | | 8 | Indus Valley | Ditto | Do. 24, " |
| 9 | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Ditto | Do. 25, " | | | | | 9 | Mysore | Ditto | Do. 24, " |
| 10 | Military Works | Ditto | Do. 25, " | | | | | 10 | Holkar | Ditto | Do. 24, " |
| 11 | Madras | Ditto | Do. 26, " | | | | | 11 | Western Rajputana Nagpur and Chattraputh. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 12 | Hyderabad | Nov. 1878 | Jan. 21, 1879 | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Lahore to Jhelum. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 13 | British Burma | Ditto | Feb. 1, 1879 | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 14 | Bengal | Ditto | Feb. 1, 1879 | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 15 | Bombay | Ditto | Do. 3, " | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 16 | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Ditto | Do. 3, " | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 17 | Buildings under Quetta Agency. | Ditto | Do. 6, " | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 18 | Indo-European Telegraph. | Ditto | Do. 9, " | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 19 | Punjab | Ditto | Do. 15, " | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 20 | Indian Telegraphs | Oct. 1878 | Dec. 31, 1878 | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | Punjab Northern, Jhelum to Rawal Pindi. | Ditto | Do. 25, " |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

J. J. McLEOD INNES, Colonel, R.E.,

The 7th March 1879.

Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Department. |
| 1878 | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Feb. 21 | ... | 1,01,921 | ... | ... | 61,94,331 | 29,09,232 |
| " 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60,95,770 | 29,09,232 |
| " 26 | ... | 1,01,449 | ... | ... | 60,99,254 | 29,09,023 |
| " 27 | 12,657 | 78,042 | ... | 12,657 | 60,01,843 | 27,88,898 |
| " 28 | ... | 1,01,122 | ... | 12,657 | 60,02,220 | 26,24,803 |
| Mar. 1 | ... | 63,373 | ... | 12,657 | 67,03,483 | 25,71,551 |

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 3rd Mar. 1879.J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 6th Mar. 1879 ... Rs. 97,46,528-0-8

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1879.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 230 | D 14—08200 | 20 | Alic Nakee, Kirni. |
| 231 | D 12—95134 | 5 | Loke Nath, Cawnpore. |
| 232 | D 11—91446 | 10 | Mr. R. Delanongereale, |
| | D 5—81116 | 20 | Etah. |
| 233 | D 18—34524 | 100 | J. W. Laing, Esq., Ajmere. |
| 234 | B 14—18133 | 20 | Durga Pershad, Cawnpore. |
| | " —15071 | 20 | |
| | D 4—83641 | 50 | |
| 235 | D 4—87888 | 50 | Mr. N. W. Bell, Agra. |
| | D 14—22716 | 20 | |
| | " —22717 | 20 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|-----|------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 370 | D 18—23116 | 100 | Captain G. H. Woodard |
| | | | Moradabad. |
| 371 | D 11—47172 | 10 | Shumsoddin, Lahore. |
| 372 | D 12—10043 | 5 | Loke Nath, Cawnpore. |
| 373 | D 14—14906 | 20 | Bhawani Dass, Naini Tal. |
| | D 11—94810 | 10 | |
| | D 12—07818 | 5 | |
| 374 | D 7—29982 | 100 | Saw Lall Ram, Calcutta. |
| 375 | D 14—18973 | 20 | Dabeedeen Bachospatty, |
| | | | Goulundo. |
| 376 | D 18—05752 | 100 | Mohamed Baz Khan, Baha- |
| | | | door, Lucknow. |
| 377 | D 11—46728 | 10 | Mr. C. W. Augier Rosa, |
| | | | Shahjehanpur. |
| 378 | D 14—18482 | 20 | W. C. Blich, Esq., Aligarh. |
| 379 | D 12—02516 | 5 | Mr. G. Battie, Naini Tal. |
| 60 | D 10—04381 | 5 | Baboo Rajendro Nath |
| | " —04382 | 5 | |
| | | | Dutt, Calcutta. |
| 61 | D 10—93226 | 5 | Swamidial, Sitapur, Oudh. |
| | " —93225 | 5 | |
| | " —93238 | 5 | |
| | " —93223 | 5 | |
| | " —93239 | 5 | |
| | " —93224 | 5 | |
| 62 | D 14—10671 | 20 | Revd. F. Petronius, Alla- |
| | " —10667 | 20 | habad. |

* Mismatched.

ALLAHABAD,
The 5th March 1879.

H. G. KEENE, A. A.-G.,

In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|------------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 1879. | | | |
| W17 | M30—56970 | 10 | E. P. Lavery, Shemoga. |
| W18 | M31—42827 | 10 | Hormasji Merwanji Hakim, |
| | | | Dhobhi Talao, Bombay. |
| W19 | M42—09525 | 10 | The Treasury Officer, Surat. |
| W20 | M35—63530 | 50 | Harichandra Jagannath, |
| | " —66912 | 50 | |
| | | | Bori Bandar, Bombay. |

Bombay Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 1142 | M40—27954 | 10 | R. S. Pinto, New Sonapu |
| | | | Road, Bombay. |
| H43 | M33—37459 | 20 | Randass Shewakram Gujar, |
| | | | Indapur. |
| H44 | M31—86058 | 10 | Kessore Lall, Shahjahanpur. |
| 1145 | M42—18983 | 10 | Dinshaw Perojshaw Setlwa, |
| | M32—91509 | 10 | |
| | M8—44865 | 5 | |
| | | | Bornh Bazar, Bombay. |
| 1146 | M41—43597 | 10 | Sitaram Vishnu Sathe, |
| | " —91552 | 10 | |
| | " —91068 | 10 | |
| | | | Karuk Bel. |
| M14 | C97—68776 | 10 | Lukhamsee Nuppoo, Mandvi, |
| | " —68779 | 10 | Bombay. |
| M15 | M22—04856 | 20 | J. F. Sleeman, Bombay. |
| | " —94859 | 20 | |
| H47 | M8—38878 | 5 | Mokundass Ameerchund, |
| | | | Poona. |
| H49 | M23—96203 | 50 | Keshoolal Hirálal, Dhulia. |
| 1150 | M29—72018 | 10 | The Post Master General, |
| | | | North-Western Provinces. |
| 1151 | M42—16873 | 10 | Venkatsa Balerishua, Mal- |
| | | | kápur. |
| 1152 | M41—25648 | 10 | C. H. F. Clengh, Fort, Bom- |
| | | | bay. |
| 1153 | M36—90182 | 100 | Beharilal Ganguehurn, Ah- |
| | | | mednagar. |
| 1154 | M36—80975 | 100 | Nutha Singh, Kotri. |
| M16 | M30—34276 | 10 | The Chief Paymaster, East |
| | M31—34522 | 10 | |
| | | | Indian Railway, Calcutta. |
| M17 | C99—72677 | 10 | The Supdt. of the Gokak |
| | " —72678 | 10 | |
| | | | Extramural Gang. |
| M18 | M6—45737 | 5 | C. F. Barnes, Calcutta. |
| | " —45739 | 5 | |
| | | | BOMBAY. |

The 4th March 1879.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 453 | O23—01318 | 20 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O22—65663 | 20 | |
| | " —47652 | 20 | pore. |
| | O23—43591 | 20 | |
| | O43—44265 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | L96—64624 | 10 | |
| | L98—01301 | 10 | pore. |
| | O43—44263 | 10 | |
| | " —44264 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O41—66616 | 10 | |
| | O14—05737 | 10 | pore. |
| | O18—66914 | 10 | |
| | O4—70435 | 20 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O21—93443 | 20 | |
| | O7—77211 | 10 | pore. |
| | O17—89088 | 10 | |
| | O18—12579 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O40—02132 | 10 | |
| | O10—85408 | 10 | pore. |
| | L95—83217 | 10 | |
| | O9—26424 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | L42—70739 | 10 | |
| | O11—59038 | 10 | pore. |
| | O43—44261 | 10 | |
| | " —44262 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | " —44272 | 10 | |
| | O18—13265 | 10 | pore. |
| | L27—51426 | 5 | |
| | O40—99770 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O41—01190 | 10 | |
| | O18—32370 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | L99—32474 | 10 | |
| | O18—40744 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O41—38554 | 10 | |
| | O16—65974 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | L74—21335 | 10 | |
| | O8—24583 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O43—63578 | 10 | |
| | O19—39851 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O18—41085 | 10 | |
| | O39—05509 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | L91—64041 | 20 | |
| | O19—77767 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O1—37778 | 10 | |
| | O19—03094 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O11—00704 | 10 | |
| | O19—95406 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O18—32501 | 10 | |
| | O42—34223 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O5—19801 | 10 | |

Calcutta Circle — continued.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---------------|--------|----------------------------|
| 453 | O 20-55711 | 20 | |
| | O 15-58301 | 10 | |
| | O 41-9840 | 10 | |
| | O 43-44270 | 10 | |
| | O 5-23912 | 10 | |
| | O 39-15156 | 10 | |
| | O 49-88928 | 10 | |
| | O 43-44290 | 10 | |
| | " - 44268 | 10 | |
| | " - 44269 | 10 | |
| | O 9-47965 | 10 | |
| | O 40-28602 | 10 | |
| | O 10-61137 | 10 | |
| | O 43-44289 | 10 | |
| | " - 44288 | 10 | |
| | " - 44266 | 10 | |
| | " - 44267 | 10 | |
| | O 24-68964 | 20 | |
| | O 10-20678 | 10 | |
| | O 41-00823 | 10 | |
| | O 18-62815 | 10 | |
| | L 4-57625 | 10 | |
| | L 95-24453 | 10 | Joint Magistrate, Berham- |
| | O 13-57504 | 10 | pore. |
| | O 40-94741 | 10 | |
| | O 19-76416 | 10 | |
| | O 39-53974 | 10 | |
| | " - 00617 | 10 | |
| | O 40-05726 | 10 | |
| | O 18-82963 | 10 | |
| | O 25-36747 | 20 | |
| | O 23-95770 | 20 | |
| | " - 55614 | 20 | |
| | " - 76862 | 20 | |
| | O 42-71909 | 10 | |
| | L 31-88272 | 5 | |
| | O 42-61443 | 10 | |
| | O 11-00631 | 10 | |
| | O 5-15387 | 10 | |
| | O 19-74875 | 10 | |
| | O 17-50929 | 10 | |
| | O 11-17023 | 10 | |
| | O 42-80794 | 10 | |
| | O 15-91120 | 10 | |
| | O 13-99113 | 10 | |
| 454 | A 85-68523 | 500 | Jodu Nath Das. |
| | " - 61853 | 500 | |
| 455 | O 29-96329 | 1,000 | Jogannath Bahmoumd |
| 456 | O 72-02549 | 1,000 | Rammakub Chatterjee |
| 457 | O 39-16007 | 10 | |
| | " - 98892 | 10 | |
| | O 11-76563 | 10 | |
| | O 43-03812 | 10 | S. Narain Singh. |
| | O 42-72050 | 10 | |
| | O 40-59713 | 10 | |
| 458 | L 44-99760 | 10 | Post Master General, N.-W. |
| | | | Provinces. |
| 459 | L 93-81298 | 50 | Govind Chunder Patra. |
| NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| 289 | L 72-16903 | 10 | Mohendro Nath Nenghy |
| | " - 16964 | | |
| 290 | O 42-77553 | 10 | Hurro Chunder Chatterjee. |
| | O 43-75369 | | |
| 517 | O 35-05145 | 100 | |
| | O 34-78911 | 100 | |
| | O 35-05146 | 100 | |
| | O 33-10901 | 100 | Keshub Lal Dutt. |
| | O 35-05142 | 100 | |
| | " - 05148 | 100 | |
| | " - 05141 | 100 | |
| 518 | O 13-65299 | 10 | Koylsh Chunder Moskerjee. |
| 519 | O 35-18643 | | |
| | " - 18647 | 100 | |
| | O 30-05617 | | |
| | " - 05636 | 50 | |
| | O 25-87027 | | |
| | " - 85051 | 20 | The Treasury Officer, Bha- |
| | O 44-29236 | | ngulpore. |
| | " - 29265 | 10 | |
| | L 54-63871 | | |
| | " - 70000 | 5 | |
| 520 | L 87-34315 | 10 | Rev. E. M. Bensley. |
| | | | R. A. STERNDAL. |
| Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency. | | | |
| CALCUTTA, Paper Currency Dept., | | | |
| The 7th March 1878. | | | |

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---------------------------|
| J 9-18592 | 10 | | L. A. Bowden, Esq., Mad- |
| J 5-82708 | 20 | | ras. |
| J 5-89466 | 20 | | Mohamed Unser, Putur. |
| J 5-90133 | 20 | | Kistannupah Naicker, Mer- |
| | | | chant, Saidapett |
| J 4-75439 | 50 | | Nanji Mackenji Sett, Mer- |
| | | | chant, Calicut. |

CALICUT,
The 27th February 1879.

J. C. WINSCOM,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Coconada Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|---|
| I 5-08687 | 20 | S. Narrain Doss Naidu, Parvatipur, Vizagapatnam District. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|--|
| I 12-17665 | 50 | Bassini Rajalingam, Mer- |
| | | chant, Chatterpore, Gan- |
| | | jam District. |
| I 8-14962 | 5 | Mr. E. Bonchi, Hotel- |
| | | keeper, Calingapatam. |
| I 10-24635 | 10 | W. Gordon, Esq., Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Madras. |
| I 10-19162 | 10 | Cosim Sahib, Snuff Bazar Man, Cuddapah. |

COCONADA,
The 24th February 1879.

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of P. Currency.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|-------------------------|
| G 13-35669 | 5 | |
| G 7-93081 | 10 | |
| G 14-16131 | 10 | Mr. Nathasing, Hospital |
| " - 25987 | 10 | Assistant, Dispensary. |
| G 10-37683 | 100 | Kotree. |
| " - 39627 | 100 | |
| " - 62508 | 100 | |

KURRACHEE,
The 26th February 1879.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Madras Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| 289 | B 53-23758 | 10 | Rev. T. Aloysius, Roy- |
| | | | poorum. |
| 290 | B 49-07616 | 10 | M. Ramaswamy Naidu. |
| | " - 07617 | 10 | Bellary. |
| 291 | B 56-32565 | 10 | S. Ananda Row, South |
| | | | Canara. |
| 292 | B 46-10000 | 5 | Mr. William George Harvey |
| | | | of Mysore, now at Black |
| | | | Town, Madras. |
| 293 | B 55-83067 | 50 | A. Stripathi Row, Gooty. |
| 294 | B 56-34140 | 10 | B. Kangee Row Scindiah. |
| | | | Black Town, Madras. |
| 295 | B 46-42926 | 5 | |
| | " - 42945 | 5 | |
| | B 53-12001 | 10 | |
| | B 54-97129 | 20 | Nassa Malliah Chetty, Wash- |
| | B 55-89680 | 50 | erum Pettah, Madras. |
| | B 54-74393 | 100 | |
| | L 59-02515 | 100 | |
| | " - 18220 | 100 | |
| 39 | B 59-11162 | 100 | Messrs. King & Co., No. 4, |
| | B 58-69850 | | 1st Line Beach, Madras. |
| 40 | B 38-99710 | 100 | Chathoorboguloss (Coosal |
| | B 14-25695 | | Doss, of Madras. |

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 24th February 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asst. to the Asst. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1879.

For one month, from the 15th March, the Post Master of Calcutta will receive applications for express passenger daks between Umballa and Simla. A printed copy of the rules can be obtained from the Post Master on application.

G. J. HYNES,

for Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 7th March 1879.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulnmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Umballa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th March 1879, at 6 p. m., instead of the 7th idem as previously notified.

Mails for Akyab, Kyauk Phyoo and Rangoon, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 10th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 10th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Canara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th March 1879.*

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th March 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulnmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 4th March 1879.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Allen, R. C. | Francis, W. G. | McEwan, Dr. |
| Anderson, J. | Godfrey, Mrs. | Nelson, J. |
| Anger, F. W. | Gawin, Esq. | Newing, Mrs. |
| Anthony, G. | Gomes, C. | Nicoll, Esq., A. |
| Armfield, J. W. | Gonzcz, R. | Olsham, Mrs. |
| Arratoon, E. J. | Greenway, M. | Pomisenboy, G. |
| Balcock, Mrs. C. | Haulon, Mrs. E. | Pray, P. |
| Bava, M. | Hynes, A. C. | Ratio, Messrs. |
| Birby, Mrs. M. | Hodgkinson, C. B. | Raas, Mrs. |
| B. B., Miss. | Hunter, G. | Richmond, F. |
| Brownlow, A. | Hurlinson, R. J. | Rigby, M. M. |
| Burleigh, J. | Johnson, Esq., James. | Robinson, J. |
| Carghill, Messrs., & Co. | Johnson, W. P. | Sme, Mrs. |
| Chamberlain, Esq., C. | James, Mrs. | Stern, W. |
| Cherish, F. | Kingsley, Miss. | Wadham, W. |
| Conkley, Miss A. | Lawson, R. C. | Walton, Miss S. A. |
| D'Cruze, G. P. | Law, J. A., Esq. | Weather. |
| Domingo, J. | Marday, J. | White, Mrs. A. |
| Farrell, Edwin. | Millane, Mrs. E. | Wilson, Mrs. |
| Fitzgerald, P. T. | Monte, H. E. | W. R. Y., Esq. |
| Foot, Harrington. | McDonnald, J. | |

* Mails for Mauritius, St. Denis and Réunion can be forwarded.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. B. C. | Ferguson, D. | Moore, Miss. |
| Addington, E. | Gage, W. Quintin. | Nelson, H. R. |
| Anderson, A. | Goddard, Edward. | Nicolay, Mrs. |
| Bailey, F. A. | Greaves, W. | O'Connell, Mr. T. |
| Benet, P. | Green, Mrs. | P. D. C. |
| Berrington, T. D. | Greer, H. | Palmer, Mrs. C. |
| Birnburg, M. | Grief, Leah. | Patterson, G. |
| Blagdon, G. | Gundlander, Esq. | Payne, Bob. |
| Bottana, Peter. | Guldeliben, George. | Perrin Mari, Monsieur. |
| Brener, W. J. | Hart, J. | Platts, Mrs. S. |
| Burnett, R. | Hellstrom, Miss. | Renard, M. D. |
| Bush, C. | Hutchinson, Miss F. | Rhodes, R. |
| Byrne, Mrs. E. M. | Innes, T. F. D. | Sanders, Mrs. |
| Cameron, Mrs. Ewer. | Jaimey, L. R. | Sanders, A. |
| Cameron, Rev. J. | Johnson, Miss. | Shaw, Dr. F. C. |
| Chemell, C. | Kennedy, R. | Simpson, — |
| Chapman, E. | Kerr, A. | Smith, W. |
| Clague, W. G. | Lackerstein, Esq., N. | Smith, R. |
| Craig, E. R. | M. C., Mrs. | Trigida, T. |
| Cummins, Mrs. | M. S. W. | Walker, Mrs. |
| Davison, W. | Mam, G. O. | Webster, Esq. d. |
| Dumbal, T. | Martin, Thomas. | West, Mrs. E. |
| E. F. W. | Mayne, E. G. | Williams, Col. J. M. |
| Eales, E. P. | McNaught, T. | Whitlam, Dr. R. |
| Evans, G. | Mitchell, C. | X. |
| Fraser, A. | | |

Newspapers.

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Blair, R. W. | Marshall, Esq. | Wall, J. |
| Chabcl. | Nailor, A. S. | Waters, T. |
| Davison, W. | Prince, John. | Wheeler, E. E. |
| Hatton, T. | Reard, A. | Williams, L. |
| Hughe, J. W. | Stellon, P. | |
| James, C. S. | Stuart, J. S. M. | |

Registered Letters.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Carrel, F. LeV. | Michael, J. H. | Stevenson, David |
| Laufferd, A. | Peters, Mrs. A. | Trevor, Major, R.N. |
| Johnson, W. H. | Smith, Mrs. E. | |

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st March passengers to and from Stations on His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, will have to change carriages at Wadi Junction, instead of Shahabad; and two mixed trains will run each way daily, instead of one, timed as follows, namely:—

DOWN—WADI TO SECUNDERABAD.

First Train.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| WADI JUNCTION—Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Down Mail from Bombay arrives | 9-18 A.M. |
| WADI JUNCTION—Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs | 10-0 A.M. |
| SECUNDERABAD, arrival | 5-35 P.M. |

Second Train.

| | |
|---|------------|
| WADI JUNCTION—Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Up Mail from Raichur arrives | 3-30 P.M. |
| WADI JUNCTION—Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs | 3-45 P.M. |
| SECUNDERABAD, arrival | 10-55 P.M. |

UP—SECUNDERABAD TO WADI.

First Train.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| SECUNDERABAD, Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs | 7-35 A.M. |
| WADI JUNCTION, arrives | 3-0 P.M. |
| WADI JUNCTION, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Up Mail from Raichur departs for Bombay | 3-33 P.M. |

Second Train.

SECUNDERABAD, Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs ... 11-30 P.M.
 WADI JUNCTION,—arrives ... 8-50 A.M.
 WADI JUNCTION, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Down Mail from Bombay departs for Raichur ... 9-50 A.M.

The Refreshment Room at Gungawaram on the Nizam's State Railway will, on and from the 1st March, be closed. From that date refreshments can be obtained at Tandur, at which station from 10 to 25 minutes is allowed for that purpose.

J. W. CHAMBERLAIN,

Traffic Superintendent,

H. H. the Nizam's State Railway.

SECUNDERABAD, }
The 20th February 1879.

NOTICE.**ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.****BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.**

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sâl beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

| | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|-----------------|
| 21 feet length | @ | Rs. 2 10 0 | per cubic foot. |
| 22 " | @ | " 2 12 0 | " |
| 23 " | @ | " 2 14 0 | " |
| 24 " | @ | " 3 0 0 | " |

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------|-----------------|
| from 12 to 20 feet | @ | Rs. 2 8 0 | per cubic foot. |
| under 12 & over 7 " | @ | " 2 4 0 | " |
| under 7 " | @ | " 2 0 0 | " |

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for build- ings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

KUNHYALAL,

*In charge, Government Timber Depôt,
 Bahramgât.*

The 9th December 1878.

500 Rupees Reward.

The above reward will be given by the Government of India for the best *Sanitary Primer* suitable for use in Indian schools, both English and Vernacular. The work must be in the English language from which it will afterward be translated into the principal languages of India: it must be simple, without theories, and thoroughly practical, showing in particular the

chief sanitary defects of Indian towns and village and the best means of remedying these defects and it must not cover more than from 24 to 30 pages of print of small pica octavo size. Competing Printers, either in print or *very legible* manuscript, to be sent so as to arrive not later than the 1st April 1879 at the Home Office, Calcutta. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT; }

SIMLA,

The 4th October 1878.

Meteorological Publications for Sale.

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are on sale, and can be procured either at the Meteorological Office, 22, Chowringhee Road, or at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) | 1 | 0 | 0 |

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter

Government of India.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

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| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---|
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| " ALLAHABAD SERIES ... | " 1 | 0 |
| Complete set ... | " 4 | 0 |

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MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., BOMBAY ;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

Orders and Subscriptions for 1878 should be at once remitted.

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c.,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA,

*And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government
Printing, S, Hastings Street.*

INDIAN OCEAN.

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877. By R. C. Carrington. *Price, Annas 8.*

INDIA, WEST COAST.

Kurrachee to Vingorla. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing-stakes, by Commander A. D. Taylor, May 1877. *Price, Annas 8.*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River, By Navigating Lieutenant W. P. Haynes, R.N., 1876. *Price, Annas 8.*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Annas 12.*

Narakel Anchorage. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Quilon Roads. Lieutenant A. D. Taylor, I.N., 1858. *Price, Annas 8.*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef, Chitlae and Kiltan Islands. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 12.*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank. Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I.N., 1848. *Price, Annas 8.*

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks. Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, BAY OF BENGAL, CEYLON, &c.

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Jafnapatam. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Approaches to Paumben Pass.—Surveyed by M. Chapman, I.N., 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Colombo Harbour and its approaches. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, 1878. *Price, Annas 8.*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon. By T. H. Twynan and Commander A. D. Taylor, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., 1878. *Price, Rs. 2.*

Coromandel Coast. Sheet No. 2, from Latitude 15 to 16 30' N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N. *Price, Re. 1.*

Sheet No. 4. Lieutenant M. A. Sweny, I.N., 1859-60. *Price, Re. 1.*

Madras Roadstead. Surveyed by Navigating Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G. T. S. and observations by Commander A. D. Taylor. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coconada to Bassein River. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Hooghly River.—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Hoopmarin River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghill, R.N., 1875. *Price, Re. 1-8.*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. From the latest Government Surveys. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Bassein River to Pulo Penang, including the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Chittagong or Kornafuli River. Surveyed by Lieutenant G. C. Hammond, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R. C. Carrington, F.R.A.S., corrected to 1878. *Price, Re. 1.*

Rangoon River Approaches. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River. Surveyed by Lieutenant F. W. Jarrad, R.N., 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R. Moresby, with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST.

Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Surveyed by Commander A. de Richelieu, Siamese Royal Navy, 1877. *Price, Re. 1.*

Kopah Inlet, from a Sketch by Command-
er A. D. Taylor, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Salang Island (Junkseylon). Commander
A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

Junkseylon, East Coast.—Puket or Tonkahi
Harbour. By Commander A. deRichelieu, H. M. Siamese
Navy, 1876. *Price, Re. 1.*

GULF OF SIAM.

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Hilly Cape to
Laeon Bight.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus, Siamese
Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.*

Siam Gulf, West Coast, Laeon Bight to
Laeon Chan. Pra.—Surveyed by Captain A. J. Loftus,
Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Re. 1.—(Shortly).*

Patani Bay. Surveyed by Captain A. J.
Loftus, Siamese Navy, 1872. *Price, Annas 8.*

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The interest of Mr. Alfred Thomas Osmond and Mr. James Allan in the firm of Mackintosh, Burn & Co., ceased on the 31st December 1878, from which date the business will be carried on by Mr. Walter Marsh Osmond, Mr. Thomas Laurie Walker, and Mr. Alexander James Stevenson, who will collect the outstandings and liquidate the liabilities of the late firm.

MACKINTOSH, BURN & CO.

CALCUTTA, }
The 1st March 1879.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 5157 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 700, in the name of the late Russickmoney Dossee, by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal; application will be made for issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress (my late wife).

BHOODUNESSUR BOSE.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th February, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1879.

An Act to make better provision for recording evidence in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to provide for the recording of evidence in civil suits in the Central Provinces by the Judge in English or in his own language, it is expedient to amend the Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called “The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1879;”

And it shall come into force ~~to~~ once.

2. The following sections shall be deemed to have been added to the said Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875, immediately after the Code of Civil Procedure came into force, that is to say :—

Local repeal of sections 184, 185 and 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

“11. Sections 184, 185 and 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure are hereby repealed.

Sections substituted for sections 182, 190 and 191 of same Code.

“12. For sections 182, 190 and 191 of the same Code, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

“182. A note of the essential points of the evidence of each witness shall be made at the time, and in the course of oral examination by the Judge, in his own language, or in English if he is sufficiently acquainted with that language, and such note shall be filed with, and form part of, the record of the case.

“190. If the Judge be prevented from making a note as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such note to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same, and such note shall form part of the record.

“191. When the Judge making a note of the evidence, or causing one to be made as above required, dies or is removed from the Court before the conclusion of the suit, his successor may, if he thinks fit, deal with such note as if he himself had made it or caused it to be made.”

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th of February, 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and

- From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 3193—4 J, dated 26th July, 1878.
- „ Acting Under Secretary to Government of Bombay, No. 4405, dated 30th July, 1878.
- „ Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3012—147, dated 31st July, 1878.
- „ Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 500, dated 5th August, 1878, and enclosure.
- „ Under Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 1745, dated 13th August, 1878.
- „ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4792, dated 17th August, 1878, and enclosure.
- „ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 3765—6, dated 15th August, 1878, and enclosure.
- „ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 626 A, dated 24th August, 1878, and enclosure.
- „ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1440—51, dated 28th September, 1878, and enclosure.
- „ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6570, dated 15th November, 1878, and enclosure.

Note by Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, dated 21st November, 1878.

Remarks on the above note by A. Phillips, Esq., dated 30th November, 1878.

From Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 4404, dated 23rd December, 1878, and enclosure.

- „ Government of Bengal, No. 260—24 M, dated 1st February, 1879, and enclosure.
- „ Government of Bombay, No. 838, dated 6th February, 1879, and enclosure.

mediate application of the measure in its entirety to hundís, and, on the other side, by the Government of the Panjáb for the total exclusion of hundís from any part of the measure. We have come to the conclusion that the Bill should in this respect be left substantially as it stands. Admitting with the Chief Justice that one main principle of Indian codification is to reconcile and assimilate, as far as possible, the Native and European law on each subject, we would point out that this principle must be applied so as to produce as little friction as possible, and we feel assured that any sudden abolition of the numerous local usages (there is no general custom) as to hundís, uncertain and undefined as they often are, would cause much and justifiable dissatisfaction among Native bankers and merchants in certain parts of the country. But we believe that the effect of the Bill, if passed with a saving of the local usages in question, will be, not as the Chief Justice fears, to stereotype and perpetuate these usages, but to induce the Native mercantile community gradually to discard them for the corresponding rules contained in the Bill. The desirable uniformity of mercantile usage will thus be brought about without any risk of causing hardship to Native bankers and merchants. How long this change will take, it is of course impossible to prophesy. But the Bank of Bengal has supplied evidence that the Native usages as to negotiable paper have of recent years been greatly changing, and that the tendency is to assimilate them more and more to the European custom.

3. We do not share the apprehension of the Bank of Bengal that the recognition of Native usages would result in large withdrawal of European capital from operations in Native bills. For in this respect the Bill simply states the law as it stands. Such usages are now and

amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have the honour to present this further Report.

2. We have carefully considered the arguments urged on the one side by the learned Chief Justice of Bengal and the Bank of Bengal for the im-

have always been recognized by our Courts in all parts of India:* but the Bank itself admits that, for upwards of seventy years, its business in hundis has invariably been conducted according to the same laws and usages as apply to European bills, and that, with one exception (the alleged duty of the holder of a dishonoured hundi to exhaust the acceptor before having recourse to the drawer or endorser) Natives have made no difficulty about conforming to the Bank's requirements. It is, we understand, the practice of the Bank and, probably, of other large European purchasers of hundis to notify that they will not be bound by any local usage which contravenes the English law as to bills of exchange. Though the Bill should pass in its present form, this practice will remain legal and unaffected. It operates of course to bind only the seller to waive a defence which he might otherwise have made. But the other parties to the hundi are practically precluded from setting up any such usage by the knowledge that if they did so their credit would be destroyed by refusal of the Bank to buy hundis on which their names appear.

4. To exclude totally (as the Panjáb Government propose) hundis from any part of the Bill would be to render the proposed legislation to a great extent inoperative, and would probably result in withdrawal of the Bill. Considering the fact that the carrying on of the internal trade of India is becoming more and more dependent on English capital, and that the use in the Mufassal of bills in the English form is therefore largely increasing, we think that such withdrawal would be highly inexpedient. We are supported in this opinion by the fact that the Local Governments of Bengal, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Ajmer have all reported in favour of the Bill; that the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Bank of Bombay, and the Calcutta Trades Association, have done the same; and that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal bear testimony as to the ability with which it was framed by Mr. Phillips.

5. Turning now to the details of the Bill, we have, in the first place, expressly saved the provisions of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, section 21, which prohibits the issue of private bills or notes payable to bearer on demand.

6. We have struck out from section 16 the words "the whole or any part of," as they might have been taken to imply that there may be a special indorsement expressly directing payment of part of the amount mentioned in the instrument.

7. Section 21 was taken from the Law Commissioners' draft, and deals with a promissory note signed by two persons, and shewing that one of them subscribes only to an alternative liability. We think it very doubtful whether such an informal instrument is a promissory note at all, and for this and other reasons we have omitted the section.

8. We have also omitted section 33, as the matter appears to us to be sufficiently provided for by the Indian Contract Act; for the same reason we have omitted the first half of section 43.

9. We have omitted, as unlikely to be practically useful, sections 55 and 56, which provide for the delivery without indorsement, but with intent to transfer title, of bills payable to the order of a specified person or to a specified person or order.

10. We have omitted section 59, as the matter is sufficiently covered by the preceding section.

11. We do not think that the Bill should deal with collateral agreements, and have therefore struck out section 66.

12. We have amended the section (73, now 67) as to the drawee's term for deliberation. It now provides that the holder may allow the drawee twenty-four hours (exclusive of public holidays) to consider whether he will accept the Bill.

13. We think that, in order to charge the drawer of a cheque, the holder should only be bound to present it at the bank on which it is drawn before the relation between the drawer and the banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer. We have altered section 82 accordingly.

14. We have omitted from section 97 the explanation relating to material alterations.

15. We have made some changes in wording and arrangement.

16. The Bill No. III and the second report of the Select Committee have been published in English in all the local Gazettes except those for Assam and Rajputana. Publication of the Bill and report in the vernacular has been reported only by the Governments of Madras, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

17. With the exception of our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Morgan, we think that the Bill might now be passed as amended. Mr. Morgan would omit the clause saving local usages as to hundis. In other respects he approves of the Bill. We recommend that its further consideration be stayed until the new Law Commission has reported thereon. Meanwhile, we think the Bill, as now amended, should be published with this report in the *Gazette of India*.

WHITLEY STOKES.

G. C. PAUL.

G. H. P. EVANS.

F. R. COCKERELL.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February, 1879. }

Although I think that this Bill is, on the whole, a very good one, I cannot approve of the recognition which it accords to local usages relating to hundis. From a careful consideration of the papers which have been received with reference to the Bill, and from my own experience as regards the existing practice regarding hundis, I do not believe that there are any usages which call for special recognition at the hands of the legislature, and I think that the proposed recognition may put an arm into the hands of those who are dishonestly disposed, which they do not at present possess.

E. C. MORGAN.

* See, for example, 1 Suth. W. R. 75: 2 *ibid.* 214: 6 *ibid.* 301: 2 Hyde 259: 3 Beng. A. C. 198: 7 Beng. 275: 289, 431, 687: 9 Beng. Appendix I: 2 Sevestre 621, n.: N.-W. P. 1868, p. 268: Perry 296: 6 Bomb. O. C. J. 24: 7, Bomb. O. C. J. 137, 140: 12 Bomb. 113.

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SCHEDULE.

No. IV.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1879."

It extends to the whole of British India ; but nothing herein contained affects any local usage relating to any instrument in an oriental language or affects the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, section twenty-one :

And it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Interpretation clause.

"Banker."

"Notary Public"

"Notary Public."

3. In this Act—
"Banker" includes also persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers, and
"Notary Public" includes also any officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

4. A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.

Illustrations.

A signs instruments in the following terms :—

- (a) "I promise to pay B or order Rs. 500."
 (b) "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs. 1,000 to be paid on demand, for value received."
 (c) "Mr. B, I O U Rs. 1,000."
 (d) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and all other sums which shall be due to him."
 (e) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500, first deducting thereout any money which he may owe me."
 (f) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 seven days after my marriage with C."
 (g) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 on D's death, provided D leaves me enough to pay that sum."
 (h) "I promise to pay B Rs. 500 and to deliver to him my black horse on 1st January next."

The instruments respectively marked (a), and (b) are promissory notes. The instruments respectively marked (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) are not promissory notes.

5. A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

6. A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand.

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer;" the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee."

When the bill gives the name of any person in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need."

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or given notice of such signing to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor."

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour."

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee."

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto.

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction.

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee, for consideration before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

10. "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that he is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned.

11. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument.

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument.

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to a specified person or his order, or to the order of a specified person, or to the bearer thereof, or to a specified person or the bearer thereof.

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated.

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser."

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full;" and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument.

17. Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly.

18. If the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount undertaken or ordered to be paid.

19. A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque are payable on demand.

20. Where a stamped paper, which is intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, is signed and delivered by a competent person as maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser, the holder thereof may complete the same by filling up any blanks therein, and the person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, for any amount which may be specified therein not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp thereon: provided that as between the person delivering and the person receiving the instrument nothing in excess of the amount intended by them to be paid shall be recovered.

Illustration.

A stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument is made payable to "or order:" the holder of such instrument may fill up the blank with his own name, or that of any other person.

21. In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expressions "at sight" and "on presentment" mean on demand. The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and in a bill of exchange, after acceptance or protest for non-acceptance.

22. The maturity of a promissory note or bill of exchange is the date at which it falls due.

Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is not expressed to be payable on demand, at sight, or on presentment, is at maturity on the third day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable.

23. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument is dated, or presented for acceptance or sight or protested for non-acceptance, or the event happens, or, where the instrument is a bill of exchange made payable a stated number of months after sight and has been accepted for honour, with the day on which it was so accepted. If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month.

Illustrations.

(a) A negotiable instrument dated 29th January 1878 is made payable at one month after date. The instrument is at maturity on the third day after the 28th February 1878.

(b) A negotiable instrument dated 30th August 1878 is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December 1878.

(c) A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August 1878, is made payable three months after date. The instrument is at maturity on the 3rd December 1878.

24. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event, is at maturity, the day of the date, or

of presentment for acceptance or sight, or of protest for non-acceptance, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded.

25. When the day on which a promissory note or bill of exchange is at maturity is a public holiday, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day.

Explanation.—The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays: New-Year's day, Christmas day: if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday: Good-Friday; and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday.

26. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made:—

(a) that every negotiable instrument was made of consideration; or drawn for consideration, and that every such instrument, when it has been accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred, was accepted, indorsed, negotiated or transferred for consideration:

(b) that every negotiable instrument bearing a date was made or drawn on such date:

(c) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity

(d) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity

(e) that the endorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon:

(f) that a lost promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque was duly stamped:

(g) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course provided that where the instrument has been obtained from its lawful owner, or from any person in lawful custody thereof, by means of an offence or fraud, or has been obtained from the maker or acceptor, or ~~by means of an offence or fraud~~ for unlawful consideration, the burthen of proving that the holder is a holder in due course lies upon him.

CHAPTER III.

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

27. Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque.

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind parties except himself.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to empower a corporation to make, indorse or accept such instruments except in cases in which, under

the law for the time being in force, they are so empowered.

28. Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as mentioned in section 27, may so bind himself or be bound by a

Agency.

duly authorized agent acting in his name.

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal.

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse.

29. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange

Liability of agent signing.

or cheque, without indicating thereon that he signs as

agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who induced him to sign upon the belief that the principal only would be held liable.

30. A legal representative of a deceased person

Liability of legal representative signing.

who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, is liable personally

thereon unless he expressly limits his liability to the extent of the assets received by him as such.

31. Where there are several drawees of a bill of

Acceptance by several drawees not partners.

exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none of

them can accept it for another without his authority.

32. The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque

Liability of drawer.

is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the

holder for any loss or damage caused thereby, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided.

33. The drawee of a cheque having sufficient

Liability of drawee of cheque.

funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such cheque,

must pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default.

34. In the absence of a contract to the contrary,

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill.

the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor of a bill, before maturity of a bill of

exchange, are bound to pay the amount thereof at maturity according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand.

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party to the note or bill for any loss or damage sustained by him, and caused by such default.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 27, 29, 48, 49, 50, 62, 68, 72, 73 and 86.

35. No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour.

several joint drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an

acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance.

36. In the absence of a contract to the contrary,

Liability of indorser.

whoever indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in

such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided.

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 27, 29, 48, 49, 50, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, 72, 76, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91 and 101, clause (a).

37. Every prior party to a negotiable instru-

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course.

ment is liable thereon to a holder in due course until the instrument is duly satisfied.

38. The maker of a promissory note or cheque,

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals.

the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, in the

absence of a contract to the contrary, respectively liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for the maker, drawer or acceptor, as the case may be.

39. As between the parties so liable as sureties,

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party.

each prior party is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, also liable thereon as a principal debtor in respect of each subsequent party.

Illustration.

A draws a bill payable to his own order on B, who accepts. A afterwards indorses the bill to C, C to D, and D to E. As between E and B, B is the principal debtor, and A, C and D are his sureties. As between E and A, A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties. As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety.

40. When the holder of an accepted bill of ex-

Suretyship.

change enters into any contract with the acceptor which under section 134 or 135

of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, would discharge the other parties, the holder may expressly reserve his right to charge the other parties, and in such case they are not discharged.

41. Where the holder of a negotiable instru-

Discharge of indorser's liability.

ment, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy

against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity.

Illustration.

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank:—

First indorsement, "B."

Second indorsement, "Peter Williams."

Third indorsement, "Wright and Co."

Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario."

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out, without John Rozario's consent, the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright and Co. A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario.

42. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn.

43. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon by a holder in due course, be permitted to deny the payee's capacity, at the date of the note or bill, to indorse the same.

44. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument.

45. An acceptor of a bill of exchange already indorsed is not relieved from liability by reason that such indorsement is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe the indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill.

46. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name and payable to the drawer's order is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder in due course claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

47. If at any time there has been consideration between any parties to a negotiable instrument for the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, negotiation or transfer thereof, the party receiving such consideration is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, liable upon the instrument to all subsequent parties thereto, and every subsequent holder is, as against him, a holder for consideration.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 27, 49, 50, 59, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 76, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91.

Illustrations.

(a) A indorses a bill of exchange to B, at the request of C, for C's account with B. B is a holder of the bill for consideration and if he indorses it as a present to D, D is a holder for consideration as against A.

(b) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument, indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done some thing which he has not done. B, for consideration proceeding from C, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D. D strikes out C's indorsement. D is a holder of the instrument for consideration as against B.

48. When there was no consideration for the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or when the consideration has wholly failed, the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is not liable thereon to the party in whose favour the instrument was so made, drawn, accepted or indorsed, or to any party claiming through him, unless consideration was given by the claimant or by some party through whom he derives title. But the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is liable to compensate any subsequent party who, being liable on such instrument, pays the amount due thereon.

49. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

Explanation.—The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor. The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee. Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B for Rs. 500 payable to the order of A. B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non-payment. A sues B on the bill. B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs. 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue. A can only recover Rs. 400.

50. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is ascertainable in money without collateral enquiry, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced.

CHAPTER IV.

OF NEGOTIATION.

51. Subject to the provisions of section 62, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof.

Exception.—A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice of the condition) unless such event happens.

Illustrations.

(a) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B. The instrument has been negotiated.

(b) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B. The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent. The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it.

52. Subject to the provisions of section 62, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to the order of a specified person, or to a specified person or order, is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof.

53. The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full; and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

54. The indorsement of a negotiable instrument

Effect of indorsement. followed by delivery transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation; but the indorsement may, by express words, restrict or exclude such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person.

Illustrations.

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments payable to bearer:—

(a) "Pay the contents to C only."

(b) "Pay C for my use."

(c) "Pay C or order for the account of B."

(d) "The within must be credited to C."

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

(e) "Pay C."

(f) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank."

(g) "Pay the contents to C, being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others."

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C.

55. Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint

Who may negotiate. makers, drawers, payees or indorsees, of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded, as mentioned in section 51, indorse and negotiate the same.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof; or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order. A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order" or any equivalent words. B may negotiate the instrument.

56. The indorser of a negotiable instrument

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional. may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon, depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen.

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him.

Illustrations.

(a.) The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—
"Without recourse."

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability.

(b.) A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument. Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A. A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

57. A holder of a negotiable instrument who

Holder deriving title from holder in due course. derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course.

58. Subject to the provisions of sections 121 and 122, a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order.

59. If a negotiable instrument after having been

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full. indorsed in blank is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person.

60. No writing on a negotiable instrument is

Indorsement for part of sum due. valid for the purpose of negotiation if such writing purports to transfer only a part of the amount of the instrument.

61. The legal representative of a deceased

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased. person cannot negotiate by delivery only a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered.

62. When a negotiable instrument has been

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for unlawful consideration. lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by means of an offence or fraud, or for an unlawful consideration, no possessor or indorsee who claims through the person who found or so obtained the instrument is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course.

63. The holder of a negotiable instrument, who

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue. has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only, as against the other parties, the rights thereon of his transferor:

Provided that any person who, in good faith

Accommodation note or bill. and for consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party.

Illustration.

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity. The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A. A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title.

64. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction. (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction.

CHAPTER V.

OF PRESENTMENT.

65. A bill of exchange payable after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search be found, the bill is dishonoured.

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place; and if at the due date for presentment he cannot, after reasonable search, be found there, the bill is dishonoured.

66. A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight, by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default.

67. The holder may allow the drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance twenty-four hours (exclusive of public holidays) to consider whether he will accept it.

68. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided. In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder.

Exception.—Where a promissory note is payable on demand and is not payable at a specified place, no presentment is necessary in order to charge the maker thereof.

69. Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours.

70. A promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment at maturity.

71. A promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment on the third day after the date fixed for payment of each instalment; and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity.

72. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere, must, in order to charge any party thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

73. A promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place.

74. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as mentioned in sections 72 and 73, must be presented for payment at one of the places specified (if any), or at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be.

75. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found.

76. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer.

77. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after delivery thereof by such person.

78. Subject to the provisions of section 33, a negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder.

79. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or where the drawee, maker or acceptor has died, to his legal representative, or where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee.

80. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases:—

(a) if the maker, drawee or acceptor intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument, or, if the instrument being payable at his place of business, he closes such place on a business day during the usual business-hours, or

if the instrument being payable at some other specified place, neither he nor any person authorized to pay it attends at such place during the usual business hours, or

if the instrument not being payable at any specified place, he cannot after due search be found;

(b) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment;

(c) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment.

81. When a bill of exchange, accepted payable

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for payment.

at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the

banker so negligently or improperly keeps, deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST.

82. Subject to the provisions of section 86,

To whom payment should be made.

clause (c), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or

cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument.

83. When interest at a specified rate is ex-

Interest when rate specified.

pressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be

calculated at the rate specified, on the amount and from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon, or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

84. When no rate of interest is specified in the

Interest when no rate specified.

instrument, interest on the amount thereof shall, except in cases provided for by the

Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon or until such date after the institution of a suit to recover such amount as the Court directs.

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour.

85. Any person liable to pay, and called upon

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss.

by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or

cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him.

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES.

86. The maker, acceptor or indorser respect-

Discharge from liability.

ively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

(a) to a holder thereof who cancels such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder.

(b) to a holder thereof who otherwise discharges by release, such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge;

(c) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is by payment. payable to bearer, or has been indorsed in blank, and such maker, acceptor or indorser makes payment in due course of the amount due thereon.

87. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

the drawee more than twenty-four hours to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not

consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

88. When the holder of a cheque fails to pre-

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

sent it for payment, and the drawer thereof sustains loss or damage from such failure, he is discharged from liability

to the holder.

89. Where a cheque payable to order, purports

Cheque payable to order.

to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the

drawee is discharged by payment in due course.

90. If the holder of a bill of exchange acqui-

Parties not consenting discharged by conditional or limited acceptance.

esces in a conditional acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the

bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which, where the drawers are not partners is not signed by all the drawees, all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him.

91. Save as provided in sections 20, 53, 90

Effect of material alteration.

and 120, any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void

as against any one who is a party thereto at the time of making such alteration and does not consent thereto, unless it was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties;

and any such alteration if made by an indorsee,

Alteration by indorsee.

discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect

of the consideration thereof.

The provisions of this section are subject to those of sections 20, 53, 90 and 120.

92. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration.

instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument.

93. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent.

or cheque has been materially altered, but does not appear to have been so altered,

or where a cheque is presented for payment which does not at the time of presentation appear to be crossed or to have had a crossing which has been obliterated,

payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered, or the cheque crossed.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR.

94. A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill.

Where the drawee is incompetent to contract the bill may be treated as dishonoured.

95. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill, or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.

96. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon.

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque.

97. Notice of dishonour may be given to a duly authorised agent of the person to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee; may be oral or written; may, if written, be sent by post; and may be in any form; but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon; and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business, or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence of the party for whom it is intended.

If the notice is sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid.

98. Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to render any prior party liable to himself, transmit it to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section 96.

99. When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour.

100. When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.

When party to whom notice given is dead.

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary.

101. No notice of dishonour is necessary—

(a) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto;

(b) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment;

(c) when the party charged could not suffer damage for want of notice;

(d) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found; or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it;

(e) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer;

(f) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable

(g) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.

CHAPTER IX.

OF NOTING AND PROTEST.

102. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats it as dishonoured, and the notary's charges.

103. When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such dishonour to be noted and certified by a notary public. Such certificate is called a protest, and in a suit upon the instrument, proof of the protest, the Court shall presume the fact of dishonour, unless and until such fact is disproved.

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid. Such certificate is called a protest for better security.

104. A protest under section 103 must contain—

(a) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon;

(b) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested;

(c) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public; the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found;

(d) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal;

(e) the subscription of the notary public making the protest;

(f) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected.

105. When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions; but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest.

106. All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawer, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before or at maturity.

CHAPTER X.

OF REASONABLE TIME.

107. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments; and in calculating such time, public holidays shall be excluded.

108. Presentment is made within a reasonable time, within the meaning of sections 65, 77, and 78, if it is made on the business day next after that on which the holder received the instrument referred to, or when there is no more delay than is occasioned by the residence of the parties to the instrument in different places.

Illustration.

A draws on B, resident at Calcutta, a bill of exchange in favour of C payable at sight, and sends it to C at Benares. C, the day after he receives it, indorses it to D, and despatches it to D at Calcutta. D, the day after he receives the bill, presents it for payment. The delay which has taken place in presenting the bill is not unreasonable.

109. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour.

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour.

110. A party receiving notice of dishonour, who seeks to enforce his right against a prior party, transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder.

CHAPTER XI.

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR.

111. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto.

112. Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer.

113. An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not; and such party and all prior parties are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance.

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity.

114. An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour.

115. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public.

116. Any person so paying is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment.

CHAPTER XII.

OF COMPENSATION.

117. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee, shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules:—

(a) The holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it;

(b) When the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(c) An indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment;

(d) When the person charged and such indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places;

(e) The party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him together with all expenses properly incurred by him. Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any). If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF CROSSED CHEQUES.

118. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally.

119. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker.

120. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially.

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent, for collection.

121. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker.

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection.

122. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof.

123. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof.

124. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same is crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid.

125. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

But a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment from a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF FOREIGN BILLS.

126. Foreign bills of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a provision that it shall continue payable only so long as

the others remain unpaid. All the parts together make a set; but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished.

Exception.—When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he is liable on each part as if it were a separate bill.

127. As between holders in due course of different parts of the same set, he who first acquired title to his part is entitled to the other parts and the money represented by the bill.

128. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a foreign bill of exchange, the bill is not dishonoured until dishonoured by such drawee.

129. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn.

CHAPTER XV.

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

130. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker or drawer of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument, and the respective liabilities of the acceptor and indorser by the law of the place where the instrument is made payable.

Illustrations.

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent., and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured. An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. only; but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent.

131. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient.

Illustration.

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured. The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives

notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign. The notice is sufficient.

132. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, Instrument made, &c., accepted or indorsed out of out of British India, but in accordance with its law. British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into, does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or endorsement made thereon in British India.

133. The law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India, unless and until the contrary is proved.

SCHEDULE.

(a) STATUTES.

| Year and chapter. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| 9 Wm. III. c. 17 | An Act for the better payment of inland Bills of Exchange. | The whole. |
| 3 & 4 Anne. c. 8. | An Act for giving like remedy upon promissory notes as is now used upon Bills of Exchange, and for the better payment of Inland Bills of Exchange. | The whole. |

(b) ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| No. and year. | Title. | Extent of repeal. |
|---------------|--|---|
| VI of 1840 | An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange. | The whole. |
| V of 1866 | An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India. | Sections 11, 12 and 13 |
| XV of 1874 | The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874. | The first schedule, so far as relates to Act VI of 1840 and Act V of 1866, sections 11, 12 and 13 |

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th of February, 1879:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 532, dated 16th March, 1878.

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3583, dated 18th June, 1878, and enclosures.

Extract from a Memorandum by Pandit Srikishen, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.

Third Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 20th July, 1878.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 2705-3 J, dated 9th July, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3519-168, dated 21th August, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3678, dated 6th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 687A, dated 11th September, 1878.

„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1438-64, dated 28th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 721 A, dated 8th October, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, dated 5th November, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 3925, dated 21st November, 1878, and enclosures.

Endorsement by Government of Bengal, No. 4556, dated 29th November, 1878, and enclosures.

Fourth Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 9th January, 1879.

Forms of instruments taken from a Bengali book of forms received from Mr. O'Kinealy.

amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have the honour to present this further report.

2. The principal objections taken to this Bill in its second form are, first, that, as a whole, it is heterogeneous, and, secondly, that certain parts of it are neither necessary nor expedient. It is said, for instance, that, though the bulk of the Bill deals with transfer of property *inter vivos* by act of parties, it also

treats, in sections 82, 83, of conditions in Wills, and, in section 129, of Succession to a deceased person. It is said, again, that the chapters dealing respectively with the rights and liabilities of owners of limited interests and with property held by several persons belong rather to the subject of the enjoyment, than to that of the transfer of property. It is urged that settlements (in the conveyancer's sense of the word) are hardly ever made in India, that what are technically called Powers are almost unknown, and that the chapters respectively dealing with those subjects are certainly not necessary and can hardly be said to be expedient. We feel the force of these objections. In fact, we have always felt them. But we were not responsible for the first draft of the Bill, whatever were its excellences or defects. The matters thus objected to, together with others, such as Registration and Trusts, still more foreign to the proper subject of the Bill, are all dealt with by the draft prepared by the late Indian Law Commission, which was sent out in 1870 by the then Secretary of State with instructions to introduce a Bill founded upon it, revised by Sir A. Hobhouse and sent home by the Government of India in January, 1877, *i.e.*, nearly six months before the Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee. The great deference due to the Law Commission and to Sir A. Hobhouse has hitherto prevented us from dealing freely with the Bill. Until the opinions of the Local Governments and the results of local experience had been obtained, for us to have altered it would have been to set our individual views against those of the able and learned men who were answerable for the Bill as introduced. But now that the opinions and results above referred to have been obtained, we see that, if the Bill is to go on at all, it must be strictly confined to the subject of transfer of property by act of parties, that is to say, by contract or gift.

3. We have therefore omitted chapters VII to XI both inclusive.

4. We cannot maintain that they are in accordance with one of the canons laid down in our last report, namely, that no additions should be made to the existing law "which are not either necessary or clearly expedient." The chapters dealing respectively with settlements, the rights and liabilities of owners of limited interests, and property held by several persons, are, moreover, very incomplete; and, as Natives are excluded from chapter IX, it would apply to a very limited class of persons. Chapter XI (of Powers) would also be of little use. We believe that among Natives powers are almost unknown. So far as we are aware, the only reported cases in which anything like a power was given by a Native are in 2 Cal. 474, and N.-W. P. (1869) Part II, p. 6, in each of which cases a Hindú bequeathed land to his wife and expressly empowered her to alienate it, and in 5 Beng. 181, where a Hindú testator empowered his sister to appoint a trustee of a religious endowment. Moreover, powers may be created by will and are, as often as not, exercisable by will. The subject therefore does not properly fall within a measure treating of the transfer of property, that is, as lawyers generally understand the expression, the conveyance of property from one living person to another.

5. As the Bill is, so far as it deals with immoveable property and debts, only a partial measure, we have made the preamble run thus:—"Whereas it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to the transfer of property by act of parties." Compare the preamble to the Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

6. In section 2, we have expressly saved all transfers by operation of law (*e.g.*, in case of insolvency, forfeiture, sale in execution of a decree), with which the Bill is not intended to deal.

7. In section 3 we have omitted, as unnecessary, the definitions of "grantor," "grantee," and "grant;" and, for the last paragraph, we have said: "Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall be taken as part of the Indian Contract Act, 1872."

CHAPTER II.—*Of Assurances of Immoveable Property.*

8. This chapter should we think be entitled "Of Transfers of Immoveable Property," as it relates to all transfers of such property, whether or not an assurance is employed. We have omitted section 5 and the schedule to which it relates: they do not fitly form part of a Bill dealing with substantive law. Moreover, English experience shews that statutory forms of conveyances are rarely used, and they are dangerous, as tempting unskilled persons to try and be their own conveyancers.

9. Section 6 applies to transfers of immoveable property made by assurance; but it obviously ought to apply also to oral transfers of such property. We have therefore re-drawn it.

10. In section 7, we have provided for the case of a *Shâit*, which has twice come before the Judicial Committee. (See 14 Beng. 450, and 1 L. R. 2 Cal. 341).

11. As rents and profits of land are 'immoveable property,' we have, after this section, inserted section 1 of Act XI of 1855:—

"No person shall be chargeable with any rents or profits of any immoveable property which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held the same, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits."

This section now applies only to cases to which the English law is applicable; but there seems no reason why so equitable and useful a rule should not be extended to every one in India.

12. Section 8 of Bill No. III applies not only to cases where land has passed *inter vivos* by act of parties, but also to cases in which it has been transferred by operation of law. It therefore seems beyond the scope of the Bill.

13. The Bill is silent as to the doctrine of *lis pendens*, which has in about a dozen reported cases been applied to Native purchasers and mortgagees (see 11 Bom. 24, 29, 30, 139; 8 Beng. 474; 1 O'Kin. 363, 309; 10 W. R. 469; Sev. 808, 951). We have inserted the following:—

"10. During the active prosecution in any Court having authority in British India or established beyond the limits of British India by the Governor General in Council, of a suit in which the right to any immoveable property is directly and specifically in question, the property cannot be transferred by any party to the suit so as to affect the rights of any other party thereto under any decree or order made therein."

14. Section 9 of Bill No. III (as to the effect of payment by one person, of consideration for which a transfer is made to another) properly belongs to the Trusts Bill, and should, we think, be omitted from the present measure.

CHAPTER III.—*Sales of Immoveable Property.*

15. In accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Justice Cunningham we have prefixed to this chapter a section founded on section 78 of the Contract Act; but we do not think with him that the section should provide for ~~part delivery~~, an expression which, in the sense in which it is used in the Contract Act, section 92, would be inappropriate as applied to land, nor do we consider that, in stating the time at which delivery takes place, the effect of executing and delivering the assurance should be ignored.

The section referred to is as follows:—

Sale how effected.

"Sale of immoveable property is effected by offer and acceptance of certain immoveable property for a price, or of a price for certain immoveable property,

"together with payment of the price and delivery of the property, or with tender, part-payment or earnest; or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

"Where there is a contract for the sale of immoveable property, the ownership of the property passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the property is delivered.

"If the parties agree, expressly or by implication, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the ownership passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

"Delivery of immoveable property takes place—

"(a) if the transfer is made by assurance—when the assurance is executed and delivered by the seller, and (if its registration is required by law) registered :

"(b) if the transfer is not made by assurance, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing—when the parties consent to its delivery, and in the case of other immoveable property—when the buyer becomes capable of exercising physical control over it and determines to exercise such control on his own behalf or on behalf of the person whom he represents."

This will have the effect of settling a moot point of Hindú law, namely, whether change of possession is necessary to complete a sale of land, whether, in other words, the vendor must, at the time of sale, be in possession of the property sold (I. L. R. 1 Calc. 302 : I. L. R. 1 Bomb. 502 : N. W. P. 1871, p. 2 : *contra* 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 4 : 10 Bomb. 491). This question is answered in the negative by the Calcutta High Court and Mr. J. D. Mayne, a considerable authority on Hindú law.

16. We have omitted clauses (d) and (i) of section 11 (now 12). The former is, as Mr. Jacob points out, provided for by the Contract Act, section 39 ; the latter by section 10 of the same Act. On the other hand, we have restored clauses (c) and (j) of Bill No. I, modified as follows :—

"Till the ownership of the property passes to the buyer, the seller is entitled to the rents and profits thereof.

"When the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from the destruction, injury or deterioration of the property not caused by the seller, and he is entitled to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property and to the rents and profits thereof."

The latter clause corresponds with the provision of the Contract Act, section 86, as to goods.

17. We have recast and abridged section 10 (now 13) as follows :—

Disclosures required from seller and buyer. "The following omissions are fraudulent :—

"(a) an omission of the seller to disclose to the buyer any defect therein of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover :

"(b) an omission of the buyer of immoveable property to disclose to the seller any fact as to the nature or extent of the seller's interest therein, of which the buyer is, and the seller is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest."

This will attract section 17, clause (5), of the Contract Act, which declares that "fraud" includes "any such omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent."

18. As the Bill is now strictly limited to transfers by act of parties, we have omitted section 13, as to the procedure where the buyer becomes insolvent before completion. For the same reason we have also omitted section 73, as to the procedure where, during the continuance of a lease, the lessee becomes insolvent.

19. Section 17 (now 18), as to joint purchases. We have added, as Mr. Field suggests : "In the absence of evidence as to the shares so advanced, such persons shall be presumed to be equally interested in the property."

CHAPTER IV.—Of Exchanges.

20. As this chapter deals with moveable as well as immoveable property, we have placed it after the chapter on leases, and we have omitted the first paragraph of section 22, as the matter seems sufficiently provided for by Act IX of 1872, sections 64, 65, and Act I of 1867, sections 25, 37.

CHAPTER V.—Of Mortgages of Immoveable Property.

21. Section 27.—We fear that the abolition of equitable mortgages here proposed by the Law Commissioners would inconvenience the mercantile community. We have thought it better to say that a mortgage by deposit of title-deeds shall be deemed to create a charge on the property comprised therein and to insert the necessary clause in section 68 (now 63).

22. We have provided, in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Field, that in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagor may recover possession of the property, (1) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the principal and interest of the mortgage-money—when such principal and interest are so paid; (2) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from such rents and profits the interest of the mortgage-money—when the term (if any) of the mortgage expires and the mortgagor pays or tenders to the mortgagee, or deposits in such Court as last aforesaid, the principal of the mortgage-money."

23. Section 29 (now 24).—We have here declared the duty of a mortgagor to take all legal means to protect his rights in the mortgaged property (Macph. 112).

24. Section 31 (now 27).—This provided only for voluntary waste. We have now provided that the mortgagor is not liable for permissive waste.

25. Section 42 (now 39), clause (c).—We have added, in order to meet the case of patni tenures and saleable under-tenures, "and any arrears of rent in default of payment of which the property may be summarily sold."

We have provided that a mortgagee in possession ought to do such repairs as he can pay for out of the rents received after his interest is paid (see 9 W. R. 488).

We have omitted clause (e). The right which it gives is, as Mr. Field says, part of the mortgagee's right to take possession, which, as a general rule, finds no place in the Bill.

Where sufficient tender is made, the mortgagee in possession is thenceforth accountable for all his receipts from the mortgaged property (9 N.-W. P. 1: Macph. 159—160). We have provided for this.

26. Section 60 (now 57).—When a mortgagor obtains a decree in a redemption-suit and fails to pay the amount due, we think the mortgagee should be entitled either to a foreclosure or a sale. We have altered this section accordingly.

27. Section 61 (now 58).—We have omitted the second paragraph and the schedule to which it refers. It is hardly the function of a Bill codifying substantive law to give forms of decrees. They should, if necessary, be added to schedule IV of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.—Of Leases.

28. Section 70 (now 66).—We have substituted a section analogous to that above proposed as a substitute for section 10.

29. Section 71 (now 65).—We have struck out clauses (c) and (g). The former is superfluous, the latter is provided for by the Contract Act, sections 64 and 73.

Clause (f) now (j).—With reference to Couch, C. J.'s, decision in *Koegler v. Fule*, 5 Beng. 401, 416, we think this clause should run thus: "The lessee may use the property leased and its products (if any) as a reasonable owner would use them, but he must not use the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, open mines or quarries, or commit any other act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto." We have added "The prohibition in this clause does not apply to mines which were open when the lease was granted."—See 8 Chan. Div. 526.

Clause (g) now (o).—We have inserted words in the proviso to shew that the lessor's transferee is not entitled to arrears of rent due before the transfer.

Clause (r) now (p).—We have made (in accordance with a suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces) the second paragraph to run thus: "Nothing in this clause shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having a right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue, and the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards, to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee."

30. Section 76 (now 70).—We have completed the list of events on which a lease determines.

31. We have redrawn the clause as to waiver of forfeiture and notice. It is now numbered 71, 72.

32. We have inserted a section (74) as to the effect of surrender and forfeiture of a lease, on sub-lessees.

33. We have made some other comparatively unimportant omissions, additions and alterations in wording and arrangement. We have added on the margins references to the reported decisions of the Indian Courts and the Judicial Committee, which justify the rules contained in the Bill. It will be seen that but few of these rules are devoid of this valuable support. The assertion that the Bill would introduce a mass of new law into India must therefore be

due to ignorance of the extent to which English law (under the name of justice, equity and good conscience) is actually administered to the Natives by the Anglo-Indian Courts. The object of the Bill, like that of all our Codes, is to strip our own law of all that is local and historical, and to mould the residue into a shape in which it would be suitable for an Indian population and could be easily administered by non-professional Judges. But the Bill will introduce hardly any new substantive law, and it will not (except in the case of the procedure relating to mortgages) displace any existing enactment. The rules, for instance, as to the relation of landlord and tenant contained in the local Acts, X of 1859, XVIII of 1873, XIX of 1868, XXVIII of 1868, Bengal Act VIII of 1869, and Madras Act VIII of 1865, will all remain untouched.

34. To the body of local usages and contractual incidents which in India, as in other countries, exists as to the transfer of land the tenderest care is shewn by the Bill. Not only is local usage expressly saved in sections 62, 65 and 68, but the effect of section 1, clause (a), will be to maintain intact the statutory force which the legislature has given to local usage in those two *pay* de coutumes* the Panjáb and Oudh; and throughout India all the many incidents of a mortgage or a lease, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill, will remain wholly unaffected.

35. The Bill and preliminary report of the Select Committee have been published in English in the Presidency-towns, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces and British Burma. From the North-Western Provinces no report of publication has been received. Publication of the Bill and Report in the vernacular has been reported only by the Government of Bengal. We recommend that the Bill as now altered be published in the *Gazette of India* and sent to the various Local Governments for opinion. And we think that no further steps should be taken upon the Bill until it has been reported on by the new Indian Law Commission.

WHITLEY STOKES.

F. R. COCKERELL.

CALCUTTA ;
The 19th February, 1879. }

I concur in all the omissions and amendments made by the Committee and in their final recommendation; but I believe the Bill to be capable of further simplification, and regret to notice the almost entire absence of illustrations.

T. H. THORNTON.

I have not had time to consider either the provisions of the Bill or the changes now made thoroughly; but I agree that the chapters on Powers, Settlements, &c., should be omitted, and think these omissions necessitate republication with a view to elicit fresh criticism to be laid before the new Commission.

I would modify the new section 11 by requiring a written instrument in all cases where the value of the property sold is Rs. 100 or upwards. This will involve registration and get rid of the inconvenience and anomaly which would arise from oral sales of valuable land with deferred possession and no registration. Subject to the above remarks, I approve of the additions now made to the Bill.

G. H. P. EVANS.

I concur in all the omissions and agree that there should be a further publication.

G. C. PAUL.

I am opposed to the republication of this Bill at the present time. I believe that there is a great deal still left in the Bill which it will be desirable to omit, as relating to matters on which legislation is not called for; and I think that there should be no further publication until the Law Commission have reported on the measure.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

I am inclined to think that there can be no harm in republishing the Bill in its present form (though I must say that I believe it admits of further improvement), inasmuch as the republication will elicit public criticisms which may be of some use to the Law Commission.

JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

No. III.
THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
BILL, 1879.

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No. III.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property by act of Parties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to the transfer of property by act of parties; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1879."

It extends to the whole of British India; And it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(a) the provisions of any enactment not hereby expressly repealed; (b) any incidents of any contract which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act;

(c) any right or liability acquired or incurred before this Act comes into force, or any remedy in respect of any such right or liability;

(d) the right to anything affixed to the soil by the lessee under any lease granted before this Act comes into force;

(e) any right of pre-emption acquired after this Act comes into force;

(f) any transfer by operation of law.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"assurance" means any non-testamentary instrument which purports or operates to create, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immoveable property;

"registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents;

"attached to the earth" means—

(a) imbedded in the earth, as in the case of walls;

(b) permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings; or

(c) attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, as by means of nails, bolts, screws, cement, solder or other permanent fastening.

4. Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall be construed as one with the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

CHAPTER II.

OF TRANSFERS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

5. Every person competent to contract may make a transfer of immoveable property; but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such property.

6. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a transfer of immoveable property vests in the transferee all the interest which the transferor is then capable of passing therein and in the legal incidents thereof.

Such incidents include (where the property is land) the easements annexed thereto, the mines and minerals thereunder, and the standing trees, and all other products of the soil,

and (where the property is machinery attached to the earth) the moveable parts thereof,

and (where the property is a house) the easements annexed thereto and its locks, keys, bars, doors, windows, pankhas, half-doors, mats and blinds.

7. The transferor of immoveable property cannot give to another a title thereto better than his own, and where he has only a restricted power of alienating the property, he cannot give to another a title thereto valid as against third parties, except upon an alienation within the restriction:

Provided that where the transferor is (a) the manager of the property of a minor, an undivided family, or an endowed temple, (b) a soulless Hindu widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, or (c) a trustee, benāmidār or other ostensible owner, the transferee's title shall not be impeached if the transfer has been made for a consideration and the transferee has acted in good faith and used due care and diligence to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer.

8. No person shall be chargeable with any rents or profits of any immoveable property which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held the same, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits.

m. 72, 76 :

m. 138 :

l. 12 :

R. P. C. 237.

9. Where undivided immovable property is held in possession by co-owners and one of them transfers his share

or any interest therein, the transferee takes the share or interest subject to the right of the other co-owners to enforce a partition of the property; and when such partition is effected, the right of the transferee as such, in the absence of a contract to the contrary by the co-owners, extends only to the share allotted to himself or to his transferor.

g. 478 :

l. 111 :

m. 24, 64, 139 :

7. P. 1867, p.

R. 469 :

R. 225 : 15 W.

372 : 23 W. R.

l. & Bell, 113 :

Sim. 303, 309 :

R. P. C. 63 :

m. A. C. J. 61.

der *Berry v.*

bbous, L. R. 8

. 747.

10. During the active prosecution in any Court having authority in British India, or established beyond the limits of British India by the Governor General in Council, of a suit in which the right to any immovable property is directly and specifically in question, the property cannot be transferred by any party to the suit so as to affect the rights of any other party thereto under any decree or order therein.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

ery not neces-
y in case of
ndas, 14 Beng.
7 : 1 Bom. 5, 19.

t of part-
yment, N.-W. P.
66, p. 161 : 15
R. 44 :

ahammadan law;
t of earnest, W.
1864, 281 : 1
m. 403.

Act IX of 1872,
78, as to goods :
onement of pay-
nt, 7 W. R. 317.

t of delivery be-
e payment, 10
R. 191.

11. Sale of immovable property is effected by offer and acceptance of certain immovable property for a price, or of a price for certain immovable property,

together with payment of the price and delivery of the property, or with tender, part-payment or earnest; or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

Where there is a contract for the sale of immovable property, the ownership of the property passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the property is delivered.

If the parties agree, expressly or by implication, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the ownership passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Delivery of immovable property takes place—

(a) if the transfer is made by assurance—when the assurance is executed and delivered by the seller, and (if its registration is required by law) registered :

(b) if the transfer is not made by assurance, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing—when the parties consent to the delivery, and in the case of other immovable property—when the buyer becomes capable of exercising physical control over it and determines to exercise such control on his own behalf or on behalf of the person whom he represents.

12. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the buyer and the seller of immovable property respect-

ively have the rights, and are subject to the liabilities, mentioned in the ten rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold :

(a). The seller must produce to the buyer, for examination, all documents of title relating to the property which are in his possession or power, and must inform the buyer of all facts not apparent thereon of which the seller is aware and which affect the seller's power to fulfil his contract, and must answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto.

(b). Till the ownership of the property passes to the buyer, the seller is entitled to the rents and profits thereof.

(c). When the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from the destruction, injury or decrease in value of the property not caused by the seller, and he is entitled to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property, and to the rents and profits thereof.

(d). When the buyer has been let into possession of the property before payment of the whole of the purchase-money, the seller has a charge upon the property for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof, remaining unpaid, and for interest on such amount or part; but as soon as the assurance, if any, is registered, such charge shall cease except as against the buyer.

(e). Unless the buyer has improperly declined to accept delivery of the property, he has, against the seller, a charge on the property, to the extent of the seller's interest therein, for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by the buyer in anticipation of the delivery, and for interest on the amount of such payment; and, when the buyer properly declines to accept the delivery, also for the earnest (if any) and for his costs (if any) of a suit by himself or the seller to compel specific performance of the contract or to obtain a decree for its rescission.

(f). When the buyer has been let into beneficial possession of the property before payment of the price, and the price is not paid owing to defects in the seller's title, the buyer is not liable to pay for such possession.

(g). The seller must discharge all incumbrances on the property existing at the date of the contract. The buyer may retain, out of the unpaid purchase-money, the amount of such incumbrances, and shall pay the amount so retained to the parties entitled thereto.

(h). On payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the price, the seller is bound to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place.

(i). On delivery of the property, the buyer is entitled to all documents of title relating thereto which are in the seller's possession or power :

*Devst Ghelá v. Ji
rdj Mukundás*,
Bom. 432 (right to have
title shewn).
Abstract of title,
Bom. 78.

Bill, 11 (c).

Cf. Act IX of 18
R. 86.
Bill, 11 (f).

3 Bom. A. C. J. 102
2 Hay 577.

3 Beng. O. C. .

, s. 11 :

II, s. 11 :

ort, s. 14.

Provided that (1) where the seller retains any part of the property comprised in such documents, he is entitled to retain them all, and (2) where the whole of such property is sold to different buyers, the buyer of the lot of greatest value is entitled to such documents. But in case (1) the seller, and in case (2) the buyer of the lot of greatest value, is bound, upon every reasonable request by the buyer, or by any of the other buyers, as the case may be, or by any person claiming under him, and at the cost of the person making the request, to produce the said documents and furnish such true copies thereof as he may require; and, in the meantime, the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of the lot of greatest value, must keep the said documents safe, uncancelled and undefaced, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident.

41 (1) altered. (j). Unless the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer, W. R. 196: 6 R. 152: 25 W.

first, that notwithstanding anything done by the seller or any person through whom he claims, the seller has power to transfer the property to the buyer, free from incumbrances;

secondly, that the seller and all persons claiming any interest in the same through or for him, or any person through whom he claims, will on demand execute and deliver to the buyer at his expense any further assurance of the same that may reasonably be required;

and, where the property is leasehold, thirdly, that the lease is valid and subsisting and that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the delivery.

When the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer that the seller has done no act whereby the property is incumbered or whereby he is hindered from transferring it.

10. Disclosures required from seller and buyer. 13. The following omissions are fraudulent:—

(a) an omission of the seller of immoveable property to disclose to the buyer any defect therein of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover;

(b) an omission of the buyer of immoveable property to disclose to the seller any fact as to the nature or extent of the seller's interest therein, of which the buyer is, and the seller is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest.

12: 15: 18. 14. A contract for, or relating to, the sale of immoveable property, shall not of itself have the effect of creating any interest in, or charge on, such property; but the only right of any person under the contract shall be to apply for specific performance, or for compensation, or

for both, according to the rules laid down in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

15. As between the seller and buyer of leasehold property, the

Liability of buyer of leasehold. buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound to pay the rent reserved by the lease and accruing due after delivery of the property, to perform the contracts entered into by the lessee, and to indemnify the seller against all claims arising after the delivery in respect of non-payment of such rent or breach or non-observance of such contracts.

16. As between the seller and buyer of a right to redeem mortgaged property, the

Liability of buyer of right to redeem. buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound (a) to pay to the mortgagee the principal sum which, on delivery of the right, is due on the mortgage, and all interest from time to time due for the same, when payment thereof, respectively, is lawfully demanded, and (b) to indemnify the seller against the payment thereof, and against all claims for non-payment thereof, respectively.

17. If at the date of the contract the property is insured against loss or damage by fire, the buyer, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the seller actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

Money received by seller under fire-policy. by fire, the buyer, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the seller actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

18. When two or more persons purchase any immoveable property, with separate funds

Joint purchases. belonging to them respectively, they shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be interested in such property in proportion to the shares of the purchase-money which they respectively advanced.

In the absence of evidence as to the shares so advanced, such persons shall be presumed to be equally interested in the property.

19. When two properties are subject to a common charge, and one of the properties is sold, the buyer is, as against the seller, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend.

Right of buyer of one of two properties subject to common charge. sold, the buyer is, as against the seller, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend.

20. When any property is sold, the proceeds of which are subject to any trust, the buyer in good faith of the property is not bound to see to the application of the purchase-money to the purposes of the trust nor is he answerable for the misapplication of such money. Bill II, s. 19: 2 May 519: 1 W. R. 14: XXXI of 1854, s. 17: XXVIII of 1860, s. 31.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND CHARGES.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

Bill II, s. 25 :

Bill, s. 14 :
Act XXVIII of 1866,
s. 19 :
Mortgagor need not
have present owner-
ship, N.-W. P.
1872, p. 11.
Joseph, 4. Fulton 36.
Purchaser of right of
redemption, 11
Bom. 41.

21. When, for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers to another a right over specific immoveable property, the transfer is called a mortgage of immoveable property, the transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee, the money of which payment is secured is called the mortgage-money, and the assurance by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

For the purposes of this chapter, any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee, lessee or otherwise than as a mortgagee to the interest of the transferor in the property subject to the mortgage, or any part of such interest, is a mortgagor; and any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee or otherwise to the interest of the transferee under the mortgage, or any part thereof, is a mortgagee.

5 Beng. 393 :
5 W. R. 230.

Where the mortgagor transfers the property to the mortgagee with a proviso that, upon payment of the mortgage-money at a certain date, the property shall be retransferred, the transaction is called a mortgage in the English form.

Macph. 8, 12, 59 :
R. B. Ghose, 218,
219 :
3 Moo. I. A. 487.

Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the property to the mortgagee, and authorizes him to retain such possession and to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the interest, or the mortgage-money and interest, or to take such rents and profits in lieu of interest, or of the mortgage-money and interest, the transaction is called an usufructuary mortgage.

Macph. 10, 12.

Where the mortgagor binds himself personally to repay the mortgage-money, and pledges the property as collateral security for the repayment, but does not contract that, on default of payment of the mortgage-money and interest at a certain date, the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a simple mortgage.

Macph. 11, 12

Where the mortgagor not so binding himself, contracts that, on default of payment of the mortgage-money and interest at a certain date, the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a mortgage by conditional sale.

Bill II, s. 26 :
See Macph. 53 :
R. B. Ghose 64

22. A mortgage can be effected only by assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

Right of mortgagor to redeem, tender or deposit.

23. A mortgagor has the following rights against the mortgagee :—

(a) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable, or has been paid, the mortgagor has a right on payment or tender, at a proper time and place, of the mortgage-money and interest remaining due on the mortgage, to require the mortgagee to re-transfer the mortgaged property to him, or to execute an acknowledgment in writing that any right in derogation of his ownership or other interest transferred to the mortgagee has been extinguished :

Provided that the mortgagee has not obtained an order absolute foreclosing such right, or that such right has not been after the date of the mortgage released or otherwise extinguished, or that the property has not been duly sold in pursuance of a decree or under a power given by the mortgage-deed.

The right conferred by this clause is called a right to redeem and a suit to enforce it is called a suit for redemption :

(b) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before such suit is barred, the mortgagor may deposit in any Court in which he might have instituted a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property, to the account of the mortgagee, the mortgage-money and interest remaining due on the mortgage :

(c) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, he may recover possession of the property (1) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the mortgage-money and interest thereof,—when such money and interest are so paid, (2) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from such rents and profits the interest of the mortgage-money,—when the term (if any) of the mortgage expires and the mortgagor pays or tenders to the mortgagee the mortgage-money, or deposits it in such Court as last aforesaid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgaged property to institute a suit for the redemption of his own part only, on payment of a proportionate part of the amount remaining due on the mortgage, except where there is but one mortgagee and the mortgagor's interest in part of the property becomes vested in such mortgagee, in which case the person interested may institute such suit.

24. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee,

first, that the mortgagor has power to grant the mortgaged property to the mortgagee, free from incumbrances ;

Bill II, s. 26 :
Bill, s. 15 :
5 Beng. 450: 6 Ber
562: 2 Mad. 420
Mad. 395: In C
Provs. 18 Beng. 2
N.-W.P. 1868, p. 2
Bomb. 287, no
redemption before
expiration of peri-
od named. Redem-
tion after first
time has expired
9 Bomb. 69.
see 7 Ben. 1
(P. C.).
English practice
lowered, with nec-
essary modification
in case of defend-
ants, 5 Bom.
C. J. 109.

Bom. A. C. J. 24
N.-W. P. 1869
128.

Beng. Reg. I of 17
s. 2:
Macph. 171.

N.-W. P. 1867, p.
20 W. R. 387 :
22 W. R. 262 :
24 W. R. 24 :
N.-W. P. 1870, p.
N.-W. P. 1872, p.
N.-W. P. 1873, p.
R. B. Ghose 198
Beng. 303.

Bill II, s. 29.
N.-W. P. 1867.
199.

A. 1857, p. 1858, p. 675. *secondly*, that the mortgagor will take all legal means to protect his rights in the property:

thirdly, that the mortgagor and every person claiming any interest in the property will on demand (at the cost, until foreclosure or sale, of the mortgagor and afterwards of the person requiring the same) execute every such assurance of the same that may reasonably be required;

forfeiture of N.-W. P. p. 128. and, where the property is leasehold, *fourthly*, that the lease is valid and subsisting, that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein, and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid,

- performed and observed down to the execution of the mortgage-deed; and that the mortgagor will, so long as the security exists, pay the rent reserved by the lease, perform the conditions contained therein and observe the contracts binding on the lessee and indemnify the mortgagee against all claims sustained by reason of the non-payment of the said rent or the non-performance or non-observance of the said conditions and contracts.

369: 11 25. If after the date of the mortgage any accessions are made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force, be entitled to such accessions.

Illustration.

369, 371, N.-W. P. 281. A mortgages to B a field the trees on which are the property of Government. B enters into possession of the field and as occupant thereof buys the trees. A redeems the field. He is entitled to the trees.

30. 26. Where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagee, while in possession of the property, obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, have the benefit of the new lease.

27. A mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property is not liable to the mortgagee for allowing the property to deteriorate; but he must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, if the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by such act.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

2. 28. A mortgagor proposing to make a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, before effecting the mortgage, give the second or other subsequent mortgagee notice in writing under his hand of the prior mortgage or mortgages, and a mortgagor effecting a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, as soon as may be, give the prior mortgagee or mortgagees like notice of such mortgage.

A mortgagor failing to give any notice required by this section shall, when the accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure, in addition to any other liability resulting therefrom.

29. If the owner of two or more properties creates separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may be dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs. 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000, making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee.

30. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him, and before a decree has been made for the redemption of the mortgaged property, or the mortgage-money has been paid, institute against the mortgagor (1) a suit for a declaration that he has lost his right to redeem the property, or (2) a suit for a sale of the property.

A suit for a declaration that a mortgagor has lost his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called a suit for foreclosure.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to authorize a simple mortgagee to institute a suit for foreclosure, or an usufructuary mortgagee to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale, or a conditional mortgagee to institute a suit for sale;

(b) to authorize a mortgagor who has become a trustee of the mortgaged property or legal representative of the mortgagee, to institute a suit for foreclosure;

(c) to authorize the mortgagee of a railway, canal or other work in the maintenance of which the public are interested, to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale or

(d) to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money to institute a suit relating only to a corresponding part of the mortgaged property: but he may institute any suit which, under this Act, he is authorized to institute, relating to the whole of the mortgaged property, making the other mortgagees, if they cannot or will not join as plaintiffs, defendants.

31. When the mortgagor deposits money in Court under section twenty-three, and pays the fee leviable for the service next hereinafter mentioned, the Court shall forthwith cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on depositing the mortgage-deed in the same Court and on filing a written statement (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) of the amount then due on the mortgage, apply for and receive in payment of such amount the money so deposited.

Bill II, s. 36 :
Bill, s. 28, usufructuary mortgage, 10 W. R. 251.

32. Where the mortgagor and mortgagee have contracted as to the payment of interest on the mortgage-money, interest shall be payable in accordance with such contract.

Where no such contract has been entered into, the mortgagee is entitled to interest on such money at the rate of six per cent. per annum :

9 N.-W. P. 1. Macph. 159, 160.

Provided that, when the mortgagor has tendered or deposited in Court under section twenty-three, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage, interest on the mortgage-money shall cease from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when the mortgagee could take such amount out of Court, as the case may be.

Bill II, s. 27 :
6 Bomb. 121 :
Right to eject third persons wrongfully in possession, 9 Bomb. 276.

33. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, no mortgagee shall be entitled as such to take possession of the mortgaged property ; but at any after the expiration of one year from time when the mortgage money has become payable according to the terms of the mortgage-deed, or after any interest thereon has been in arrear for six months, he may institute a suit for the appointment of a receiver of the rents and profits of the whole or any part of the mortgaged property.

In any suit for foreclosure or sale, the Court may, if it think fit, appoint such a receiver pending the proceedings in the suit, unless the mortgagee is already in possession of the mortgaged property.

Bill II, s. 38.

34. The mortgagee may sue the mortgagor for the mortgage-money in the following cases only :—

6 W. R. 233.

(a) where the mortgagor expressly binds himself to repay the same

Macph. 233.

(b) where the mortgagor remains in possession of the mortgaged property and fails to pay arrears of revenue or rent due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold or attached :

7 Bomb. 116 :
21 W. R. 226.

(c) where the property is destroyed by diluvion, fire or other superior force :

25 W. R. 7 (partial deprivation)

(d) where the mortgagee is deprived of his security by the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor :

4 Moo. I. A. 464 :

Marsh. 209 :

7 S. D. A. 47 :

N.-W. P. 1860, p. 280.

So in the case of a Kánam mortgage, 2 Mad. 315.

(e) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, where the rents and profits of the property are to be taken in lieu of interest only, or where the mortgagor fails to deliver to the mortgagee possession of the property or to secure the possession thereof to him without disturbance by the mortgagor or any other person.

Bill II, s. 39 :

Bill, s. 24 :

8 Bomb. A. C. J. 142.

6 W. R. 283 (power to usufructuary mortgage).

Muhammudun law, Macph. 2.

35. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee, or on any person on his behalf, to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, is invalid, except where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the mortgaged property is situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchi or Rangoon.

Act No. XXVIII of 1866, section 6, is repealed so far as it is inconsistent with this section.

Bill II, s. 40.

36. If, at the date of the mortgage, the mortgaged property is insured against loss or

damage by fire, the mortgagee, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, require any money which the mortgagor actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be laid out in reinstating the property.

37. If, after the date of the mortgage, any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and subject to the law relating to alluvion or the time being in force, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to such accession.

Accession to mortgaged property.

Illustrations.

(a) A mortgages to B a certain field bordering on a river. The field is increased by alluvion. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the increase.

(b) A mortgages a certain plot of building-land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.

38. When the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagor while in possession of the property, obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to the new lease.

39. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he has the following rights and liabilities :—

(a) he shall manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own ;

(b) he shall use his best endeavours to collect the rents and profits thereof ;

(c) he shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, out of the income of the property pay the Government revenue, all other charges of a public nature accruing and any arrears of rent in default of payment of which the property may be summarily sold ;

(d) he shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, make such necessary repairs of the property as he can pay for out of the rents and profits thereof after deducting from such rents and profits the payments mentioned in clause (c), and the interest on the mortgage-money ;

(e) he may spend such money as is necessary (1) for the due management of the property and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, (2) for its preservation from destruction, forfeiture or sale, (3) for supporting the mortgagor's title to the property, (b) for making his own title thereto good against the mortgagor, and (b), when the mortgaged property is a renewable leasehold, for the renewal of the lease ; and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the mortgage-money, at the same rate of interest ;

(f) where the property is by its nature insurable at ordinary rates, he may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, insure and keep insured against loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the mortgage-money at the same

rate of interest; and, in case of such loss or damage, shall apply any money which he may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in reinstating the property;

P. C. 55:
53, 271, &c.:
119.

(g) he shall keep clear, full and accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee and, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported;

A. C. J. 196:
88:
386:
1866, p. 132:
368, p. 153:
cultivates,
244; R. E.
3.

(h) his receipts from the mortgaged property, or, where such property is personally occupied by him, a fair occupation-rent in respect thereof, shall, after deducting the expenses mentioned in clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f), and interest thereon, be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the mortgage-money and, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction or discharge of the mortgage-money. The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the mortgagor;

A. Ca. 1.

59, 160.

(i) when the mortgagor tenders, or deposits in court under section twenty-three, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage, the mortgagee must, notwithstanding the provisions in the other clauses of this section, account for his gross receipts from the mortgaged property from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when he could take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

62.

If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this section, he may, when accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

40. Nothing in section thirty-nine, clauses (g) and (h), applies to cases where there is a contract in writing between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that the receipts from the mortgaged property after deducting the said expenses, shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession of the property, be taken in lieu of interest on the mortgage money.

4:
altered:
8, 119,
N.-W. P.

41. A mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged property must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto.

1:
77, s. 54.

5:
234:
3:
22.

42. When a mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property fails to pay arrears of revenue or rent due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold, the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, after payment thereout of the said arrears, for the amount remaining due on the mortgage.

3:
36, 37½
31, 33.

43. Any second or other subsequent mortgagee may, at any time before a sale of the mortgaged property has taken place under this chapter, tender to the next prior mortgagee the amount due to him on account of his mortgage. Such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for the sum due, and on such receipt being registered, the person making the tender shall acquire, in respect of

the property, all the rights and powers of the mortgagee, as such, to whom he has made such tender.

Priority.

44. Where, through the fraud or gross postponement of prior neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.

Bill II, s. 46:
Evidence Act, s. 115:
N.-W. P. 1868, p. 402:
4 Mad. 373:
2 Moo. I. A. 497.
11 W. R. 286.
Hindu mortgage in possession preferred, 8 Bom. A.C.J. 50, 55. Secus in Guzerat, 11 Bom. 41.

45. If a mortgage made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with notice of the prior mortgage, or if the instrument effecting the prior mortgage is registered, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Bill II, s. 47:
Bill, s. 34:
Report, s. 29.

Illustration.

A mortgages Sultānpur to his bankers, B & Co., to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then mortgages Sultānpur to C, to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second mortgage, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

46. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And, except in the case provided for by section forty-five, no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

Bill II, s. 48:
Bill, s. 38:
Report, s. 34:
2 Beng. App. 45:
5 Beng. 463:
11 W. R. 310.

Marshalling and Contribution.

47. If the owner of two properties mortgages them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another person who has not notice of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee, so far as such property will extend; but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of any other person having an incumbrance on either property.

Bill II, s. 50:
W. R. 1864, p. 374:
1 W. R. 353:
7 W. R. 483:
12 W. R. 114:
Macph. 205.

48. Where several properties, whether one or several owners, are mortgaged to secure one debt, the several properties shall contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage, after deducting from the value of each property the amount of any other incumbrance to which it is subject.

Bill II, s. 51:
12 W. R. 291:
see 22 W. R. 430.

Where of two properties belonging to the same owner, one is mortgaged to secure one debt, and then both are mortgaged to secure another debt, and the former debt is paid out of the former property, each property shall contribute rateably to the latter debt, after deducting the amount of the

Macph. 136.

former debt from the value of the property out of which it has been paid.

Nothing in this section applies to a property liable under section forty-seven to the claim of the second mortgagee.

Suits for Redemption, Foreclosure or Sale.

Bill II, sec. 52: 14
Moo. I. A. 101: 1
W. R. 176: 21 W.
R. 428: explained
by Macph. 116.
Seton i, 412, see Act
X of 1877, sec. 32.
5 Bomb. O. C. J. 76,
(legal representa-
tive of deceased
mortgagor): 8
Beng. 104 (pur-
chaser from mort-
gagor): Marshall
292, claimants of
right of redemp-
tion, N.W. P.
1868, p. 144.

49. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 437, all persons having an interest either in the right of redemption or in the security ought to be joined as parties to any suit under this chapter, and the first or any subsequent mortgagee who institutes a suit for foreclosure or sale ought to make every mortgagee and other incumbrancer whose security is subsequent to his own, a party to the suit.

Foreclosure and Sale.

Bill II, sec. 53:
Bill, s. 19.

50. In a suit for foreclosure, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court shall pass a decree, ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree,

and ordering that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall transfer the mortgaged property to the defendant free from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him, or, where the plaintiff claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; and shall, if necessary, put the defendant into possession of the mortgaged property; but

that, if such payment is not made on or before such day, the defendant shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

Bill II, sec. 54.

51. If payment is so made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section fifty-nine, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for an order absolute for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court shall then pass an order absolute that the defendant be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the plaintiff; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished;

W. R. 91.

Provided that the Court may, upon good cause shewn, from time to time postpone the day appointed for such payment.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, schedule IV, No. 129, for the words "Final Decree," the words "Order absolute" shall be substituted.

52. In a suit for a sale under this chapter, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court shall, and in any other suit by the mortgagee under this chapter, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court may, at his instance, pass a decree ordering as provided in the first and second paragraphs of section fifty and also ordering that, in default of the defendant making payment as therein mentioned, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is so found due to the plaintiff and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

Decree for sale.
Power to decree sale at

When the mortgagee sues only for a fore- Bill, s. 21:
closure, if the Court 15 & 16 Vic
considers that he will s. 48.
not be damaged by
such sale and if the defendant furnishes such
security, if any, as the Court thinks sufficient
for the payment of the balance due for the
time being by him on the mortgage, the
Court may, at the instance of the defendant,
pass a like decree.

Any decree under this section may also direct the defendant to pay any balance remaining due to the plaintiff upon the mortgage after the proceeds of sale have been dealt with as above provided.

53. If in any case under section fifty-two, the defendant makes payment as mentioned in section fifty-one, he shall (if necessary) be put in possession of the mortgaged property; but if such payment is not so made, the plaintiff or the defendant, as the case may be, may apply to the Court for an order absolute for sale of the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass an order that such property, or a sufficient part thereof, be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be dealt with as is mentioned in section fifty-two; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

54. When the nett proceeds of any such Bill II, sec.
sale are insufficient to Bill, s. 23.
Recovery of balance pay the amount due for
due on mortgage. the time being on the
mortgage, the balance, if payable according
to the contract between the parties by the
defendant otherwise than out of the property
sold, may be recovered either (if the Court
thinks fit) in the same suit in the same
manner as under a decree for money, or by
any other legal process open to the mort-
gagee.

55. Besides the mortgagor, any of the Bill II, s. 1
following persons may
institute a suit for re-
demption of the mort-
gaged property:—

(a) any person (other than the mortgagee) having any interest in or charge upon the property;

(b) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property;

(c) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof;

(d) the guardian of the property of minor mortgagor;

W. R. 2
R. 230, c
But see 1
272.

(e) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor ;

(f) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution ;

(g) a creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property.

II, s. 59 :

1, s. 25 :

Code, C. P., sec-

tion 461 :

W. P. 1870, p. 207.

56. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree

ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the defendant for principal and interest on the mortgage, and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree ; and

ordering that upon the plaintiff paying to the defendant or into court the amount so due on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall deliver up to the plaintiff, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall (if such property has been transferred to the defendant) re-transfer it to the plaintiff free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the defendant or any person claiming under him, or when the defendant claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims, and shall, if necessary, put the plaintiff into possession of the mortgaged property ; but

that if such payment is not made on or before such day, the plaintiff shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

II, s. 60.

57. If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section fifty-nine, the plaintiff shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the defendant may apply to the Court for an order absolute either for the foreclosure of the said right to redeem, or for a sale of the mortgaged property.

If he apply for an order for foreclosure, the Court shall pass an order absolute ordering the plaintiff to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the defendant.

If he apply for an order for sale, the Court shall pass an order that such property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereon the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is found due to the defendant and that the balance be paid to the plaintiff or other persons entitled to receive the same.

On the passing of any order under this section the plaintiff's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished :

Provided that the Court may upon good cause shewn, from time to time, postpone the day fixed under section fifty-six for payment of the amount due.

Redemption and Foreclosure.

58. When property is mortgaged for successive debts to successive mortgagees, any mesne mortgagee may institute a suit to redeem the interests of the prior mortgagees and to foreclose the rights of those that are posterior to himself and of the mortgagor.

Costs.

59. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the Court under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the mortgage-money such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Sale of Property subject to prior mortgage.

60. If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

61. Such proceeds shall be brought into court and applied as follows :—

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale ;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage ;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made ;

fourthly, in payment of the principal money due on account of that mortgage ; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proving himself to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein or upon their joint receipt.

Anomalous Mortgages.

62. In the case of a mortgage not coming within any of the definitions contained in section twenty-one, the rights and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by their contract as evidenced in the mortgage-deed, and, so far as such contract does not extend, by local usage : Provided that, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, the mortgaged property shall be deemed to be the only security for payment of the mortgage money.

Charges.

63. If by any assurance other than a mortgage-deed, or by any will, or under the provisions of this or any other Act, or by operation of law, certain immoveable property of one person is made security for the payment of certain money to another, the latter person is said to have a charge on the

property; and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall, so far as may be, apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee instituting a suit for the sale of the mortgaged property shall, so far as may be, apply to the person having such charge.

The delivery by a debtor to the creditor or his agent, of documents of title relating to property, with intent to create a security thereon, shall be deemed to create a charge on such property in favour of the creditor for the amount of the debt.

Nothing in this section applies to the charge of a trustee on the trust-property for expenses properly incurred in the execution of his trust.

64. Where a person is or becomes absolutely entitled to immoveable property, of a charge or other incumbrance on which he is also the owner, the charge or incumbrance shall be extinguished, unless he declares, by express words or necessary implication, that it shall continue to subsist, or unless such continuance would be for his benefit.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

65. In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, the lessor and the lessee of immoveable property, as against one another, respectively possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the sixteen rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased:—

(a.) The lessor is bound on the lessee's request to put him in possession of the property leased:

(b.) The lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that the latter paying the rent reserved by the lease and performing the contracts binding on the lessee may hold the property leased during the time limited by the lease without interruption by the lessor or his transferees, or any person lawfully claiming through him or them:

(c.) The lessee is entitled to the enjoyment of all easements annexed to the property leased at the time when the lease was made until the lease determines or such easements are extinguished, whichever event first happens:

(d.) The lessee is bound to keep, and on the termination of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to reasonable wear and tear, and to allow the lessor and his agents, at all reasonable times during the term, to enter into the property leased and inspect the condition thereof, and to give or leave notice of any defect in such condition and to make good all such defects within three months after such notice has been given or left:

(e.) If during the continuance of the lease any accession is made to the property leased, such accession (subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force) shall be deemed to be comprised in the lease:

(f.) If by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other supe-

rior force, any part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall be void as to that part, and any rent or fine payable under the lease shall proportionately abate, and a proportionate part of any fine paid by the lessee shall be returned by the lessor:

If the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of either party, such party shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision:

(g.) If the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he is bound to make to the property leased, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs with interest from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(h.) If the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which, if not made by him, is recoverable from the lessee or against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it from his rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(i.) Every lessee who becomes aware of any proceeding to recover the property leased or any part thereof, or of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with, the lessor's rights concerning such property, is bound to give notice thereof to the lessor with reasonable diligence; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission:

(j.) The lessee may use the property leased and its products (if any) as a reasonable owner would use them; but he must not use the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, pull down or damage houses, open mines or quarries, or commit any other act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto.

The prohibition in this clause does not apply to mines which were open when the lease was granted:

(k.) No lessee shall, without the lessor's consent, erect on the property leased any permanent structure, except for agricultural purposes; and no such lessee who erects thereon any building, engine or machinery for agricultural purposes shall remove the same without first giving to the lessor or his agent ~~25~~ month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and thereupon the lessor or his agent may elect to purchase the thing so proposed to be removed, and the lessee's right to remove the same shall thereby cease, and the same shall belong to the lessor, and the value thereof shall in case of dispute be ascertained and determined by two referees, one to be chosen by each party, or by an umpire to be named by such referees, and shall be paid or allowed in account by the lessor:

(l.) Subject to the provisions of clause (k), the lessee has a right to remove, at any time during his possession of the property leased, all things which he has affixed to the soil: but he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for all damage caused to the property by such removal:

(m.) On the determination of the lease, the lessee is bound to put the lessor into possession of the property leased:

Beng. Appendix 140:
L.W. P. 1869, p. 184:
L.W. P. 1871, p. 207.

Bill, s. 81:

Bill II, s. 27:

Beng. 653: 11 Effect of deposit of his agent, of documents of title relating to property, with intent to create a security thereon, shall be deemed to create a charge on such property in favour of the creditor for the amount of the debt.

Beng. 405: N.- title-deeds.

W. P. 1809, p. 74:

7 Bom. O. C. J.

45: I. L. R. 1

Bom. 237: 9 Moo.

I. A. 303: Macph.

53, 54.

Bill II, s. 69:

Mad. 231:

4 W. R. 491:

O'Kin. 184:

Beng. 463:

1 Bom. 41.

Bill II, s. 71.

9 (2) altered: cf.

IX of 1872, s. 93:

1 W. R. 278: 12 W.

R. 149:

Beng. Appendix 44,

9 (3): 15 W. R. 230:

3 W. R. 121.

W. R. 314.

see 23 W. R. 34.

3 Beng. 73

5 Beng. 401, 416:

8 Beng. Appendix

10 Beng. Appx.

sed. v. 5 S. D. A. 2

15 W. R. 360:

17 W. R. 416:

21 W. R. 298:

W. R. Sp. (1864) 3

8 Beng. 242:

11 & 15 Vic., c. 2f

3.

Re Thakoor Chun

Paramanick, Re

F. B. Rulings 5

8 Beng. 237:

Beng. 201, 205

18. XIX of 1868, (n.) When a lease of uncertain duration determines by any means except the fault of the lessee, he or his legal representative is entitled to all the crops planted or sown by the lessee and growing upon the property leased for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them :

R. 83 :
R. 68.

I of 1855, s. 1 :
e, c. 16, s. 10.

(o.) If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee shall possess all the rights and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities, of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it ; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him : Provided that the transferee is not entitled to arrears of rent due before the transfer, and that if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, the lessee shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee :

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may determine what proportion of the rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred :

A. 205 :
I. 120, 227 :
g. 152 :
P. 1875,
31 :
R. 451 :
R. 112 :
A. 67.

(p.) The lessee may transfer, absolutely or by way of mortgage, the whole or any part of his interest in the property leased, and any transferee of such interest or part may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease, unless the lessor elects to treat the transferee as the person subject to such liabilities. Subject as aforesaid, each successive transferee, so long as he is entitled to the property leased, possesses all the rights, and is subject to all the liabilities, of the lessee as such.

R. 449.

ig. 239 :
ig. 82.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having a right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue, or the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards, to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee.

, s. 70, altered.

Disclosures required from lessor and lessee.

66. The following omissions are fraudulent :—

g. A. C. J. 277.

(a) an omission of the lessor of immoveable property to disclose to the lessee any defect therein of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware, and which the latter could not with ordinary care discover ;

(b) an omission of the lessee of immoveable property to disclose to the lessor any fact as to the nature or extent of the lessor's interest therein, of which the lessee is, and the lessor is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest.

I, s. 72.

67. A tenancy begins when the lessee enters, under the lease, into possession of the property leased, and until he so enters, he cannot sue for compensation for an unlawful entry thereon.

68. In the absence of a contract in writing or local usage to the contrary, a lease of immoveable property for purposes of cultivation shall be a lease from year to year terminable on the part of either lessor or lessee, by six months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy ; and a lease of immoveable property for any other purpose shall be a lease from month to month, terminable, on the part of either lessor or lessee, by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and tendered or delivered to the party who is intended to be bound by it, or affixed on a conspicuous part of the property.

69. Where the time limited by a lease of immoveable property is expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded. Where no day of commencement is named, the time so limited begins from the making of the lease.

Exclusion of day on which term commences.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Duration of lease for a number of years, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be determinable before its expiration at the option of the parties or one of them, the lessee, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, shall have such option.

Option to determine lease.

70. A lease of immoveable property determined by—

(a) by efflux of the time limited thereby :
(b) where such time is limited conditionally on the happening of some event—by the happening of such event :

(c) where the lessor can only alienate for his own life the property leased—by the death of the lessor :

(d) where the lessor holds the property leased for the term of the life of another person—by the death of such person :

(e) on the expiration of a notice to determine the lease duly given in pursuance of a power therein contained :

(f) in case the interests of the lessee and the lessor in the whole of the property leased become vested at the same time in one person in the same right :

(g) by express surrender, that is to say, in case the lessee yields up his interest under the lease to the lessor, by mutual agreement between them :

(h) by implied surrender, that is to say, in case the lessee accepts from the lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease :

(i) by forfeiture, that is to say, (1) in case the lessee breaks an express condition which provides that, on breach thereof, the lessor may re-enter, or the lease shall become void ; or (2) in case the lessee renounces his character as such by setting up a title in a third person or by claiming title in himself, and in either case the lessor or his transferee does some act evidencing his intention to determine the lease :

Bill II, s. 74 :
Bill, s. 46 :
Report, s. 40.
5 Bom. A. C. J. 179,
6 *ibid.*, 31 : 7 *ibid.*,
111, and see 1 Ranga
F. B. 25 : 13 W. R.
190 :
I. L. R. 2 Calc. 146.
4 Beng. Appendix 86,
12 Beng. 263 : N. W.
P. 1873, p. 9 : Perry
480.

Bill II, s. 75 :
Bill, s. 43.

Bill II, s. 76 :
7 W. R. 283.

3 Moo. I. A. 261 :
16 W. R. 147.

Lease by Hindd widow, Marshall 166.

3 O'Kin. 159.
But see per Pra-
cock, C. J. 10 W.
R. 15.

Surrender of right to
redeem mortgaged
lease, N. W. P.,
1869, p. 45. Sur-
render by one of
several joint lessees,
9 W. R. 147.

Marshall 250 :
16 W. R. 103 :
25 W. R. 227.

18 W. R. 465 :
But see 22 W. R.
418 :
25 W. R. 147.

(j) on the expiration of a notice to quit or of intention to quit the property leased duly given by one party to the other.

Bill II, s. 77, cl. 1:
W. R. F. B. 10:
Marshall 25.

71. A forfeiture under section seventy, clause (i), is waived by acceptance of rent which has become due since the forfeiture, or by distress for such rent, or by any other act on the part of the lessor showing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting:

Provided that the lessor is aware that the forfeiture has been incurred:

2 Bom. 78.

Provided also that, where rent is accepted after the institution of a suit to eject the lessee on the ground of forfeiture, such acceptance is not a waiver.

72. A notice given by the lessor under section seventy, clause (j), is waived, with the express or implied consent of the lessee, by acceptance of rent which has become due since the expiration of the notice, or by distress for such rent, or by duly giving to the lessee a second notice to quit, or by any other act on the part of the lessor shewing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting.

Bill II, s. 77, cl. 2:
N.-W. P. 1867, Ex.
o. c. j. 1.
Timmarsá Puranik v.
Babiya Kuppa-
gondá, 2 Bom. 70.
8 W. R. 225, per
Peacock, C. J.

73. Where a lease of immoveable property has been determined by forfeiture for non-payment of rent and the lessor sues to eject the lessee, if, at the hearing of the suit, the lessee pays or tenders to the lessor the rent in arrear, together with interest thereon and his full costs of the suit, or gives such security as the Court thinks sufficient for making such payment within fifteen days, the Court may, in lieu of making a decree for ejectment, pass an order relieving the lessee against the forfeiture; and thereupon the lessee shall hold the property leased as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

Nothing in this section applies to suits under Act No. X of 1859, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869.

10 W. R. 381:
13 W. R. 281:
N.-W. P. 1871, p. 63.

74. The surrender, express or implied, of a lease of immoveable property does not prejudice an under-lease of the property or any part thereof previously granted by the lessee: but, unless the surrender is made for the purpose of obtaining a new lease, the rent payable by, and the contracts binding on, the under-lessee shall be respectively payable to, and enforceable by, the lessor.

The forfeiture of such a lease annuls all such under-leases.

Bill II, s. 78:
Bill, s. 47:
Report, s. 41:
3 Bom. A. C. J. 27:
12 Beng. 263:
N.-W. P. 1870, p. 204.

7 W. R. 152:
16 W. R. 185:
32 W. R. 394, 548:
38 W. R. 271:
35 W. R. 234.

75. If a lessee or under-lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the determination of the lease, and the lessor or his legal representative accepts rent from the lessee or under-lessee, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in section sixty-eight.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lets a house to B for five years. B underlets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(b.) A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

76. When two persons contract to mutually give one thing for another, neither thing being money only, the contract is called a contract of exchange. Bill II, s. 21:
"Exchange" defined. N. Y. Code, ss. 906:
1 Mad. 100.

77. The party deprived of the thing he has received in exchange by reason of anything done by the other party or any person through whom the latter claims, may, at his option, sue for compensation or sue for the thing given by him. Bill II, s. 22, cl. 1

78. Save as otherwise provided in this chapter, each party has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a seller as to that which he gives, and has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a buyer as to that which he takes. Bill II, s. 23:
Bill, s. 48, para.

79. On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him. Bill II, s. 24:
Bill, s. 48, para
delivery must be
mediate.
1 Morl. 105.

CHAPTER VII.

OF TRANSFERS OF DEBTS.

80. No transfer of, or charge on, any debt, or any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until express notice of the transfer or charge is given to him, unless he is a party to such transfer or charge; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received express notice of, a transfer or charge, with the debt or property shall be valid as against such transfer or charge. Bill II, s. 136
Bill, s. 99:
Report, s. 99:
36 & 37 Vic., c.
s. 25 (b):
1 Mad. 150.

See 5 W. R. 230
But see 10 N.-W.
474, cited M.
122.

Illustrations.

(a) A owes money to B, who transfers the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, having no notice of the transfer, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(b) A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an instrument transferring them to D, who takes it to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

81. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making the transfer or charge, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf. Bill II, s. 137:
Report, s. 100.

I, s. 138.

82. On receiving such notice, the debtor or person in whom the property is vested shall give effect to the transfer or charge, unless where the debtor resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country and the title of the person in whose favour the transfer or charge is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

I, s. 139.

83. The person to whom a debt or charge is transferred shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.

Illustration.

A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

s. 67, para. 2.

84. Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, the original debt, if recovered by either the transferor or transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery, secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

s. 140.

85. Nothing in this chapter applies to debts secured by negotiable instruments.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

s. 140 :
9

86. All rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments shall, upon the determination by death or otherwise, of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payment, be apportioned as if they had been made to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Nothing in this section shall affect any express provision in any instrument binding on such person.

THE SCHEDULE.

(a). STATUTE.

| Year and chapter. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16 ... | Clandestine Mortgages. | The whole. |

(b). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| XXIX of 1842 | Lease and release ... | The whole. |
| XXXI of 1854 | Modes of conveying land. | Section 17. |
| XI of 1855 ... | Mesne profits and improvements. | Section 1, and in the title and preamble, the words "to mesne profits and" and "to limit the liability for mesne profits and." |
| XXVII of 1866 | Indian Trustee Act | Section 31. |
| IV of 1872 ... | Panjab Laws Act... | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806. |
| XX of 1875 ... | Central Provinces Laws Act. | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806. |
| XVIII of 1876 | Oudh Laws Act ... | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806. |
| I of 1877 | Specific Relief ... | In sections 35 and 36, the words "in writing." |

(c). REGULATIONS.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bengal Regulation I of 1798. | Conditional sales ... | The whole Regulation. |
| Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806. | Redemption ... | The whole Regulation. |
| Bombay Regulation V of 1827. | Mortgagees in possession. | Section 15. |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th March, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 4 OF 1879.

A Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1879;" and it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1879.

Short title.

Commencement.

2. To the first clause of section 28 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the following proviso shall be added, that is to say:

Amendment of Act XI of 1876, section 28.

"Provided that no person shall be chosen to be President or Vice-President twice in succession."

3. In the same Act, section 34, before the words "no Khazānchi," the words "without the previous sanction of the Board" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 34 of same Act.

4. In the same Act, section 36, clause (a), sub-clause (4), after the words "municipal body," the words "or any body of Commissioners for making improvements in any port or of trustees of any port" shall be inserted.

In the same section, the words "in the case of the Bank of Madras" shall be omitted in both the places in which they occur.

In the same section, after clause (m), the following clause shall be inserted, that is to say, "(m m) the borrowing of money in India for the purposes of the Bank's business and the giving of security for money so borrowed by pledging assets or otherwise."

5. In section 37 of the same Act, for clause (d), the following shall be substituted, that is to say,

"(d) Nor shall they (except upon the security mentioned in section 36, paragraph a, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive)

discount bills for any individual or partnership-firm for an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force, or

lend or advance in any way to any individual or partnership-firm an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be so prescribed."

6. In section 63 of the same Act, clause (a), for the words "lent by discount of bills or otherwise to," the words "lent to or for which bills may be discounted for" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 63.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THE necessity for this Bill has arisen chiefly from a doubt which has been expressed as to whether the Presidency-banks have power under the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, to borrow money for the purposes of their business by pledging assets or otherwise. The need of such a power is obvious.

As observed in a memorial recently submitted to the Governor General in Council by the banks, "it is an ordinary incident of banking-business to obtain funds for temporary purposes by pledging assets. If banks are prohibited from raising money by pledge of assets when occasion arises, they may, on a sudden requisition for cash, be obliged to make forced sales of property at a disadvantage; and this applies with great force to the Presidency-banks of India whose action in forcing Government or other securities on the market might cause a public panic."

The power required will be conferred by a new clause which the Bill (in the last clause of section 4) proposes to add to section 36 of the Act; but it is limited to borrowing in India, because so long as the Government balances are in the custody of the Presidency-banks, it is not considered expedient that the banks should engage in foreign exchanges or have the power of creating a foreign agency in England, which would be the necessary results of conceding a power to borrow out of India.

2. The other sections of the Bill provide for certain minor amendments of the Act which it has been thought desirable to take this opportunity of making.

Section 2 provides that no person shall be, in two successive years, chosen as President or Vice-President of a Presidency-bank.

3. Section 3, which admits of a khazānchi, cashier or shroff at the principal office of a bank engaging in business with the previous sanction of the Board, has been introduced at the instance of the Bank of Bengal, who represent that the absolute prohibition contained in the present law makes it difficult to secure the services of a suitable person, and that the necessity for any such absolute prohibition has ceased to exist, now that the khazānchi has no longer any concern with the discount business in Native Bills, and is, in fact, a mere cashier.

4. Lastly, clauses have been added to clear up an ambiguity which, in the opinion of Counsel, attaches to section 37, clause (d), and section 63, clause (a), of the Act; to include in the securities on which loans may be made, and in which the banks may invest, debentures and other securities issued by the Port Trusts under Acts of the Indian legislatures, and to concede to the Banks of Bengal and Bombay the power already possessed by the Bank of Madras of drawing and dealing in negotiable instruments, and issuing bank-post-bills and letters of credit, payable in Ceylon.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March, 1879.

J. STRACHEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1878.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

| | DEMERARA. | | | FRENCH W. I. COLONIES. | | | TOTAL. | | GRAND TOTAL. | REMARKS. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|-------|------------------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|--------------|--|
| | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | | |
| Under 2 years | 30 | 21 | 51 | 25 | 11 | 36 | 55 | 32 | 87 | No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius. |
| From 2 to 10 years | 92 | 49 | 141 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 115 | 68 | 183 | |
| " 10 to 20 " | 103 | 63 | 166 | 53 | 25 | 78 | 156 | 88 | 244 | |
| " 20 to 30 " | 351 | 291 | 642 | 179 | 98 | 277 | 530 | 389 | 919 | |
| " 30 to 40 " | 21 | 6 | 27 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 36 | 10 | 46 | |
| " 40 to 50 " | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| Above 50 " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 599 | 432 | 1,031 | 295 | 157 | 452 | 894 | 589 | 1,483 | |

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--|
| Orissa | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius. |
| Western Bengal | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| Central ditto | 10 | 6 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 6 | 16 | |
| Eastern ditto | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | |
| Bihar | 41 | 27 | 71 | 115 | 40 | 155 | 159 | 67 | 226 | |
| N. W. Provinces | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Oudh | 167 | 126 | 293 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 183 | 128 | 311 | |
| Central India | 10 | 8 | 18 | 2 | ... | 2 | 12 | ... | 20 | |
| Punjab | 7 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 9 | |
| Nepal | 1 | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | 9 | 10 | ... | 10 | |
| Miscellaneous, Madras and Bombay, &c. | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 599 | 432 | 1,031 | 295 | 157 | 452 | 894 | 589 | 1,483 | |

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--|
| Brahmins, high caste | 64 | 12 | 106 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 91 | 58 | 149 | No emigration took place during this month to Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, Natal and Mauritius. |
| Hindus { Agriculturists | 183 | 118 | 301 | 79 | 37 | 116 | 262 | 150 | 412 | |
| Artizans | 15 | 36 | 51 | 7 | ... | 7 | 57 | 39 | 96 | |
| Hindus { Low castes | 196 | 129 | 325 | 123 | 71 | 194 | 319 | 263 | 582 | |
| Muslimans | 111 | 107 | 218 | 59 | 35 | 94 | 170 | 142 | 312 | |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 599 | 432 | 1,031 | 295 | 157 | 452 | 894 | 589 | 1,483 | |

| MEMO. | M. | F. | TOTAL. |
|---------------|-----|-----|--------|
| 1. Hindus | 724 | 417 | 1,141 |
| 2. Muslimans | 179 | 112 | 291 |
| 3. Christians | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 894 | 589 | 1,483 |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throug

[illegible]

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley 16 seers, best rice 10-13 to 12-5 seers, common rice 12 to 13-5 seers, and gram 9 to 11-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 19 seers, munge or mil (ground) 30 to 34 seers; gram 10 to 12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-4 to 12-4 seers, best rice 12-12 to 14 seers, common rice 13-3 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

ICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ERS OF 80 TOLARS.

g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 10-8 seers, best rice 6-2 to 6-8 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and grain 9-8 to 1-4 seers.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Millet, Bag, &c. aru, Veragu, Sawee, na, Corallo, Murh- Naglee), Pannum cum, &c. | | | | | | | | | | | | Gram. | | | | | | Firewood. | | | | | | Salt. | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCES. | REMARKS. |
|--|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | | | | | | |
| S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 | Central Districts—contd. | | | | | | BENGAL—continued. | N.-W. PRO- VINCES. | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 10 | Dinagpore | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 10 | Rajahshaye | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 106 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 8 | Rangpore | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 67 | 8 | 67 | 8 | 67 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | Bogra | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | Pubna | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Darjeeling | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | Jalpaiguri | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 91 | 4 | 96 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Eastern Districts. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Dacca | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Furzedpore | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 0 | Buckergunge | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 8 | Mymensingh | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 8 | Tipperah | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Chittagong | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 6 | Nonkholy | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Chittagong Hill Tracts | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Hill Tipperah | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 8 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Behar. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 187 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Patna | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 20 | 12 | ... | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | Gya | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | Shahabad | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | Durbhanga | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 0 | Mozufferpore | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | Saran | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 8 | 147 | 0 | 147 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | Chumparan | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 11 | 126 | 4 | 101 | 0 | 151 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3 | Monghyr | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Bhagalpur | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 0 | Purneah | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Maldah | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 12 | 16 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 201 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Southal Pergunnahs | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | Orissa. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 7 | Cuttack | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Pooree | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | Balasore | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Hazaribagh | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lohardugga | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Singbhoom | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maubhoom | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sylhet | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cachar | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Goalpara | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Garo Hills | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kamrup | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Darrang | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nowgong | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sibsagar | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lakhimpur | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Khási & Jaintia Hills | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Naga Hills | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Dehra Dun | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 172 | 0 | 129 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Saharanpur | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 10 | 132 | 0 | 132 | 0 | 176 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Muzaffarnagar | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 115 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | Meerut | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 12 | Bulandshahr | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 140 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 0 | Aligarh | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | Kannau | | | | | | | | | | |

Interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 14 seers, barley 15 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet 18 seers, gram 22 to 23 seers, lesser millets 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.
 Interior the prices are—Wheat 14 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 17 seers, common rice 18 seers, murwa 30 seers, and maize or Indian-corn 35 seers.
 Interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 10 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millets 25 to 35 seers, or Indian-corn 30 to 37 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
 Interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 13-8 to 15 seers, lesser millets 28 to 30 seers, or Indian-corn 26 to 32 seers, and gram 8-8 to 9 seers.
 Interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, barley (at Banka) 13 seers, best rice 16 to 17 seers, common rice 18 seers, lesser millets (at Muddelpore) 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 20 seers, and gram (at Banka) 10 seers.
 Interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 14-8 seers, best rice 14-8 to 17 seers, common rice 16 to 22 seers, and gram 8 seers.
 Interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 17 to 19 seers and maize or Indian-corn 22 to 25 seers.
 Interior the prices are—Best rice 15-12 seers, common rice 18-6 seers, and gram 14-7 seers.
 Interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 16 seers, common rice 14-12 to 18-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 to 23 seers, and gram 10 seers.
 Interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 11-4 seers, barley (at Daltongrange) 13-8 seers, best rice 11-4 to 17 seers, common rice 13-5 to 19 seers, molwa (at Daltongrange) 15-4 seers, murwa 20-4 to 30 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongrange) 16-8 seers, and gram 9-8 to 11 seers.

a for the 1st half of February 1879—continued.

| SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | REMARKS. |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----|------------|----------|
| Grain. | | | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | PROVINCES. | | | |
| Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | | | |
| S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | | | | |
| ... | ... | 6 1 | 6 4 | 8 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 4 | Gharwal | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 15 | 12 10 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | ... | ... | ... | Bijnor | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 6 | 15 10 | 12 13 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 10 10 | 10 5 | 10 5 | Moradabad | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 12 | 12 7 | 168 0 | 144 0 | 192 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Budann | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 12 | 11 11 | 12 3 | 150 0 | 137 8 | 150 0 | 9 6 | 9 11 | 9 6 | Rareilly | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 12 | 16 2 | 11 2 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 170 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | Shahjahanpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 14 | 13 12 | 11 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 200 0 | 9 1 | 9 6 | 8 12 | Tarai Pergunnahs | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 50 0 | 80 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Muttra | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 8 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | Agra | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 14 15 | 16 1 | 12 8 | 165 0 | 165 0 | 187 8 | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 10 | Farrukhabad | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | No return received | No return received | No return received | Mainpuri | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 17 0 | 11 12 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Ktawah | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Etah | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 16 1 | 16 7 | 12 11 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 12 | Jaloun | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 11 4 | 13 8 | 210 0 | 210 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | Jhansi | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 110 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 8 8 | Lalitpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 1 | 11 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Cawnpore | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 8 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 10 | 8 0 | Patehpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 2 | 12 8 | 11 6 | 160 0 | 115 0 | 185 0 | 8 0 | 8 10 | 8 0 | Banda | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 7 | 15 1 | 11 10 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 110 0 | 9 0 | 8 15 | 8 6 | Allahabad | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 6 | 11 0 | 13 6 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 197 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 11 | Hampur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 11 | 13 8 | 12 1 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 1 | Jaunpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 1 | 11 1 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 190 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 1 | Gorakhpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 8 | 15 8 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 177 0 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 7 4 | Rasti | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | Azamgarh | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 2 | 12 8 | 13 9 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 7 8 | 8 5 | ... | Muzapur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 13 | 206 0 | 206 0 | 180 0 | 7 11 | 7 11 | 7 6 | Benares | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 13 | 206 0 | 206 0 | 180 0 | 7 11 | 7 11 | 7 6 | Ghaziपुर | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Delhi | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 1 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 180 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 7 8 | Gurgaon [a] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 8 | 14 8 | 16 1 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Karnal | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 9 0 | Hissar [b] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 3 12 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 9 9 | 9 4 | 8 8 | Rohtak [c] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 21 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 32 0 | Sirsa [d] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 1 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | Umballa | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 16 4 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 9 4 | Ludhiana | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 7 12 | 7 1 | Simla | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 1 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 2 | 10 0 | 9 8 | Jullundur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 9 10 | 9 4 | Hoshiarpur [d] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | Kangra [e] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 0 | 14 8 | 17 8 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 110 0 | 11 11 | 10 10 | 10 2 | Anantnagar | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 12 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 150 0 | 11 8 | 10 1 | 10 4 | Sialkot [a] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 8 | 14 8 | 11 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Gurdaspur [f] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 0 | 15 8 | 18 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 12 | Lahore [g] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 22 12 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 | 9 8 | Feroz pore [h] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 12 | 16 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | Gujranwala [h] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 11 1 | 10 0 | Rawalpindi [i] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 11 0 | Jhelum [j] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 14 | 13 0 | 15 1 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | Gujrat | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | Shahpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 90 0 | 70 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 1 | 10 0 | Mooltan [a] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 4 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | Jhang | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Montgomery [k] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | Muzaffargarh | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 15 | 12 11 | 17 13 | 100 0 | 82 0 | 112 0 | 52 0 | 50 0 | 62 8 | Dera Ismail Khan [l] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 10 7 | 10 5 | 12 5 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 150 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 33 12 | Dera Ghazi Khan | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 12 | 17 3 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | Banna | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 7 14 | 8 3 | 12 1 | 73 0 | 67 0 | 91 0 | 32 1 | 37 8 | 43 0 | Peshawar [m] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 15 | 12 12 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 102 0 | 76 8 | 76 8 | 86 11 | Kohat [n] | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | Hazara | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 11 | 14 2 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 130 0 | 8 4 | 8 1 | 8 0 | Lucknow | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 11 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | Unao | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Bira Banki | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | 10 5 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 5 | Sitapur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 12 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | No return received | No return received | No return received | Hardui | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 8 4 | 8 1 | 8 0 | Kheri | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 160 0 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 0 | Fyzabad | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 11 2 | 10 6 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Bharuch | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 250 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | Gonda | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | 13 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | Rai Baroli | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 14 8 | 13 0 | 13 15 | 193 5 | 193 5 | 193 5 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 3 | Sultanpur | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 5 | 13 15 | 193 5 | 193 5 | 193 5 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 3 | Partabgarh | ... | | |
| ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 15 | 193 5 | 193 5 | 193 5 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 8 3 | Partabgarh | ... | | |

N.W. PROVINCES—contd.

PUNJAB.

ODHA.

[a] Firewood falling.
[b] Barley rising.
[c] Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising and wood falling.
[d] Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram falling.
[e] Wheat, barley, and rice rising.
[f] Wheat, rice, bajra and gram rising.
[g] Wheat, barley and jowar rising.
[h] Barley and jowar rising.
[i] Wheat, barley, bajra, and gram rising.
[j] Wheat, barley, and jowar rising.
[k] Bajra rising and jowar falling.
[l] Jowar rising and jowar falling.
[m] Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and salt rising.
[n] Wheat, barley, bajra and jowar rising.

* Juar (large).
† Choti juar.
‡ Kodo.
§ Makai, kodo.
|| Laharra, kodo, and modua.
¶ Kodo and peas.
** Mash and peas.

[illegible]

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

or Millets, Itagi,
(Kavaru, Veragoo,
yoo, Choona, Coralloo,
rhwa, Nugaloo), Pani-
Mitsaenun, &c.

| Grain. | | | | | | | | | | Firewood. | | | | | | | | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | PROVINCE. |
|-----------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------|---------|-----------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------|-----------|
| Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | Present fortnight. | | Past fortnight. | | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | S. | Ch. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 0 | Nazpur | CENTRAL PROVINCES. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Bhandara | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 360 | 0 | 360 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 0 | Chanda | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 128 | 0 | 128 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 8 | Wardha | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Bilachhat | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 12 | 140 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 8 | Jubbulpore | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Sauzoor | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 1 | Danoh | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 4 | Seoni | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | Mandla | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 280 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Betul | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Chhindwara | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 12 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Hoshangabad | | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | 0 | 24 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 8 | Narsinghpur | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 10 | Nimar | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Raipur | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 21 | 8 | 160 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 8 | Sambalpur | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Bilaspur | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Upper Godavari | HARAPPAD AND SINDH DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Secunderabad | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Bolarum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Chuddergat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Amritoti | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Akola | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Ellichpur | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Buldana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Wani | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Basim | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Bangalore | MYSORE AND COORG. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Kolar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Tumkur | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Mysore | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Hassan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Shimoga | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Kadur | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Chitaldroog | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Coorg | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 19 | 0 | ... | | ... | Jeypore | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 39 | 0 | ... | ... | Kishengurh | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 26 | 0 | Uthar | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 27 | 8 | Bluntipore (City) | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | 14 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 30 | 0 | Kerowlee (City) | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 30 | 0 | Ajmere | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 10 | 0 | Deoli Cantonment | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 0 | Eripura | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Sirohee | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Ala | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 6 pies* | 8 pies* | 6 pies* | ... | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... | Anadra | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 3 | Hilly Tracts of Meywar | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 0 | ... | ... | Meywar (Jeypore) | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Barwara (Meywar Agency) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Partabgarh (") | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Marwar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 25 | 0 | Bikaner | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 22 | 7 | 240 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 8 | Boondea | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Kotah | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 16 | 0 | Tod | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 29 | 0 | Jhalawar | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 15 | 15 | 1 | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 17 | 7 | Shadpoora | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 96 | 0 | 96 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | Dholpur | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 91 | 4 | 91 | 4 | 100 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 7 | Indore | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 4 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 4 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 0 | Gwalior | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | Goona | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 8 | Rutham | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No return received | | | | | | Baghelkhand (Sutna) | CENTRAL INDIA. | | | | | | | | | | |

* Per man's load.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS &c., FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1878, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 60, 61, 62 & 63 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25TH JANUARY 1879.

| PROVINCES. | DISTRICTS. | AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH OF | | | REMARKS. |
|------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------|--|----------|
| | | Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syee or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith. | |
| | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| N.-W. PROVINCES. | Dehra Dún | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| | Saharanpur | ... | Not received | ... | |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 5 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 0 0 | |
| | Meerut | 5 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 10 0 0 | |
| | Bulandshahr | 3 13 1 | 4 12 10 | 7 10 8 | |
| | Aligarh | 4 4 9 | 4 0 0 | 12 8 0 | |
| | Kumaun | 8 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 | |
| | Garhwal | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 0 0 | |
| | Bijnor | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Moradabad | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 | |
| | Budaun | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | 7 0 0 | |
| | Bareilly | 3 4 0 | ... | 9 12 0 | |
| | Shahjahanpur | 3 7 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 5 4 | |
| | Tarai Pergunnahs | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | |
| | Muttra | 4 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 9 10 8 | |
| | Agra | 4 3 6 | 5 8 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Faukhabad | 3 10 1 | 3 12 0 | 7 14 2½ | |
| | Mainpuri | ... | Not received. | ... | |
| | Etawah | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Etah | 1 7 6 | 1 15 8 | 3 15 4 | |
| | Jahoon | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | |
| | Jhansi | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 | |
| | Lalitpur | 4 8 0 | 6 8 0 | 8 0 0 | |
| | Cawnpore | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Fatehpur | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 6 12 0 | |
| | Bagla | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Allahabad | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 13 0 0 | |
| | Hamirpur | 3 0 0 | 4 3 0 | 6 0 0 | |
| | Jampur | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 0 0 | |
| | Gorakhpur | 3 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Basti | 2 13 0 | 3 7 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Azamgarh | ... | Not received. | ... | |
| | Mirzapur | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 4 8 0 | |
| | Benares | 1 12 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 12 0 | |
| | Ghazipur | 3 0 0 | 3 0 0 | 6 1 6 | |
| OUDH. | Lucknow | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Unao | 2 9 0 | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | |
| | Bāra Banki | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Sitapur | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Hardoi | 4 3 6 | ... | 6 9 0 | |
| | Kheri | 2 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 | |
| | Fyzabad | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Bahraich | 3 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| | Gonda | 2 13 6 | 3 8 0 | 6 10 6 | |
| | Rae Bareli | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Sultānpur | 3 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 3 2 0 | |
| | Partālgarh | ... | ... | ... | |

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

APPENDIX TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JANUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 148, 149, 154 AND 155 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND FEBRUARY 1879.

| QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Districts. | Wheat. | | | | | | Barley. | | | | | | Rice. | | | | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> . | | | | | | Bamboo Millet (Cumbco, Bajra), <i>Pennisetaria Spicata</i> . | | | | | | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kharu, Veratoo, Sawee, Chenna, Coralloo, Muthwa, Anglee, &c.) <i>Pennisetum Miliaceum</i> , <i>Eleusine, Coracana</i> , &c. | | | | | | Gram. | | | | | | Firewood. | | | | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED AT THE SEVERAL POST OFFICES IN INDIA.

No. 10047, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1879.

From—E. R. DOUGLAS, Esq., *Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.*

As directed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department of the 4th February 1874, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a list of newspapers registered in India at the office of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors of Post Offices as it stood on the 31st March 1878.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors, in existence on the 31st March 1878.

| European. | Oriental. | European and Oriental. |
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| | BENGAL. | |
| Behar Herald. | Adbhut Digbijaya. | Amrita Bazar Patrika. |
| Bengali. | Adbhut Rahasya. | Banga Bandhu. |
| Bengal Magazine. | Atithasik Rahasvanubada. | Banga Bidyá Prakáshiká. |
| Bengal Times. | Akhbar-ul-Aklyár. | Banga Bigyapani (Bengali Advertiser). |
| Billiards. | Amsh Behar. | Bengali Gazette. |
| Brahma Public Opinion. | Arjya Darpan. | Calcutta Bartábaha and Bi-Weekly Advertiser. |
| Calcutta Advertiser. | Arjya Darsan. | Fahit Jyotish. |
| Calcutta Gazette. | Arjya Mihir. | Howrah Hita Kari. |
| Calcutta Journal of Medicine. | Arjya Pratiba. | Moorsheadabad Patrika. |
| Calcutta Law Reports. | Balbbhat. | Nazim Shahr. |
| Calcutta Magazine. | Báiná Bodhini Patrika. | Pratikár. |
| Calcutta Stock and Share Market Report. | Banga Darsan. | Sabdártha Susarsangraha. |
| Catalogue. | Banga Mahalá. | Weekly Advertiser or Saptahik Bigyapani. |
| Catalogue and Price List. | Banga Mitra. | |
| Circular of Price Current of Metals, &c. | Bangala Rajkiya Gazette, or the Bengali Edition of Government Statistical Report. | |
| Darjeeling News. | Behar Bandhu. | |
| Day and Co.'s Circular. | Behar Government Gazette. | |
| Day and Co.'s Trade Circular. | Bhagbath Tatwabodhiká. | |
| Dmapore Advertiser. | Bharat Bandhu. | |
| East. | Bhárat Chikitsak. | |
| Englishman. | Bhárat Mihir. | |
| Englishman Evening Mail. | Bhárat Sanskarak. | |
| Englishman's Overland Mail. | Bharat Samjibi. | |
| Englishman Saturday Evening Journal. | Bhárat Suhrid. | |
| Englishman Weekly Shipping List. | Bháráthi. | |
| Exchange Gazette. | Biswa Duta. | |
| Friend of India and Statesman. | Brahma Barbartha Purá. | |
| Gazette of India. | Chikitsa Kalpadruma, or Cyclopadia of Practice of Medicine. | |
| General Ware Room Gazette. | Chikitsa Tatwa. | |
| Goods and Coaching Traffic Sheet. | Dacca Prakash. | |
| Hindu Patriot. | Datta's Homoeopathic Series. | |
| Illustrated Catalogue of Printing Materials. | Dharma Pracharak. | |
| Indian Agriculturist. | Dharma Puran or Sridharma Mangal. | |
| Indian Bradshaw. | Dharma Tatwa. | |
| Indian Charivari. | Dibakara. | |
| Indian Church Gazette. | Education Gazette. | |
| Indian Daily News. | Ekádhik Sahasra Rajani. | |
| Indian Medical Gazette. | Grámbártá Prakáshiká (Monthly). | |
| Indian Mirror. | Grámbártá Prakáshiká (Weekly). | |
| Indian Omnibus. | | |

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

| European. | Oriental. | European and Oriental. |
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| <p>Indian Overland Summary. Indian Student. Indian Tea Gazette. Indo-European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Gazette. Legal Companion. Madrassa Literary Budget. Masonic Herald. Mission Field. Monthly Circular. Monthly Price Current. Monthly Price Current. Monthly Price Current, (Robert Campbell's). National Indian Association. National Magazine. Oriental Sporting Magazine. Overland Amritabazar. Pearl. Price Circular. Price Current. Price List. Produce Circular. Revenue Commerciale. Special Price List. Statesman and Friend of India. Statistical Reporter. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s List. The Indian Christian Herald. The Indian Echo. The Indian Magazine. The Law Reporter. The Student's Magazine. Trade Circular. Trade Price List. Weekly Circular (Toulman and Co.)</p> | <p>BENGAL —continued. Guldasti Nazir. Gupta Lipi. Gyánáńkura. Hindu Hitaishini. Hindu Lalaná. Hindu Ranjiká. Hitaishi. Indian Law Report. Jewish Gazette (Machussar). Krishna Vakti Rasháńava. Kuch Behar Másik Patriká. Midnapore Samáńhár. Mohammadi Akhbar. Murshidabad Pratinidhi. Padma Puran. Pathik. Práńhiu Káńya Sangraha. Purán Ratnákar. Rigveda Sanhitá. Rungpore Dikprakásh. Sabda Kalpadruma. Sáńhárani. Sahachara. Samachara Chandriká. Samáńochaka. Sama Veda Sanhitá. Sangbáda Báńhiká. Sangbáda Pravákara. Sangbáda Váńkara. Sankhipta Indian Law Report. Sarbartha Dáyini. Sarbartha Sáńhini. S. E. Datta's Series. Sháńtra Prakásha. Soma Prakásha. Srimat Bháńgath. Srimat Bháńgath. Srimat Bháńgath. Sudhákara. Sulava Samachára. Supraddha Faráshi Dasya. Tatwa Bodhini Patriká. Uriya Gazette. Utkala Darpana. Utkala Dipiká. Yayur Veda.</p> <p>MADRAS. Akharay Purr Bahar. Andrabhasa Sanjibani with a Supplement styled the Háń- yabardhani. Dinavarthamani. Guanabanoo. Hankimay Madras. Hitaváńdi. Janavinodini (Tamil). Janavinodini (Telugu). Jareeda-i-Roygar with Supple- ment. Karnátaka Vagujjivini. Kerala Dhupagam. Keralapkari. Kursheed-i-Deccan.</p> | <p>Asaf-ul-Akbar. Bellary District Gazette. Carnatae Prakashika. Chingleput and Madras Dis- trict Gazette. Coimbatore District Gazette. Cuddapa District Gazette. Desáńbhimáni. Fort St. George Gazette. Ganjam District Gazette. Godavery District Gazette. Kasim-ul-Akhbar. Kristna District Gazette. Kurnool District Gazette. Madura District Gazette. Malabar District Gazette.</p> |

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

| European. | Oriental. | European and Oriental. |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Daily Import and Export Lists. Daily Lists of Transactions. Deccan Advertiser. Deccan Times. General Orders of the Most Noble the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Gordon, Woodroff and Co.'s Fortnightly Price Current. Hall, Wilson and Co.'s Fortnightly Market Report. Hyderabad Residency Orders. Indian Critic and Lawyer. Indian Jurist. Indian Representative. James Darragh and Co.'s Market Report. Juvenile Reader. MacDowell and Co.'s Wine Circular. Madras Church Missionary Record. Madras Journal of Education. Madras Mail. Madras Market Report and Price Current. Madras Native Opinion. Madras Railway Guide. Madras Standard. Madras Times. Madras Times Overland Mail. Madras Weekly Mail. Moniteur Officiel de Establishments Français de l'Inde. Neilgherry Courier. Once a Week. Our Chronicle. Overland Athenæum and Daily News. Patriotic Hindu. Pierce, Leslie and Co.'s Market Report. South Indian Post. South of India Observer. Stephenson, Nixon and Co.'s Fortnightly Price Current. Vizagapatam Advertiser. *—Western Star.</p> | <p>MADRAS—continued. Law Recorder. Madras Lover of Truth. Mazhar-ul-Akhbar. Monshoor Mahomedy. Nyayadarisanni. Oomdatool Akhbari Shahee. Padehima Tharaka and Kerala Pathaka. Palanisthala Vinodini. Parasara Smreethe. Rayababri. Saffairay Madras. Salem Patriot. Satheavathasithanthum. Sams-ul-Akhbar. Sithantha Sangragum. Sree Vinaka Varthani. Tilisma Hirath. Trumpet of the Voice of Truth. Valmiki Ramayanam. Vedanta Nirnaya Patriká. Vetikudiem or Standard Bearer.</p> | <p>Mysore Gazette. Mysore Vrithantha Bothini. Neilgherry District Gazette. Nellore District Gazette. North Arcot District Gazette. Police Weekly Circular. Purushārtha Prathani. Salem District Gazette. Sathia Varthamani. South Arcot District Gazette. South Canara District Gazette with Supplement. Swadharma Prakasini. Tanjore District Gazette. Tinnevelly District Gazette. Travancore Times. Trichinopoly District Gazette. Varthá Lahari. Vizagapatam District Gazette.</p> |
| <p>A Cruz. A India Catholica (Portuguese). A India Portuguesa. Album Litterario. A Patria (Portuguese). Boletim do Governo do Estado da India (Gazette of Goa Government, Portuguese). Bombay Catholic Examiner. Bombay Church Chronicle. Bombay Educational Record. Bombay Exchange Price Current.</p> | <p>BOMBAY. Abalá Mitra. Adul Insáfi. Ahmedabad Samákhár. Akhbar-i-Saudagar Samákhár. Darpan and Bombay Chabook. Akhtare Hinda. Arunodaya. Arya Dharma Prakásh. Arya Mitra. Arya Patriká. Aryawarta. Aryawarta Pancháman.</p> | <p>Advertiser. Bodh Sudhakar. Bombay Post. Bombay Government Gazette. Dina Bhandar. Duyán Bhándár. Duyan Chakshu. Duyánodaya. Luyán Prakásh. Hitechbu. Indu Prakásh. Kashta Vilásini. Kattywar Political Agency Gazette.</p> |

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

| European. | Oriental. | European and Oriental. |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Bombay Gazette. Bombay Gazette Overland Summary. Bombay Guardian. Bombay Price Current. Children's Friend. Daily Exports. Deccan Herald. English Mail. Hand-book of information for passengers and shippers by the steamers of the P. and O. Company. Indian Antiquary. Indian Spectator. Indian Traveller's Guide. James Mackintosh and Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular. Judgments delivered by several High Courts of India and the Privy Council. Legal Guide. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.'s Freight Circular. Merchant's Daily Companion. Military General Orders of Government and Commander-in-Chief. Nova Goa. Ordnance Circular Orders. O'Ultramar. Pastoral Gazette. Poona Observer. R. Lupi & Co.'s Fortnightly Freight Circular. Standard. Times of India (Daily). Times of India (Bi-weekly). Times of India Overland Summary. W. Nicol & Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular. W. Tennents' Freight Circular.</p> | <p>BOMBAY—<i>continued</i>. Bál Laguna Nishedhak Patriká. Bál Mitra. Bálodaya. Belgaum Samáchár. Bháratártha Prakásh. Bombay Samáchár. Broach Vartmán. Budhi Prakásh. Canarese School Paper. Chaturya Lahari. Dátardú. Deshi Mitra. Dharwar Chandrodaya. Dharwar Vrit. Duyán Bodhak. Duyán Sagar. Duyán Vardhak. Duniáddád Patri. Furhut-ul-Ahbab. Fursad. Guzerat Mitra. Guzerat Samáchár. Guzrat School Paper. Hadikatul Akhbar. Hindu Punch. Hitechhu. Hubli Vaibhava. Jagan Mitra. Jain Divákar. Jamé Jamshed. Kalpataru and Anandvrit. Karnatak Vartee. Kattywar Samáchár. Kavya Itikás Sangraha. Khandesh Vaibhaba. Kheda Vartman. Kossid-i-Mumbai. Kushful Akhbar. Loka Mitra. Maharashtra Mitra. Majm-ul-Babarini. Malwan Samáchár and Vin-gorla Vrit. Mitakshará. Monthly Magazine on Engineering. Násik Samáchár. Násik Vrit. Nibandha Malá. Niti Prakásh. Nur-i-Ilm. Nyayashraya. Nyáya Prakásh (Guzerathi). Nyáya Prakásh (Marathi). Nyaya Sindhu. Nyaya Tatwa. Pandhari Vrit. Parashu. Parsi Punch. Pravákar. Punch Dand. Rást Goffar and Satya Prakásh. Saif-ul-Islám.</p> | <p>Kiran or the Sunbeam. Manna. Nagar Samáchár. Native Opinion. Puna Herald. Sree Shivajee. Sudarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy. Surya Prakásh. Vedártha Yatna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas.</p> |

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

| European. | Oriental. | European and Oriental. |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>BOMBAY —continued. Sanmārg Darshak. Saitha Markanda Purān. Sarva Sangraha. Satya Mitra. Satya Prakāsh. Satya Sādhak. Satya Sādhan. Shilpakalā Sangraha, or Art Journal. Shumsher Bāhādur. Stri Bodh. Subha Suchak. Subodh Patrikā. Suryodaya. Swadesh Mangal. Swadesh Mitra. Swadesh Watsala. Upayuktā Duvānsar. Vahniki Rāmkāthā Mahodaya. Vidnyān Vilās. Vidya Mitra. Vividha Juyāna Vistār. Wasai Samāchār. Yezlan Parast.</p> <p>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.</p> | |
| Allahabad Exchange Gazette. Aryan. Cawnpore Exchange Gazette. Commercial Gazette. Dehra Advetizerr. Delhi Gazette. Discoveries of Science. Good Templar. Indian Tribune. Mussooree Advertizer. Naini Tal Advertizer. Naini Tal Gazette and Rani- khet Advertizer. Nierces and Co.'s Price List. North-Western Foundry. North-West Sportsman. On Guard. Pioneer. Pioneer Mail. Shamrock. Sikandra Messenger. Star. Trade Circular. | Afzal-ul-Akhbar. Agra Akhbar. Ahsanul Akhbar. Akhbar Alam. Akhbar Dabdaboi Kaisri. Akhbar Mohib Hind. Akhbar Mufidam. Akhbar Mohetsham. Akhbar Nair Akhbar. Akhbar Naiyar Azim. Akhbar Nasim Jounpur. Akhbar Sohail Hind. Almora Akhbar. Anjuman Akhbar. Anjuman Tehzib Cawnpore. Arya Darpan. Arya Mitra. Aryan Patrika. Benares Akhbar. Bharut Bandhu. Cawnporian Akhbar. Dabdaba-i-Sikandri. Daily Najmul Akhbar. Dharam Somāj Patra. Gwalior Gazette. Harish Chandra Chandrikā. Hindi Pradip. Jalwa-i-Tur. Jamaul Kawanin. Kaisur-ul-Akhbar. Kumdhien. Kasi Patrikā. Kavibachan Sudhā. Lama-i-Nur. Lawrence Gazette. Literary Journal. Loh-i-Mahfuz. | Aligarh Institute Gazette. Holkar Sirkar Gazette. Malwa Akhbar. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette. North-Western Provinces Police Gazette. Prince of Wales Gazette. |

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—contd.

| European. | Oriental. | European and Oriental. |
|---|---|------------------------|
| | <p>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—contd.</p> <p>Makhzani Masihi. Maryádá Purpatí. Matla-i-Nur. Mirror of Medicine. Najm-ul-Akhbar. Nasim Agra. Nazair Kánum Hind. Nur-ul-Absár. Nur-ul-Anwar. Pandit. Pryag Arya Dharm Patriká. Pryag Dharid Prakásh. Ratna Prakásh. Risala Intkhab Quania and Nazair Shamlal. Rohilkhand Akhbar. Safir Budhana. Sanátan Dharm Sabhá. Shola-i-Tur. Shubha Chintak. Tarjuma Indian Law Reports. Umdatul Akhbar. Veda Bháshya. Vritt Dhara.</p> <p>PUNJAB.</p> <p>Aftáb-i-Punjab. Agaid-ul-Islam Akhbar. Akhbar-i-Am. Akhbar Mofeed-i-Hind. Akhbar Raza-i-Am. Akmal-ul-Akhbar. Ambassador for India or Saleer-i-Hindustan. Anwar-ul-Shamas. Ashraf-ul-Akhbar. Chashmá-i-Faiz. Ganjiná-i-Nazir. Ganji Shaigan. Hindu Bándhwa. Italik-i-Zamindaran. Journal of the Anjuman Punjab. Káldi Imtilan Middle School, or the Punjab Student. Kashm-ul-Alum. Khairkhwah Alum. Khairkhwah Hind. Khairkhwah Punjab. Koh-i-Nur. Lytton Gazette. Magazine of Science and Arts. Makhzán-i-Alam. Mirat-ul-Tibabat. Mittra Belás Samachar. Nasrut-ul-Akhbar. Nizam-ul-Akhbar. Nur Afshan. Nur-ul-huda. Patiálá Akhbar. Punjábi Akhbar. Rahbari Hind. Resúlá.</p> | <p>Police Gazette.</p> |
| <p>Albany Monthly Akhbar. Benmore Advertizer. Bugle. Civil and Military Gazette. Delhi Advertizer. Frontier Advertizer. Gillon's Monthly Cash Price List. Parts I, IV, V, and a portion of Supplement of the Gazette of India. Punjab Government Gazette. Punjab Record. Sentinel and Regimental Gazette. Simla Advertizer. Simla Courier. Simla Daily Bulletin and Advertizer.</p> | | |

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl, &c.,—contd.

| European. | Oriental. | European and Oriental. |
|--|--|--|
| | PUNJAB —continued. Resālá Aeenai Hikmat. Risālá Anjuman Kusur. Risālá Delhi Society. Risālá Kanun Hind. Risala Niti Prakash. Risala Star of India. Sadik-ul-Akhbar. Safur-i-Hind. Said-ul-Akhbar. Seifa-ul-Sudur. Tohfa-i-Kashmere. Urdu Akhbar Delhi. Urdu Government Gazette. Vakil-i-Hindustan. Vernacular Advertizer. Vidyo-daya. Zakhera Raza-i-Am. | |
| Arakan News. Bassein Weekly News. British Burma Advertizer. British Burma Gazette. Christian Ark. Christian Tower. Hegt and Co.'s Price List. J. Paxton and Co.'s Price List. Market Report. Moulmein Advertizer. Moulmein Gazette. Moulmein Herald. Rangoon Daily News. Rangoon Gazette. Rangoon Times. | BRITISH BURMAH. British Burmah News. British Burmah Vernacular Gazette. Burmah Herald. Educational Gazette. Friend of Moulmein. Tenasserim Press. | |
| Central Provinces Gazette. Indian Railway Service Gazette. Masonic Record of Western India. | CENTRAL PROVINCES. Berar School Paper. Central Provinces News. Pronodh Sindhu. Urdu Akhbar. Varad Mitraba. | Berar Samachar. |
| Beacon. Karachi Price Current and Market Report. Messrs. Fleming and Co.'s Weekly Market Circular. Messrs. Valkart Brothers' Weekly Price Current. Monthly Circular. Monthly Price List. Pauper's Friend. Sind Advocate. | SIND. Mufarebul Kabab. Sind Sudhar. | Sind Advertiser. Sind Official Gazette. |
| Indian Sunday School. Lucknow Church Missionary Gleaner. Lucknow Times. Lucknow Witness. Peake, Allan and Co.'s Circular Notice. | OUDDI. Akhbar Tamunnai. Akhbar-ul-Akhyar. Anjuman Hind. Anjuman Islam. Anwar-ul-Akhbar. | Kashmiri Pandit. Murakka-i-Tahzib. |

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.,—concluded.

| European. | Oriental. | European and Oriental. |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Peake, Allan and Co.'s Drug List. Peake Allan and Co's Proprietary List. Price Current. Price List. | <p>ODDH —continued. Boostan-ul-Ashgwa. Jama-ul-Akkam. Karnama. Kayesth Samachar. Khair Khwah Oudh. Kowkib Iswi. Masheer Kasur Hind. Mirat-ul-Hind. Mumbarul-Akbhar. Oudh Akhbar. Oudh Educational Gazette. Oudh Punch or Latayef. Riaz-ul-Akhbar. Risala Anjuman Rafa. Rozenameha Jung. Sakt Sihahany. Shams-ul-Akhbar. Sokut Kaisree. Surpunch Oudh.</p> <p>RAJPUTANA. Jeypore Gazette. Marwar Gazette.</p> <p>ASSAM. Arunodaya. Assam Bilasini. Assam Dipak. Hitasadhini. Sylhet Prakas.</p> | <p>Rajputana Official Gazette.</p> |
| Assam Gazette. | | |

CALCUTTA, }
The March 1879.

J. DILLON,
for Asst. Director General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII of 1878.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR THE PERIOD ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1878. | Total Decrease in 1878. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 31st Dec. 1877. | 31st Dec. 1878. | to 31st Dec. 1877. | to 31st Dec. 1878. | | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>Guaranteed.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | East Indian, Main ... | 11,23,281 | 11,59,496 | 3,97,02,792 | 3,58,39,657 | ... | 38,63,135 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur | 1,63,008 | 2,35,611 | 46,48,968 | 36,76,179 | ... | 9,72,789 |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 1,08,373 | 87,122 | 43,56,005 | 41,83,992 | ... | 1,72,013 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 1,55,708 | 1,54,347 | 42,77,862 | 46,10,832 | 3,32,970 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 3,97,351 | 3,40,517 | 98,46,381 | 87,81,264 | ... | 10,65,117 |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Madras ... | 1,09,271 | 1,95,461 | 1,00,35,309 | 65,56,524 | ... | 34,78,785 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 1,70,055 | 105,143 | 33,02,847 | 32,66,091 | ... | 36,756 |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | Great Indian Peninsula | 12,01,952 | 11,57,116 | 3,27,74,149 | 2,81,75,072 | ... | 45,99,077 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 3,47,781 | 2,02,472 | 77,87,976 | 68,07,949 | ... | 9,80,027 |
| | TOTAL ... | 37,76,780 | 36,37,288 | 11,67,32,289 | 10,18,97,560 | ... | 1,48,34,729 |
| <i>State.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 15th Feb. 1879 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,849 | 3,195 | 1,18,495 | 1,25,278 | 6,793 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nalhati ... | 2,456 | 2,631 | 89,151 | 90,102 | 651 | ... |
| 8th ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 1,11,573 | 1,13,277 | 26,96,688 | 29,49,772 | 2,53,084 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Holkar ... | 21,536 | 21,773 | 4,00,848 | 7,18,791 | 3,17,943 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Khamgaon ... | 1,216 | 945 | (a) 51,007 | (b) 52,747 | 1,740 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 2,326 | 1,563 | 80,535 | 89,361 | 8,826 | ... |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Wardha Valley ... | 2,891 | 2,727 | 77,307 | 1,29,330 | 52,023 | ... |
| Last 10 days of Dec. 1878 ... | Nizam's ... | 29,167 | 23,176 | 8,30,554 | 7,91,503 | ... | 39,051 |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | Tirhut ... | 12,962 | 13,170 | 99,552 | 4,44,592 | 1,45,040 | ... |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Punjab Northern ... | 20,393 | 34,839 | 6,96,765 | 9,45,189 | 2,48,424 | ... |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Neemuch ... | 3,834 | 12,436 | 79,279 | 4,10,937 | 1,31,658 | ... |
| 8th ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 10,192 | 55,653 | (c) 48,718 | 9,55,721 | 9,07,003 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 18,292 | 18,817 | (d) 3,44,452 | 9,63,173 | 6,18,721 | ... |
| 8th ditto ... | Sindia ... | ... | 2,222 | ... | (e) 93,328 | 93,328 | ... |
| Last 3 days of Dec. 1878... | Indus Valley ... | ... | 42,913 | ... | (g) 3,90,577 | 3,90,577 | ... |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Dhond and Mahmud ... | ... | 13,327 | ... | (f) 1,08,309 | 1,08,309 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 2,72,687 | 3,65,694 | 58,13,641 | 90,58,710 | 32,45,069 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 40,49,467 | 40,02,982 | 12,25,45,930 | 11,09,56,270 | ... | 1,15,89,660 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 5,68,85,821 | 5,42,90,903 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 5,66,60,109 | 5,66,65,367 | ... | 89,94,742 |

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 1st November to 31st December 1877.

(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th November to 31st December 1878.

(c)—Total receipts from 25th August to 31st December 1877.

(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 31st December 1877.

(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 31st December 1878.

(f)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th November to 31st December 1878.

(g)—Total receipts from 1st July to 31st December 1878.

No. I of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR THE FIRST | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total increase in 1879. | Total decrease in 1879. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 5 days of Jan. 1878. | 4 days of Jan. 1879. | to 5th Jan. 1878 | to 4th Jan. 1879. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | East Indian, Main ... | 5,24,881 | 4,27,473 | 5,24,881 | 4,27,473 | ... | 97,408 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur | 53,334 | 58,950 | 53,334 | 58,950 | 5,616 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 44,882 | 22,409 | 44,882 | 22,409 | ... | 22,473 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 55,097 | 59,227 | 55,097 | 59,227 | 4,130 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Sind, Punjab and Delhi | 1,08,770 | 1,23,700 | 1,08,770 | 1,23,700 | 14,930 | ... |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Madras ... | 92,192 | 61,378 | 92,192 | 61,378 | ... | 30,814 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 40,010 | 40,047 | 40,010 | 40,047 | 37 | ... |
| 8th Feb. 1878 | Great Indian Peninsula | 3,99,239 | 3,00,133 | 3,99,239 | 3,00,133 | ... | 99,106 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,35,156 | 71,829 | 1,35,156 | 71,829 | ... | 63,327 |
| | TOTAL ... | 14,53,561 | 11,65,146 | 14,53,561 | 11,65,146 | ... | 2,88,415 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 15th Feb. 1879 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 1,425 | 1,515 | 1,425 | 1,515 | 90 | ... |
| Ditto .. | Nalhati ... | 1,362 | 929 | 1,362 | 929 | ... | 433 |
| 8th ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 32,922 | 39,229 | 32,922 | 39,229 | 6,307 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Holkar ... | 7,297 | 10,217 | 7,297 | 10,217 | 2,920 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Khamgaon ... | 640 | 494 | 640 | 494 | ... | 146 |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 1,221 | 507 | 1,221 | 507 | ... | 714 |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Wardha Valley ... | 1,681 | 1,182 | 1,681 | 1,182 | ... | 499 |
| Last 10 days of Dec. 1878 ... | Nizam's ... | 11,001 | (a) | 11,001 | ... | ... | 11,001 |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | Tirhut ... | 3,243 | 2,494 | 3,243 | 2,494 | ... | 749 |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Punjab Northern ... | 11,027 | 17,166 | 11,027 | 17,466 | 6,439 | ... |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Neemuch ... | 1,341 | 3,699 | 1,341 | 3,699 | 2,358 | ... |
| 8th ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 1,473 | 9,750 | 1,473 | 9,750 | 8,277 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley | 8,365 | 7,069 | 8,365 | 7,069 | ... | 1,296 |
| 8th ditto ... | Sindia ... | ... | 777 | ... | 777 | 777 | ... |
| Last 3 days of Dec. 1878... | Indus Valley ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Dhond and Maunad . | ... | 377 | ... | 377 | 377 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 82,998 | 95,705 | 82,998 | 95,705 | 12,707 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 15,36,559 | 12,60,851 | 15,36,559 | 12,60,851 | ... | 2,75,708 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 6,96,983 | 6,16,934 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 8,39,576 | 6,43,917 | ... | 1,95,059 |

(a)—Return not received.

No. II of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1879. | Total Decrease in 1879. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 12th Jan. 1878. | 11th Jan. 1879. | to 12th Jan. 1878. | to 11th Jan. 1879. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | East Indian, Main ... | 7,34,833 | 7,48,077 | 12,59,714 | 11,75,550 | ... | 84,164 |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jabalpur | 71,668 | 1,03,163 | 1,28,002 | 1,62,113 | 34,111 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 69,913 | 56,059 | 1,14,795 | 78,468 | ... | 36,327 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 76,719 | 1,16,507 | 1,31,816 | 1,75,734 | 43,918 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 1,40,605 | 2,09,490 | 2,49,375 | 3,33,100 | 83,725 | ... |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Madras ... | 1,27,405 | 1,10,937 | 2,19,597 | 1,72,315 | ... | 47,282 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 58,314 | 77,195 | 98,324 | 1,17,242 | 18,918 | ... |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | Great Indian Peninsula | 6,28,032 | 5,43,555 | 10,27,271 | 8,43,688 | ... | 1,83,583 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,83,497 | 1,40,860 | 3,18,653 | 2,12,689 | ... | 1,05,964 |
| | TOTAL ... | 20,93,986 | 21,05,753 | 35,47,547 | 32,70,899 | ... | 2,76,648 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 15th Feb. 1879 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,189 | 2,400 | 3,614 | 3,915 | 301 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nalhati ... | 1,908 | 1,626 | 3,270 | 2,555 | ... | 715 |
| 8th ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 56,814 | 76,964 | 89,736 | 1,16,193 | 26,457 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Holkar ... | 11,703 | 17,460 | 22,000 | 27,677 | 5,677 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Khamgaon ... | 1,015 | 919 | 1,655 | 1,413 | ... | 242 |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 2,741 | 1,447 | 3,962 | 1,954 | ... | 2,008 |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Wardha Valley ... | 2,669 | 3,128 | 4,350 | 4,310 | ... | 40 |
| Last 10 days of Dec. 1878... | Nizam's ... | 15,257 | (a) | 26,258 | ... | ... | 26,258 |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | Tirhut ... | 6,196 | 10,615 | 9,439 | 13,109 | 3,670 | ... |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Punjab Northern ... | 12,451 | 23,195 | 23,478 | 40,661 | 17,183 | ... |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Neemuch ... | 2,314 | 6,638 | 3,655 | 10,337 | 6,682 | ... |
| 8th ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 3,578 | 17,000 | 5,051 | 26,750 | 21,699 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 12,515 | 13,883 | 20,880 | 20,952 | 72 | ... |
| 8th ditto ... | Sindia ... | ... | 1,500 | ... | 2,277 | 2,277 | ... |
| Last 3 days of Dec. 1878 ... | Indus Valley ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Dhond and Manmad ... | ... | 6,340 | ... | 6,717 | 6,717 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,34,350 | 1,83,115 | 2,17,348 | 2,78,820 | 61,472 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 22,28,336 | 22,88,868 | 37,61,895 | 35,49,719 | ... | 2,15,176 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 17,07,756 | 17,36,877 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 20,57,139 | 18,12,842 | ... | 2,44,297 |

(a)—Return not received.

No. III of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1879. | Total Decrease in 1879. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 10th Jan. 1878. | 18th Jan. 1879. | to 19th Jan. 1878. | to 18th Jan. 1879. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>Rs.</i> |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | East Indian, Main ... | 7,08,614 | 7,99,361 | 19,68,328 | 19,74,911 | 6,583 | |
| Ditto ... | Ditto, Jubalpur | 71,163 | 1,14,031 | 1,99,165 | 2,76,144 | 76,979 | |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal ... | 67,393 | 63,916 | 1,82,188 | 1,12,381 | | 39,804 |
| Ditto ... | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 77,911 | 1,08,323 | 2,09,727 | 2,81,057 | 74,330 | |
| 1st ditto ... | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 1,69,328 | 2,00,000 | 4,18,703 | 5,33,100 | 1,14,397 | |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Madras ... | 1,11,108 | 99,959 | 3,30,705 | 2,72,274 | ... | 58,431 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian ... | 51,018 | 44,016 | 1,52,312 | 1,61,288 | 8,946 | |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | Great Indian Peninsula | 5,98,422 | 6,23,394 | 16,25,693 | 11,67,082 | ... | 1,58,611 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India ... | 1,65,417 | 1,64,557 | 4,84,070 | 3,77,216 | ... | 1,06,824 |
| | TOTAL ... | 20,23,374 | 22,17,587 | 55,70,921 | 51,88,486 | ... | 82,435 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 15th Feb. 1879 | Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 2,517 | 2,437 | 6,131 | 6,352 | 221 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Nalhati ... | 1,771 | 1,489 | 5,041 | 4,044 | ... | 997 |
| 8th ditto ... | Rajputana ... | 59,202 | 84,894 | 1,18,938 | 2,01,087 | 52,149 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Holkar ... | 12,374 | 13,908 | 34,374 | 41,585 | 7,211 | ... |
| Ditto ... | Khamgaon ... | 1,394 | 1,036 | 3,019 | 2,449 | ... | 600 |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 2,185 | 1,344 | 6,147 | 3,298 | ... | 2,849 |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Wardha Valley ... | 3,109 | 2,016 | 7,159 | 6,356 | ... | 1,103 |
| Last 10 days of Dec. 1878. | Nizam's ... | 14,636 | (a) | 40,894 | ... | ... | 40,894 |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | Tirhut ... | 5,517 | 8,350 | 14,956 | 21,459 | 6,503 | ... |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Punjab Northern ... | 11,312 | 21,652 | 37,790 | 65,313 | 27,523 | ... |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Neemuch ... | 3,002 | 5,885 | 6,657 | 16,222 | 9,565 | ... |
| 8th ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 2,557 | 20,300 | 7,608 | 47,059 | 39,442 | ... |
| 1st ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 14,992 | 14,061 | 35,872 | 35,013 | ... | 859 |
| 8th ditto ... | Sindia ... | 1,054 | 1,566 | (b)1,054 | 3,843 | 2,789 | ... |
| Last 3 days of Dec. 1878... | Indus Valley ... | ... | (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Dhond and Munnad ... | ... | 6,688 | ... | 13,405 | 13,405 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,38,622 | 1,88,656 | 3,55,970 | 4,67,476 | 1,11,506 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 21,61,996 | 24,06,243 | 59,26,891 | 59,55,962 | 29,071 | ... |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 26,88,438 | 29,14,252 | ... | ... |
| | NET RECEIPTS ... | | | 32,38,453 | 30,41,710 | ... | 1,96,743 |

(b) - Receipts from 10th to 19th January 1878.

No. IV of 1879.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

| Latest return received. | Railways. | FOR WEEK ENDING | | TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY | | Total Increase in 1879. | Total Decrease in 1879. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 26th Jan. 1878. | 25th Jan. 1879. | to 26th Jan. | to 25th Jan. 1879. | | |
| | <i>Guaranteed.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | East Indian, Main ... | 8,27,637 | 8,33,120 | 27,95,965 | 28,08,031 | 12,066 | |
| Ditto | Ditto, Jabalpur .. | 74,376 | 1,32,853 | 2,73,541 | 4,08,997 | 1,35,456 | |
| Ditto ... | Eastern Bengal | 94,725 | 61,239 | 2,76,913 | 2,06,623 | | 70,290 |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 91,433 | 1,22,192 | 3,01,160 | 4,06,249 | 1,05,089 | |
| 1st ditto | Sind, Punjab & Delhi | 3,41,463 | 1,93,700 | 7,60,166 | 7,26,800 | | 33,366 |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Madras ... | 1,19,502 | 1,12,322 | 4,50,307 | 3,84,596 | | 65,611 |
| Ditto ... | South Indian .. | 55,205 | 49,297 | 2,07,547 | 2,10,585 | 3,038 | |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | Great Indian Peninsula | 6,11,489 | 5,43,829 | 22,40,182 | 20,10,911 | | 2,29,271 |
| Ditto ... | Bombay, Baroda and Central India .. | 1,98,446 | 1,65,308 | 6,82,516 | 5,42,554 | | 1,39,962 |
| | TOTAL ... | 24,17,276 | 22,16,860 | 79,88,197 | 77,05,346 | | 2,82,851 |
| | <i>State.</i> | | | | | | |
| 15th Feb. 1879 | Calcutta and Sout Eastern .. | 2,970 | 3,150 | 9,101 | 9,502 | 401 | |
| Ditto | Nalhati .. | 1,957 | 1,933 | 6,998 | 5,977 | | 1,021 |
| 8th ditto | Rajputana ... | 70,478 | 1,02,546 | 2,19,416 | 3,03,633 | 84,217 | |
| | Holkar .. | 18,734 | 19,586 | 53,108 | 61,171 | 8,063 | |
| Ditto ... | Khamgaon ... | 1,235 | 1,216 | 4,284 | 3,665 | | 619 |
| Ditto ... | Amraoti ... | 2,062 | 1,359 | 8,209 | 4,657 | | 3,552 |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Wardha Valley ... | 3,674 | 2,734 | 11,133 | 9,090 | | 2,043 |
| Last 10 days of Dec. 1878 | Nizam's ... | 15,180 | ...(a) | 56,074 | | | 56,074 |
| 8th Feb. 1879 | Tirhut ... | 8,162 | 9,423 | 23,118 | 30,882 | 7,764 | |
| 25th Jan. 1879 | Punjab Northern ... | 13,772 | 21,535 | 51,562 | 86,848 | 35,286 | |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Nemuch ... | 2,148 | 6,560 | 8,805 | 22,782 | 13,977 | |
| 8th ditto ... | Northern Bengal ... | 4,973 | 21,000 | 12,581 | 68,050 | 55,469 | |
| 1st ditto ... | Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | 15,379 | 14,770 | 51,251 | 49,783 | | 1,468 |
| 8th ditto ... | Sindia ... | 1,202 | 2,183 | 6,026 | 3,770 | | |
| Last 3 days of Dec. 1878 | Indus Valley ... | | ...(a) | ... | ... | | |
| 1st Feb. 1879 | Dhond and Munnad ... | | 7,833 | ... | 21,238 | 21,238 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 1,61,926 | 2,15,828 | 5,17,896 | 6,83,304 | 1,65,408 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 25,79,202 | 24,32,688 | 85,06,093 | 83,88,650 | ... | 1,17,443 |
| | GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ... | | | 38,58,364 | 41,04,565 | ... | |
| | NET RECEIPTS | | | 46,47,729 | 42,84,085 | ... | 3,63,644 |

(a)—Return not received.

(b)—Total receipts from 10th to 26th January 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878.

No. 2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1879.

[INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.]

Read the following papers on the subject of the representation of India at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and of the measures which were adopted for contributing thereto specimens of Indian woods and forest products and of the raw produce of the country :—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 21 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 31st January 1877.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 4 (Industry, Science, and Art), dated the 23rd March 1877.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6 (Revenue — Forests), dated the 8th March 1877.

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 856 (Political), dated the 26th April 1877.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 60 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 26th April 1877.

Circular letter to the local Governments and Administrations, No. 1—63-73 (Industry, Science, and Art), dated the 21st July 1877.

Circular letter to the local Governments and Administrations, No. 24—983-994 (Forests), dated the 15th August 1877.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 93 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 5th July 1877.

Read also the following communications from the Secretary of State, referring to the position occupied by India at the Exhibition and the prizes awarded to the Indian Government and private exhibitors from India :—

Telegram dated the 4th May 1878.

Despatch No. 99 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 23rd May 1878.

Despatch No. 204 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 5th December 1878.

RESOLUTION.

The Paris International Exhibition of 1878 having been brought to a close, and the prizes awarded, the Governor General in Council desires to place on record briefly the results of the arrangements adopted for the collection and transmission of the articles exhibited by this country, and to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers entrusted with the duty of carrying out those arrangements.

2. Early in 1877, when the French Government invited the co-operation of the India Office in the representation of India at the proposed Exhibition, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India remarked that it was undesirable for India to be represented at exhibitions like that to be held at Paris to the same extent and at so great a cost as on previous occasions. The Government of India concurred in the view expressed by the Marquis of Salisbury with the more readiness that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had agreed to lend his collection, which would sufficiently represent the higher class of Indian art manu-

facture, and because a collection of the raw products of India, similar to that supplied to the late Philadelphia Exhibition, was to be contributed by the India Museum in London. Under these circumstances, it was considered unnecessary to take any action in the direction of representing India at the Exhibition beyond communicating, as desired by the Secretary of State, with His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and other native chiefs, leaving it to them to contribute to the Exhibition if, of their own accord, they should desire to do so.

3. It was soon ascertained, however, that the surplus stores in the India Museum were inadequate to supply a suitable collection of products for the Exhibition, and that many important groups could not be exhibited unless fresh specimens were supplied. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, therefore, in his letter of the 26th April, asked for contributions from India, leaving it to the Government of India to determine what articles should be sent to supplement those already available at the India Museum, and observing only that if, without any material increase of cost, a larger quantity of articles than was actually needed for the Exhibition could be procured for meeting similar requirements of museums and institutions in England, it would be desirable to take the opportunity of replenishing the stores of the India Museum.

4. The Government of India asked for a specification of the articles required to supplement the collection at the India Museum; but as there was little time to spare, if a useful collection was to be made, a reply to this reference was not awaited, and steps were at once taken for the preparation in India of a list of products to be collected and for the prompt collection of good samples of them. The plan of operations was simple: the Government of India placed the whole matter in the hands of two selected officers—Dr. Brandis, the Inspector General of Forests, and Mr. J. E. O'Connor, Assistant Secretary in this Department. To the former was assigned the duty of arranging for the collection of woods and other forest products, of which there were few or none in the India Museum; and to the latter was entrusted the duty of arranging for a similar collection of the raw products of the country. Both were empowered to correspond direct with local Governments and Administrations, and on their suggestion each Government nominated a special officer to carry on the local work, these corresponding direct with Dr. Brandis and Mr. O'Connor, respectively. The results of this arrangement, both in point of economy and as regards absolute excellence of the specimens collected, are, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, sufficient evidence of the efficiency of the system adopted. It seems clear from the experience acquired on this occasion that, whether it is desired to make only collections of primary material, or to make also collections representative of the art-manufactures of India, the appointment of one officer specially qualified by taste and knowledge for the conduct of such work will ensure much more satisfactory and expeditious results than the elaborate machinery hitherto resorted to of local and central committees and sub-committees, and that the work will be more cheaply done.

5. The collections which were made by the local officers with the help of the classified lists prepared by the two officers selected by the Government of India were sent to Calcutta in small lots from time to time, and there the specimens were sorted, prepared, classified, labelled, catalogued, packed, and despatched,—those of forest produce under the supervision of Dr. Brandis and Mr. J. S. Gamble, his Personal Assistant, now Officiating Conservator of Forests, Bengal; and those of raw produce by Mr. O'Connor. The contributions of raw produce from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies were, however, an exception to the rule: these were sent direct from Madras and Bombay, in order to save time and prevent delay which would have precluded their exhibition at Paris. The work of collection, classification, and transmission of the articles received was conducted under difficult conditions, arising mainly out of the shortness of the period during which it had to be accomplished, but the final results were quite satisfactory, the collection sent being fairly, and for many groups of raw products almost exhaustively, representative of the productions of British India and Burma. The number of wood specimens exhibited was 650, this number including 370 different species. This collection has now been presented to the French National Forest School at Nancy, where for ten years past a large proportion of the forest officers in India have received their professional education under the care of the Director and Professors of that excellent institution.

6. The awards numbered fifty-six altogether, comprising two *grands prix* (diplômes d'honneur), 10 gold medals, 15 silver medals, 20 bronze medals, and 9 honourable mentions distributed as shewn in the annexure to the letter from the Prince of Wales.

7. Mr. O'Connor was one of those whose exertions mainly contributed to the success of the Exhibition so far as the raw products of the country are concerned, and the Governor General in Council is pleased to transfer one of the gold medals awarded to himself personally by the International Jury, and to present it to that gentleman as the officer of the Government of India whose services specially merit recognition. The gold medal for carpets was probably awarded on account of a contribution made by the Jubbulpore School of Industry, and if this is the case it will be sent through the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to Colonel Ward, the Superintendent, for deposit in the school. The diplomas and rest of the medals conferred on Government, excepting those awarded personally, which will be forwarded to the persons to whom they were awarded, should be deposited in the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

8. The collections made by Mr. Back with the help of Mr. Duthie, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, and that by Mr. Colin Browning, Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces, reflect much credit on those officers, and His Excellency in Council desires that the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to them.

9. The Forest Department has already received its full need of recognition. To Dr. Brandis, as representing the collective labours of the forest officers under the Government of India, the Jury awarded one gold medal, and to Colonel Beddome, similarly representing Madras, another. From the Bombay Presidency most contributions arrived too late for the Exhibition, but were utilised in the preparation of additional sets of wood specimens which were distributed among the offices of Conservators of Forests and other public institutions in Europe and America in accordance with the desire of the Secretary of State. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that the Governments of Madras and Bombay will fully acknowledge the credit due to such of their officers as were employed in getting up the collection. It remains for His Excellency in Council to express his acknowledgments to the forest officers employed in the provinces under the Government of India. From the Punjab, Mr. Baden-Powell, the Conservator, and the officers under his orders, sent a large, varied, carefully-named, and selected collection, which included among others a number of interesting specimens from the inner arid Himalaya, got together by the Reverend Mr. Heyde of the Moravian Mission, Lahoul. The collections from Bengal, prepared under the orders of the Conservator, Dr. Schlich, arrived mostly in good time, and furnished a large number of interesting specimens from parts of the country, the forest resources of which are not generally known. Mr. Greig, the Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, furnished specimens from the forests in Dehra Dûn, Jaunsar, and Kumaun, but larger collections which had been made were not sent down to Calcutta, as the logs were unseasoned. From Oudh, a few well seasoned pieces were ~~received~~, but the remainder did not arrive till after the specimens for the Exhibition had left Calcutta. The contributions of Mr. Gustav Mann from Assam, of Captain Doveton from the Central Provinces, of Mr. Drysdale from Berar, and of Major Seaton and Mr. Ribbentrop from Burma, included some fine and well-seasoned pieces of useful kinds of trees and specimens of minor forest produce. Good specimens of sandalwood from Mysore were received from Captain VanSomeren, the Conservator, but specimens of other timbers could not be forwarded in time for the Exhibition on account of the difficulty experienced in getting carriage owing to the famine. The important collection of Major-General Barwell, the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, served to shew the numerous handsome and useful timbers which are procurable in those islands. The logs and pieces thus contributed by the various provinces were received in the rough at the workshop which had been established in Calcutta, and there, under the supervision of Messrs. Gamble and Smythies, they were prepared and finished into specimens. To these gentlemen likewise the thanks of Government are due for the great skill and indefatigable energy with which they have accomplished their portion of the work under singularly difficult circumstances.

10. The collections of specimens representing art manufactures sent from India were made in a semi-official way by various local authorities in direct communication with Lord Northbrook, the Chairman of the Indian Section of the British Commission. The Governor General in Council is gratified to find from the 5th paragraph of the letter from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that their exertions have been appreciated. He also desires here to record his acknowledgments of the services rendered in connection with the Indian collections by Sir Cunliffe Owen, Colonel Pearson, and Messrs. Purdon Clarke, Birdwood, and Waterfield, whose exertions have already secured the approbation of His Royal Highness.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution and the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 204, dated the 5th December 1878, with the enclosed letters and the list of awards made by the International Jury, be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of these papers be communicated to the several local Governments and Administrations quoted in the margin.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Madras. | Central Provinces. |
| Bombay. | British Burma. |
| Bengal. | Mysore and Coorg. |
| North-Western Provinces and | Assam. |
| Oudh. | Hyderabad |
| Punjab. | Ajmere. |

Ordered, that a copy of these papers be sent to Dr. Brandis and Mr. O'Connor.

Ordered, that copies of the papers published be forwarded to the Foreign and Home Departments for communication, respectively, to His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and to the Chief Commissioner of the Andamans.

No. 204, dated India Office, London, 5th December 1878.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith, for Your Excellency's information and for such measures as you may

* And enclosure.

† Dated 30th November 1878.

think fit to take, a copy of a letter* from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, dated the 31st October, and of the reply thereto,† relative to the awards which have been made to India in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

Dated Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, 31st October 1878.

From—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The International Jury of the Paris Universal Exhibition having completed their labours, I have the satisfaction to submit, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the accompanying list of awards made to India.

2. The following are the principal, *viz.*,—

Two diplomas of honour (*Grand Prix*), both awarded to Lord Lytton: one on account of the great progress made in India in the cultivation of tea; the other in acknowledgment of the personal interest taken by His Excellency in the production of raw silk for the European market, and especially for the improvement in the culture and preparation of the tasar and other wild silks of India.

Ten gold medals: two to Lord Lytton for wheat and other cereals and vegetable products; one to the Government of India for carpets; one to Mr. H. Lock, of the Calcutta Museum, for a collection of native teas; one each to Dr. Brandis and Colonel Beddome for the collections of forest produce; one to Dr. Bidie for a collection of alimentary products; one to His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir; one to Hajee Mooktar Shah, Master Craftsman to His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir; and one to the Murree Brewery Company for beers,—in all forty-five awards, two “Grand Prix,” nine gold, fifteen silver, twenty bronze medals, and nine honourable mentions.

3. Thus, in the International competition of the present year,—the most severely contested of all that have preceded it,—the Indian Empire has taken two of the highest prizes for articles in which China has hitherto monopolised the markets of the world.

Eighteen awards (including the *Grand Prix* and gold medal) have been made for Indian teas, a distinction which it may be hoped will serve to stimulate the growing demand for them.

4. The remarkable interest taken in the Indian wild silks at the present Exhibition is principally due to the experiments made for the Government of India by Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Leek. He has now shewn that they can be spun as fine as Chinese silk and dyed of any colour. It is, therefore, probable that they will become merchantable wherever silk is woven or worn.

To mark their sense of the far-reaching effects that are likely to result from these improvements, the International Jury have awarded a *Grand Prix* to Lord Lytton and a silver medal to Mr. A. O. Hume.

5. This is also the proper occasion for me to request Your Lordship to convey to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the respective Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces my best thanks for the cordial assistance given by them, at my request, in the preparation of the various collections of art manufactures in India by the Royal Commission. Of the officers who acted under their orders, I would name Dr. Brandis and Lieutenant Colonel Michael, C.S.I., as deserving of special notice for their services.

6. To Colonel Pearson, who acted under the orders of the Secretary of State in Council, the efficiency of the arrangements of forest products is mainly due. I have also been particularly indebted to Mr. George Birdwood, C.S.I., for the selection he recommended of manufactures to supplement the exhibition of my own collection of Indian presents, as well as for his admirable hand-book on the art manufactures of India. I have also to express the great obligations the Royal Commission has been under to Mr. Henry Waterfield, your Secretary in the Statistical and Commercial Department, as the channel of their communications with the India Office, and for his cordial co-operation at all times with Mr. P. Cunliffe-Owen, C.B.

7. The duties of Mr. P. Cunliffe-Owen and of Mr. C. Purdon Clarke in connection with the Indian Court have been of so exceptionable a nature, that, though they are officers of the Royal Commission, I feel it my duty to submit their names also to Your Lordship. Mr. Clarke's design for the central pavilion secured the success of the Indian Exhibition. The excellent manner in which Mr. Cunliffe-Owen has disbursed the grant made by Your Lordship in Council for the purposes of the British Indian section, and his general direction of it as Executive Secretary of the Royal Commission, will not fail to meet with your commendation. India has been represented at Paris this year with a completeness and splendour never before reached, and the effect produced throughout Europe has been quite unprecedented.

It is too well recognised to need my impressing it on Your Lordship's attention how much this has been due to Mr. Cunliffe-Owen.

LIST OF AWARDS.

| NAME. | Address. | Award. | Awarded for |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Class 20.</i> | | | |
| School of Art, Bombay | Bombay | Bronze | Art pottery. |
| <i>Class 21.</i> | | | |
| Government of India . . . . . | ..... | Gold | Carpets. |
| Burnett, A. C. . . . . | ..... | Bronze | Ditto. |
| <i>Class 24.</i> | | | |
| Watson and Company | Bombay | Bronze | Gold and Silversmiths work. |
| <i>Class 25.</i> | | | |
| Holm, George | Bradford | Bronze | Benares brass-work. |
| <i>Class 34.</i> | | | |
| Lord Lytton, Governor General of India | Calcutta | Grand Prix, diplôme d'honneur. | Silk culture. |
| Hume, A. O. . . . . | ..... | Silver | Collaborateur. |
| Birdwood, G. | India Office, London | Bronze | Ditto. |
| His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir . . . . . | ..... | Special gold medal of honour. | For the encouragement of local industries. |
| Hadji Mooktar Shah, Head Manufacturer of His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir. | Sreenuggur, Kashmir | Gold | Shawls. |
| Sandoo Nakash. | Kashmir | Silver | Ditto. |
| Ahnut But | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Mookun Ram | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Mookte Malik | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Moostapha Katsheer | Ditto | Bronze | Ditto. |
| Mohammad Yousof | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Chunba Mull Devce Sahay | Amritsar | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Gaffar Goo | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Danvergue, H. | Kashmir | Silver | Collaborateur. |
| <i>Class 38.</i> | | | |
| Commission for India . . . . . | ..... | Bronze | Clothing. |
| <i>Class 39.</i> | | | |
| Watson and Company | Bombay | Ditto | Jewellery. |
| <i>Class 43.</i> | | | |
| Government of India | Calcutta | Ditto | Mineral collection. |
| <i>Class 44.</i> | | | |
| Beddome, Colonel . . . . . | ..... | Gold | Forest specimens. |
| Brandis, Dr., Inspector General of Forests . . . . . | ..... | Ditto | Ditto. |
| <i>Class 46.</i> | | | |
| Government of India | Calcutta | Ditto | Vegetable substances. |
| Bidie, Dr. G. | Madras | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Kanny Lall Day | Calcutta | Silver | Drugs. |
| <i>Class 69.</i> | | | |
| Government of India | Ditto | Gold | Cereals. |
| Economic Museum | Madras | Silver | Ditto. |
| <i>Class 74.</i> | | | |
| Lord Lytton, Governor General of India | Calcutta | Grand Prix, diplôme d'honneur. | Tea culture. |
| H. H. Locke, Economic Museum | Ditto | Gold | Collection of teas. |
| Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Company | Ghyelburgh | Silver | Teas. |
| Assam Tea Company | Assam and London | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Berners and Doyne | Amgylte estate | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Kousanie Tea Company. | Kumaun | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Williamson, Magor, and Company | Darjeeling | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Burrell, A. | 2 Jernyn Street, London. | Bronze | Ditto. |
| Gowhatty Tea Company | Assam | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Stapleton, R., and Company | Sibsagor | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Duncan Brothers | Cachar | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Robert and Charriol | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Colonial Tea Company | Durrung | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Julcherri Company | Sylhet | Honourable mention | Ditto. |
| Lloyd and Company | Darjeeling | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Moran and Company | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Telwarri Tea Company | Gulwah | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Lalla Mook Company (C. Jackson) | Hylakandy, Cachar | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Minchin Brothers | Aska, Ganjam | Silver | Sugar. |
| Manokjee Pongingi | Bombay | Honourable mention | Condiments. |
| Newson, Wm., and Company. | Calcutta | Bronze | Pickles. |
| Wyced, S. F. | Kurrachee | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Newson, Wm., and Company. | Calcutta | Honourable mention | Preserves. |
| Wyced, S. F. | Kurrachee | Ditto | Ditto. |
| Government of India | Calcutta | Ditto | Honey. |
| <i>Class 75.</i> | | | |
| Murree Brewery Company | Murree Hills | Gold | Beers. |
| Minchin Brothers | Aska, Ganjam | Silver | Spirits. |

Dated India Office, London, 30th November 1878.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Royal Highness' letter, dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding a list of awards made to India by the International Jury of the Paris Exhibition, and expressing Your Royal Highness' thanks for services rendered to the Royal Commission by the Governor General of India and others.

I desire, in reply, to convey to Your Royal Highness the gratification felt by myself and the Council of India at the manner in which the Jury have signified their sense of the position

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th MARCH 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS—General prospects in Madras have not changed during the week. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* is fair in Sind, Guzerat and Konkan; in Kaladgi heavy rain has proved injurious to the crops, and in several districts in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country damage is being done by rats. There has been no alteration in Mysore. Slight rain fell in a good many districts of the Central Provinces, but the weather is now clear; the harvesting of the *rabi* continues and promises fairly; prices remain stationary. The reports from Berar and Central India do not exhibit any material change. Rain has fallen in Rajputana, and the weather is cloudy; though blight is feared, prospects are fair and prices stationary. In Bengal some crops are being reaped with a fair outturn, and those on the ground are in a satisfactory condition; rain is, however, still required in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal; public health is good, but small-pox is reported from many and cholera from some districts. In part of Assam slight rain has fallen and benefited the crops, but more is wanted generally. The report from British Burma shews that the health of the Province is generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the harvest has commenced in some districts and the out-look is fair. Harvest prospects in the Punjab have on the whole somewhat improved, especially in the Frontier districts.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Madras— | | |
| Kistna (Mar. 1st) | Nil | Rice 11.41, <i>cholum</i> 15.57, <i>raggi</i> 17.78, <i>cumboo</i> 15.6; 4½ inches water passing over ancient; standing crops generally good; <i>varige</i> , pulse crops, castor, and tobacco being gathered in some localities. |
| Kurnool (" ") | 45 (average of 6 stations.) | Rice 10.96, <i>cholum</i> 16.53, <i>raggi</i> 19.90, <i>cumboo</i> 18.08; fever prevalent; season favourable; white <i>cholum</i> being harvested, outturn ½ to ¾; cotton, Bengal gram, wheat, gram, and second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample. |
| Tanjore (" ") | Nil | Rice 9.11, <i>cholum</i> 13.51, <i>raggi</i> 15.81, <i>cumboo</i> 14.27; moderate freshes in some of the principal streams; dry crops require rain in parts of the Tanjore and Pattukottai taluks, and suffer much; wet crops generally in good condition, except in a few localities; <i>samba</i> , paddy, <i>raggi</i> , <i>dholi</i> , and horse-gram being harvested, outturn ¾ to 1. |
| Madura (" ") | 1.23 (average of 6 stations); nil in others. | Rice 10.60, <i>cholum</i> 15.93, <i>raggi</i> 18.07, <i>cumboo</i> 18.79. |
| Malabar (" ") | 46 (average of 5 stations); nil in others. | Rice 10.30, <i>raggi</i> 17.0; prices fallen at Cochin, stationary elsewhere. |
| Bombay—(Mar. 5th). | | General Remarks. —General prospects unchanged; slight rain fallen in Tinnevely; rats still doing damage to crops in Bellary. |
| Sind— | | |
| Kurrachee ... | ... | River still very low—only 2 feet 2 inches at Kotri on 2nd against 3 feet 5 inches on same date last year; 3 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee. |
| Hyderabad ... | ... | Small-pox in Naushahro; cattle disease in Badin; fever continues; <i>rabi</i> reaping commenced. |
| Upper Sind Frontier... | ... | Weather cool; high winds prevailing; <i>sarsu</i> ripening; prospects good; wheat below average; food grains at famine rates; forage scarce. |
| Guzerat— | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Cloudy and windy during greater portion of week; weather colder. |
| Punch Mahals ... | ... | Weather cloudy and unseasonably cold. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Public health and <i>rabi</i> crops good. |
| Surat ... | ... | Weather generally cloudy and cold. |
| Broach ... | ... | Distress amongst poor increasing in Ankleswar taluka. |
| Khandesh and Ndsik— | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping progressing; cattle disease in 4 talukas. |
| Ndsik ... | ... | No change. |
| Colaba (March 3rd) | ... | Weather cold; fever in Pen; locusts in Mahad; <i>rabi</i> crops good in Alibag, Pen. and Roha. |
| Ratnagiri (Feb. 25th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good. |
| Deccan— | | |
| Poona ... | ... | No change. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|--|--|
| Bombay—continued. | | |
| Ahmednagar ... | ... | Rats still destructive; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues throughout district. |
| Sholapore ... | Slight rain in all talukas except Bārsi and Mādha. | |
| Satara ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping continues; public health good. |
| Southern Mahratta Country— | | |
| Kalāḍgi ... | 2·10 at Kalāḍgi; 1·52 at Indī; 1·53 at Bāḡwāri; 1·32 at Bagal-kot; 2·04 at Badami. | Rain not favourable. |
| Belgaum ... | ... | No change. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | Cattle disease in two talukas; no change in state of crops and public health. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Sugarcane crop being reaped on the coast. |
| Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory— | | |
| Rājkot ... | ... | Weather fair; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues. |
| Wadhvān ... | ... | Weather cloudy; crops same as before. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Public health good; indications of increasing distress from high prices of food. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather generally cold; <i>rabi</i> fair in Sind, Guzerat, and Konkan; damage by rats in several Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country districts continues; heavy showers unfavourable to crops in Kalāḍgi. |
| Bengal—(March 4th). | | |
| Chittagong ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine; the prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Noakholly ... | <i>Nil</i> | The early mornings are foggy; weather daily getting warmer; rain is wanted; the preparation for the early rice crop has commenced. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable, cloudy on the 23rd February; the gathering of the mustard crop still continues; rain is very badly wanted for the crops on the ground; public health is good. |
| Hill Tipperah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather dry and warm; in the low lands <i>aus</i> paddy is being sown in some parts of the district, and <i>boro</i> paddy is being transplanted in other parts; the gathering of sugarcane still continues; public health is good. |
| Backergunge ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm, with clouds at intervals; the prospects of the crops are fair; rain is very much needed throughout the district; prices continue unchanged, and there appears to be no prospect of a fall; some cases of small-pox are reported from Perozepore and Patuakhali. |
| Furcedpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; west winds setting in; the winter crops are generally doing well, but would have been better for rain, which still would do good. |
| Dacca ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; still cool in the morning; the state and prospects of the crops are very good; prices have a slight tendency to fall. |
| Mymensingh ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine; still cool in the mornings and evenings; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Tipperah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are doing well; a little rain is wanted; exportation of rice is going on from three thanas; prices continue high; a few cases of small-pox are reported from Danakandi. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are good, but the prices of food grains are very high; public health in general is fair; small-pox continues at Barrackpore. |
| Jessore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; rather hot during the day; rain is wanted in the east and south of the district, but prospects are fair; public health is good. |
| Nuddea ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm; the winter crops are nearly harvested; the outturn is fair; cholera is still prevalent. |
| Moershedabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather becoming hot in the middle of the day; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week. |
| Pubna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are unchanged; small-pox has broken out in thana Pubna. |
| Rajshahye ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm in the day time, but cool at night; west winds have set in; the <i>rabi</i> harvest has commenced; <i>boro dhan</i> is still being transplanted in places; lands are being prepared for sowing <i>dhan</i> , <i>jute</i> , and <i>teel</i> , and in some places the sowings have commenced; a few cases of cholera and small-pox in Manda, Tanore, Lalpore, and Charghat. |
| Bogra ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear and warm, with north-west wind blowing; the winter crops are reported to be doing well; the district is fairly healthy. |
| Dinagpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Nights still cool, but weather close in the daytime; west winds have begun; the reaping of the <i>rabi</i> crops is still going on. |
| Rangpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather becoming warmer; the state and prospects of the crops continue unchanged, but rain is required for the winter crops in Gaibanda; small-pox is prevailing in some parts of the district. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Cooch Behar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; very hot for this season of the year; occasionally windy; the prospects of tobacco are good; <i>bitri</i> cultivation is progressing; public health is good. |
| Jalpáiguri ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very much warmer than is usual at this time of the year; rain is much wanted both to soften the soil for ploughing for the <i>bhadoi dhan</i> crop, and for the wheat, barley, and potato crops not yet gathered; there has been a very good outturn of <i>hoimanta dhan</i> . |
| Darjeeling ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warmer; no crops of importance are now on the ground; the land is being cultivated for the <i>bhadoi</i> crop. |
| Midnapore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Towrah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather growing daily hotter; the hot weather seems to have set in; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable; there is not much of any crop on the ground. |
| Hooghly ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warmer; the winter crops have been reaped; fever and cholera still prevail in many parts of the district; cases of small-pox in Utterparah. |
| Burdwan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather dry and gradually becoming hotter; nothing new to report in the state and prospects of the crops. |
| Bankora ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm, with gusts of wind; the crops being harvested are giving 10 to 12 annas; those on the ground promise fairly. |
| Beerbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | High winds and hot weather; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable. |
| Southal Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather dry; hot west wind blowing; the <i>rabi</i> crops are reported to be good every where. |
| Bhúgalpur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Strong westerly winds prevail; the state and prospects of the crops are the same as in last week. |
| Monghyr ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; getting hotter; the state and prospects of the crops are good. |
| Purneah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; dry westerly wind; the state and prospects of the crops are good. |
| Maldah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; the <i>rabi</i> crops are thriving; the prices of rice, &c., are again on the increase; public health is generally improving. |
| Durbhunga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable, with west winds; no change in the prospects of the crops since last week; rain is required for indigo; prices are stationary; health of the people is good, except a few cases of small-pox. |
| Mozufferpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather mild, with strong west winds; the <i>rabi</i> crops have improved very much of late, and are generally in a satisfactory condition; indigo sowings have commenced in some parts of the district; the poppy crop is likely to be very short, except on irrigated lands. |
| Sarun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair, and getting warmer daily; high west wind and dust-storms during the day; no particular change to note since last week; the crops are generally doing well; mustard and peas are being reaped; the poppy crop is in flower; indigo seed is being put in the ground; prices are stationary; public health is good. |
| Chumparun ... | <i>Nil</i> | High winds from the west; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. |
| Patna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warmer; high west winds prevail; mustard and <i>mussoor</i> are being harvested; the other <i>rabi</i> crops are in excellent condition. |
| Gya ... | 0·04 | The mornings and evenings are cool; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 92°; the condition of the <i>rabi</i> crops is good and the late showers are expected to improve them; cases of small-pox continue to be reported; the health of the plough cattle is good. |
| Shahabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warm daily; strong westerly wind in the day time with dust; the harvesting of some of the <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced; the prospects of the crops remain good on the whole; small-pox is still prevalent. |
| Hazáribágh ... | 0·06 | Weather seasonable; hot sun; cold west winds; the late rain has enabled the ryots to commence ploughing to open up the ground; the <i>surson</i> (mustard) crop has been gathered and has been a full one; wheat and barley are ripening and will soon be cut; grain is looking well; the fall of hail reported last week was very partial. |
| Lohardugga ... | 1·35 | A storm with heavy rain on the 24th February; high winds prevailed towards the close of the week; no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops since last week; prices are stationary. |
| Manbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; very little to report regarding the crops; the few crops on the ground are doing well; the prospects of <i>mohwa</i> are promising; the same may be said of mango; some cases of small-pox in the town of Purulia and the district have occurred. |
| Singhbhoom ... | 0·24 | Weather seasonable; no change to report; the rain will do good to the mango crop. |
| Balasore ... | <i>Nil</i> | The late showers have been beneficial, and the few crops on the ground are in good condition; the malarial fever which has raged since September last is disappearing. |
| Cuttack ... | 0·47 | Weather warm and fine; the reaping of the <i>sarad</i> crop is nearly over; the <i>dalia</i> and mango crops promise well; public health is good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Pooree ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather reasonable; the harvesting of the <i>sarad</i> rice crop is in high completion; <i>dalua</i> rice is looking well; cotton, castor, and other miscellaneous crops are promising; common rice sells at 15½ to 21 seers for the rupee; a few cases of cholera have been reported. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The crops on the ground are generally promising, but rain is still wanted in places in Central and Eastern Bengal; some of the crops are being reaped with fair outturn; ploughing for the early crops has commenced, and indigo is being sown in Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Sarun; in Mozufferpore the opium crop on the unirrigated tracts is likely to be very short; small-pox is reported from many districts and cholera from some, otherwise the public health is good. |
| N. W. P. and Oudh— (Mar. 5th). | | |
| Benares (Mar. 4th) ... | ... | Harvest begun; crops fair. |
| Allahabad (" ") ... | ... | No change; weather very unsettled in appearance; high westerly winds. |
| Jhānsi (" 5th) ... | ... | Irrigated crops good; dry crops poor; prices stationary. |
| Agra (" 4th) ... | <i>Nil</i> | Clouds dispersing; crops thriving. |
| Meerut (" 5th) ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prices lower; health good; <i>rabi</i> prospects improved; rain wanted. |
| Bareilly (" ") ... | ... | No change. |
| Kumaun (" 1st) ... | Rain fell in parts on 21st ultimo. | Crops much benefited by late rain, but locusts have done damage in a few places. |
| Lucknow (" 5th) ... | ... | No change; weather settled. |
| Fyzabad (" ") ... | Slight rain in part of district. | Wheat and barley harvest commenced. |
| Sitapur (" 5th) ... | <i>Nil</i> | High west winds. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest begun in places; prospects unchanged. |
| Punjab—(Mar. 4th). | | |
| Delhi ... | ... | Prospects unfavourable for want of rain; but prices have fallen during the week; health fair. |
| Hissar ... | <i>Nil</i> | <i>Barani</i> crops fast drying up; slight fall generally in prices of food grains; health good. |
| Umballa ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops and health good; but more rain wanted. |
| Jullundur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prices steady; crops no worse; health good. |
| Amritsar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops doubtful; very slight fluctuations in prices of food grains. |
| Lahore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Health of district fair; rain much wanted. |
| Rāwalpindi ... | 7 | Prospects improved; fever and cattle disease decreasing. |
| Mooltan ... | 1 | |
| Dera Ismail Khan ... | Slight shower on 2nd. | Health good; crops fair; but more rain wanted. |
| Peshāwar ... | 13 | Prospects much improved; prices of food grains falling. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The harvest prospects have on the whole improved somewhat during the past fortnight and especially in the Frontier districts. |
| Central Provinces— (Mar 5th). | | |
| Nimār ... | ... | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> unchanged; cattle disease prevalent. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Cloudy; prospects fair; prices slightly fallen. |
| Betul ... | 30 | <i>Rabi</i> gathering; sugarcane cutting finished; prices slightly risen. |
| Wardha ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting progressing; health good. |
| Nāgpur (Mar. 5th) ... | 12 | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting and threshing continue; prices unchanged. |
| Chanda ... | 51 | Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> harvesting and threshing; health good; prices slightly risen. |
| Chhindwāra ... | 4 | Rain beneficial to wheat; health good; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops satisfactory; fever prevalent; prices fallen. |
| Bhandāra (Mar. 4th) ... | 66 | <i>Jowar</i> threshing continues; <i>rabi</i> good, except pulses; health good; prices continue high. |
| Seoni ... | 80 | Clear; cold; prices slightly fallen. |
| Balaghāt ... | 73 | Cloudy; prospects favourable; small-pox and fever continue; prices steady. |
| Mandla ... | 52 | Prospects improved; prices stationary. |
| Saugor ... | ... | Cloudy at times; <i>rabi</i> harvesting; prices stationary. |
| Damoh ... | 41 | Rain beneficial to standing crops; prices stationary. |
| Jubbulpore ... | ... | Cloudy and unfavourable to <i>rabi</i> ; small-pox continues; prices stationary. |
| Raipur ... | ... | Cloudy and close; <i>rabi</i> promising; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices fallen. |
| Bilāspur (Mar. 1st) ... | ... | Cloudy at times; <i>rabi</i> good, except gram, which has been injured in places; small-pox and measles prevalent; few cases of cholera. |
| Sambalpur (Feb. 28th) ... | Slight rain on 25th. | Gram ready for harvesting; cholera continues; prices stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —(Cloudy at commencement of week, clear now; slight rain has fallen in 10 districts; <i>rabi</i> harvesting; prospects continue fair; cholera prevalent in Chhattisgarh division; prices stationary. |
| British Burma— (March 5th.) | | |
| Arakan Division ... | ... | Public health continues good. |
| Pegu Division— Rangoon ... | ... | Eighteen fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; public health good; no cattle disease reported. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|---|--|
| British Burma—<i>contd.</i> | | |
| Thonkwa ... | ... | Small-pox reported in Phyapoon township; cholera in Pantnaw town; reaping completed. |
| Bassein ... | ... | Health good; 6 deaths in Yeogyee township from cholera from 19th to 24th February; 59 cattle deaths in same township during same period. |
| Henzada ... | ... | Public health excellent; slight cattle disease in Okpho and Cauong townships. |
| Tharrawaddy ... | ... | Public health fair. |
| Prome ... | ... | Public health good. |
| Thayetmyo ... | ... | General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Meaday, and Kama. |
| Tenasserim Division— | | |
| Anherst ... | ... | Public health good; no cattle disease. |
| Shwegyeen ... | ... | Public health fair. |
| Toungthoo ... | ... | Two cases of small-pox, otherwise public health fair. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Health generally good; some small-pox and cholera; cattle disease continues in Bassein and slightly in Henzada. |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Mar. 5th) | Nil | Weather unseasonably dry and hot; sowing of <i>asa dhan</i> commenced. |
| Sylhet (" ") | 43 | The slight rain has done much good to the crops; more rain wanted; prices stationary. |
| Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 5th) | Slight showers in the Bangalore, Hassan, and Shimoga districts. | No change in crops and prices; for week ending 22nd February gratuitously relieved in hospitals 383. |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| Amrāoti (Mar. 5th) | ... | Rabi reaping progressing; weather getting warmer. |
| Central India— (Mar. 5th). | | |
| Indore ... | ... | Crops thriving; opium gathering commenced in Rutlam |
| Morar ... | ... | |
| Sutna ... | ... | |
| Rutlam ... | ... | |
| Neemuch ... | ... | |
| Agar ... | ... | |
| Mānpur ... | ... | |
| Goona ... | Nil | |
| Sirdarpore ... | 30 | |
| Nowgong ... | 07 | |
| Rajputana— (March 5th.) | During week ending 25th February— Abus—282, Harowtee—205 in Deoli, Ajmere—97, Uwar—68 Average throughout State. | Weather cloudy; fears of blight; prospects fair, prices stationary; health good |

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE—SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

No. 1212.

Fort William, the 8th March 1879.

It is hereby notified that in the month of January 1880, and thereafter month by month, till further notice, four thousand seven hundred chests of Bengal Opium will be sold under the usual conditions by auction in Calcutta as follows, *viz.* :—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Behar Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... 2,350 chests. |
| Benares Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... 2,350 „ |
| TOTAL | | | | | ... 4,700 chests. |

2. This Monthly Provision of 4,700 chests of opium will neither be increased nor diminished until at least twelve calendar months after notice published in the *Gazette of India* under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India, or in the *Calcutta Gazette* under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

3. The division of the Monthly Provision of 4,700 chests of opium into 2,350 chests of Behar Opium and 2,350 chests of Benares Opium will not be modified until at least six calendar months after notice published in like manner.

4. Provided always that nothing in this Notification shall be understood to prevent the Government, or the Chief Authority to whom the Government may delegate the duty of superintending the sale of Bengal Provision Opium, from selling two Monthly Provisions within one calendar month, instead of in the two successive calendar months in which they would otherwise be sold, whenever the occurrence of Public Holidays or any other circumstances shall appear to the Government to make such modification of the regular course of the Monthly Sales convenient.

5. Provided also, that any chests of opium of which delivery is not taken by the purchasers may be sold in any subsequent month in addition to the 4,700 chests provided for that month.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

158. The Surplus which appears upon the face of the Regular Estimates is **Expenditure.** £1,300,000, from which £357,000 must be deducted for the book-credits **TRUE SURPLUS** from the Military Funds; on the other hand £141,575 must be added because the **BY PRESENT** provision for Loss by Exchange exceeds by this amount the sum which would be **ESTIMATES.** necessary if all the net current requirements of the Home Treasury for the year were remitted. Considering the extent to which the expenditure of the year has been increased by the high prices of food, it is not perhaps necessary to set off anything for arrears of Land Revenue (about £800,000), considerable though they be, in excess of the charge for Famine Relief (£555,000). The Discount charge is £39,000, and the portion of the last half-year's interest upon the Five and-a-half per Cent. Loan in anticipation of due date may be estimated at £185,000.

There remains, therefore, a true Surplus of £1,309,000 to compare with the estimated Surplus of £2,216,000, shewing a deficiency of £907,000.

159. Considering that this surplus exists after paying the whole charges of the War, amounting to £670,000; after allowing for a charge for Loss by Exchange higher by £586,000 than the sum taken in the Estimates of the year; and notwithstanding the other adverse influences that have been stated, the result, although less favourable than was anticipated at the beginning of the year, must be considered satisfactory. **RESULT** Altogether, under the two heads War and Loss by **CONSIDERED** Exchange alone, both of them virtually beyond control, the Government has **SATISFACTORY.** spent £1,258,000 more than was expected, there is still a surplus of £1,309,000. In the Financial Statement of last year it was said that the Government hoped to provide in 1878-79 from the normal resources of the year a sum of £500,000 for the relief of famine, and that a surplus of at least £1,000,000 would be available from the Revenues of the year for the purposes of Famine Insurance. The total estimated Surplus of the year was, as has been explained, largely increased by special causes. The sum of £555,000 has been spent on Famine Relief, and a surplus of £1,309,000 for Famine Insurance has been provided; but it must not be forgotten that these results would evidently not have been attained if the Government had been obliged to trust only to the normal revenues of the year.

160. It remains to remark that it is a mistake to suppose that £1,500,000 **AMOUNT OF NEW** of new taxes was imposed in order to secure the surplus of £1,500,000 held **TAXES.** necessary as a provision against Famine. The real net taxation imposed last year and in 1877 was only as follows:—

| | | 1878-79. | 1879-80 |
|---|-----|------------------|------------------|
| | | £ | £ |
| Additional Cesses as follows— | | | |
| BENGAL (PUBLIC WORKS CESS) | ... | 338,000 | 332,700 |
| ADDITIONAL (FAMINE) CESS IN PUNJAB | ... | 18,900 | 19,900 |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH | ... | Nil | 82,500 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | ... | 12,800 | 12,800 |
| TOTAL CESSES | | 399,700 | 477,000 |
| ASSESSED TAXES, less Pandhary (which is old) (Gross Revenue | | | |
| less Refunds | ... | 803,700 | 832,400 |
| SALT, say, £150,000, | ... | 150,000 | Nil |
| Total | | 1,203,400 | 1,309,400 |
| Deduct INLAND SUGAR DUTIES and CUSTOMS DUTIES remitted | | 232,000 | 232,000 |
| NET ADDITIONAL TAXATION | | 971,400 | 1,077,400 |

161. There will remain still to levy hereafter £27,500 of the Famine Cess in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Thus the total eventual new taxation may be estimated at £1,104,900.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1879-80.

Budget Estimate,
1879-80.

162. In the following Synopsis the First Estimates for 1879-80 are compared with the Regular Estimates for 1878-79 and with the Accounts for 1877-78.

Synopsis.

| | Accounts, 1877-78. | 1878-79. | | 1879-80. | | FIRST ESTIMATES OF 1879-80, COMPARED WITH | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---|--------|--------------------|---------|
| | | Regular Estimates. | | First Estimates. | | Regular Estimates, 1878-79. | | Accounts, 1877-78. | |
| | | | | | | Better. | Worse. | Better. | Worse. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Revenue ... | 58,969,301 | 64,680,000 | 64,562,000 | ... | 118,000 | 5,592,699 | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditure .. | 62,512,388 | 63,380,000 | 65,957,000 | ... | 2,577,000 | ... | ... | 3,444,612 | ... |
| Excess Revenue | ... | 1,300,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Excess Expenditure | 3,543,087 | ... | 1,395,000 | ... | 2,695,000 | 2,148,087 | ... | ... | ... |
| Capital Expenditure on Pro- ductive Public Works. | 4,791,052 | 4,599,000 | 3,500,000 | 1,099,000 | ... | 1,291,052 | ... | ... | ... |
| Net Excess Expenditure ... | 8,331,139 | 3,299,000 | 4,895,000 | ... | 1,596,000 | 3,439,139 | ... | ... | ... |
| Receipts other than Reve- nue. | 72,851,859 | 76,560,000 | 67,335,500 | ... | 9,224,500 | ... | ... | 5,516,359 | ... |
| Disbursements other than Expenditure. | 64,407,426 | 74,635,959 | 63,140,500 | 11,495,459 | ... | 1,266,926 | ... | ... | ... |
| Excess Receipts other than Revenue. | 8,444,433 | 1,924,041 | 4,195,000 | 2,270,959 | ... | ... | ... | 4,249,433 | ... |
| Public Balances Reduced .. | ... | 1,374,959 | 700,000 | 674,959 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 810,291 |
| Public Balances Increased. | 110,291 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Closing Balances ... | 15,574,959 | 14,200,000 | 13,500,000 | ... | 700,000 | ... | ... | 2,074,959 | ... |

163. The explanation of the variations between the First Estimates 1879-80 and the Regular Estimates 1878-79 are as follows:—

AND REVENUE.

164. *I, Land Revenue.*—Less £296,000 in MADRAS and the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. Less arrears to be collected next year.

RIBUTES.

165. *II, Tributes.*—Less £6,000. This year's revenue contained some arrears.

ORESTS.

166. *III & 5, Forests.*—Revenue more £79,000. Expenditure more £37,000. Net better £42,000. Some little recovery from the depression this year.

XCISE.

167. *IV & 5, Excise.*—Revenue more £150,000. Expenditure more £ 27,000. Net better £123,000. Net Revenue £2,624,000. The following improvements are expected: BENGAL £15,000; NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES £25,000; PUNJAB £2,000; MADRAS £70,000; BOMBAY £30,000; CENTRAL PROVINCES £11,000. £160,000 was lost in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and the PUNJAB this year, and £29,000 would be a moderate recovery. The £100,000 improvement expected in MADRAS and BOMBAY would only replace those Provinces in their normal condition as to this revenue. The excess expenditure is for compensation to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and other persons in connection with the reform of the Excise Revenue there.

SSESSED TAXES.

168. *V & 7, Assessed Taxes.*—Revenue more £27,000. Expenditure less £5,000. Net better £32,000 besides £10,000 less Refunds. The chief improvement is in BENGAL, where some arrears are expected to remain from this year.

ROVINCIAL RATES.

169. *VI & 8, Provincial Rates.*—Revenue more £60,000. Expenditure more £10,000. Net more £50,000. The Famine Cess (estimated to yield £110,000) was not levied this year in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Provision is made for the levy of £82,500 or three-fourths of this Cess next year. The Regular Estimates include arrears in MADRAS.

USTOMS.

170. *VII & 9, Customs.*—Revenue less £192,000. Expenditure £1,000 more. Net worse £193,000. The exemption from import duty of all cotton goods which contain no yarn of a higher count than 30s., is estimated to entail a sacrifice of £200,000, of which £150,000 will fall upon 1879-80. The Revision of the Tariff Valuations involves a net loss of £42,000.

217. The average rate of interest upon the whole Debt is now 4·45 per cent. Expenditure. Last year, thus calculated, it was 4·53 per cent.

218. 2, *Interest other Accounts*.—More £10,000. The claims of the Civil Funds grow year by year. OTHER INTEREST.

219. 4, *Land Revenue*.—Increase £83,000. £19,000 of this is for Village Services in LAND REVENUE. MADRAS. The rest is chiefly due to Survey and Settlement operations. Of the whole increase, only £28,600 falls upon the Imperial Treasury, Provincial and Local Funds bearing the remainder.

220. 14, & XII, *Post Office*.—Expenditure more £74,000. Revenue more £73,000. Net POST OFFICE. Expenditure £97,000; as nearly as possible the same as in the Regular Estimate.

221. 15 & XIII, *Telegraph*.—Expenditure more £60,000. Revenue more £1,000. Net TELEGRAPH. worse £56,000. Net Expenditure £151,000. This includes 1½ lakhs for Frontier Telegraphs.

222. 16, *Administration*.—Increase £14,000; chiefly in the Government of India Offices. ADMINISTRATION

223. 17 & XIV, *Minor Departments*.—Expenditure more £12,000. Revenue less £8,000 MINOR DEPARTMENTS. Net Expenditure more £20,000. Net Expenditure £317,000. Proceeds sales of Chinchona not estimated so highly.

224. 18, and XV, *Law and Justice*.—Expenditure less £19,000. Revenue more £14,000. LAW AND JUSTICE. Better altogether £33,000. Some decrease in the price of food expected.

225. 19 & XVI, *Police*.—Expenditure more £47,000. Revenue more £20,000. Net POLICE. Expenditure more £27,000; in BURMAH, where improvement in this Department has long been urgently needed. Net Expenditure £2,239,000.

226. 20 & XVII, *Marine*.—Expenditure less £51,000. Revenue less £27,000. Net MARINE. Expenditure less £24,000. Net Expenditure £340,000. Survey Steamer built this year.

227. 21 & XVIII, *Education*.—Expenditure more £39,000. Revenue less £6,000. Net EDUCATION. Expenditure more £45,000. Net Expenditure £86,000. Increase general (£19,000 under Local Funds).

228. 22, *Ecclesiastical*.—Increase £3,000. The expenditure this year is abnormally low. ECCLESIASTICAL.

229. 23 & XIX, *Medical*.—Expenditure more £16,000. Revenue less £14,000. Net MEDICAL. Expenditure more £30,000. Net Expenditure £640,000. Chief increase in BENGAL.

230. 24 & XX, *Stationery and Printing*.—Expenditure more £27,000. Revenue less STATIONERY AND £2,000. Net Expenditure more £29,000. Net Expenditure £490,000. The continual increase PRINTING. of this expenditure deserves the attention of the Local Governments; the service is now chiefly Provincial.

231. 25, *Political*.—Decrease £74,000. Arrears of subsidy paid to Khan of Khelat this year. POLITICAL.

232. 26, *Allowances and Assignments*.—Increase £76,000. Salt payments in Rājputānā ALLOWANCES. (£260,900,) exceed this year's payments by £96,300.

233. 27, *Civil Furlough Allowances*.—More £1,000. Expenditure this year unusually FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES. low. This item is now steady.

234. 28 & XXII, *Superannuations*.—Expenditure less £58,000. Revenue less £152,000. PENSIONS. Net Expenditure more £94,000. The retirement of the Subscribers to the Bombay Medical Fund this year increased this expenditure by £68,738. The loss of revenue is nominal, the balance at credit of several of the Military Funds being now exhausted. The transfers to Revenue this year will be less than last year by £143,113.

235. These Funds, the transfers from which have for so long disturbed the MILITARY FUNDS. Finances, were as follows:—In each of the three Presidencies there were a Military and a Medical Fund, and in Bengal there was also a Military Orphan Fund—seven Funds in all. The transfers in 1879-80 will exhaust the balances of all but the Bengal Military Orphan Fund and the Madras Medical Fund.

236. 30, *Famine Relief*.—£20,000 is provided for expenditure in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH from Provincial Funds. It is earnestly to be desired that no more expenditure may be called for under this Head. FAMINE RELIEF.

237. 31 & XXIII, *Public Works Ordinary*.—Expenditure more £219,000. Revenue less PUBLIC WORKS £39,000. Net Expenditure more £258,000 of which £100,000 is caused by the transfer of that ORDINARY. sum from 39, *Productive Public Works* to cover the cost of the Public Works establishments in excess of requirements. Net Expenditure £1,418,000.

238. These excess establishments have been caused by a variety of circumstances. Active measures are in contemplation to reduce the superfluous establishments which are as injurious to the Departmental Administration as to the Finances. Meanwhile the Government consider that no part of the cost of these superfluous establishments can properly be excluded from the ordinary expenditure and treated as Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure. The remaining excess expenditure is explained by the Local Governments having, at the request of the Government of India, curtailed their expenditure this year.

Expenditure. 239. *§§ & XXVI, Irrigation and Navigation.*—More Expenditure £164,000; more Revenue £44,000. Net Expenditure more £120,000. A large outlay from Local Funds is contemplated upon the Calcutta Canals and on some other works in BENGAL. Net Expenditure £249,000. Net Expenditure on both classes of Ordinary Public Works £4,667,000.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS. 240. *§§ & XXVII, Guaranteed Railways.*—Upon the face of the Estimates Revenue less £1,000; Expenditure less £93,000. Net better £92,000.

241. But, as in the Regular Estimate, the comparison can most conveniently be made by the Table V in Appendix B. That Table shows that the Net Traffic Earnings are estimated to be the same as this year; that, partly owing to an increase of £56,000 in the charge for sterling interest, but much more owing to the further fall in the exchange, the interest is expected to cost £3,030 more than this year. Against this is to be set surplus profits payable to the Companies less by £167,700 and a saving in the loss on the Capital Transactions. Altogether the GUARANTEED RAILWAYS are estimated to cost £1,591,600, being £101,200 more than this year and more than in any year since 1872-73. The chief cause, it is needless to repeat, is the fall in the exchange which has seriously increased the charge for interest guaranteed on the Capital of the Companies. The contracts with most of them being for the remittance of this interest at 1s. 10d. the rupee and with one of them (the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND COMPANY) at 2s. the rupee, a substantial part of the loss falls upon the State even when Surplus Revenue is earned. When no surplus is earned the whole loss is borne by the State.

PURCHASE OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

STATE OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE CONTRACT. 242. By its contract with the East Indian Railway Company, the Government of India provided, free of charge to the Company, all the land on which the Railway is laid, and guaranteed from the Revenues of India, five per cent. interest on the capital of the Company payable in sterling in London.

STATE CLAIMS. 243. All the earnings and all the working expenses of the Company pass through the Public Treasury and Accounts; if the Net Traffic Earnings of the Company exceed the sum in rupees which, at 1s. 10d. the rupee, suffices to provide the guaranteed sterling interest, half the excess is appropriated to the repayment of the interest advanced by the Government during the many years for which the Railway did not earn a profit. The net cost to the State of all these concessions is estimated to have amounted to not less than twelve crores of rupees, at the end of 1876-77, since when it has somewhat diminished.

SURRENDER CLAUSE. 244. The Company, may at any time, surrender their property to the State and claim back its whole capital cost; and, as, if not transferred earlier, the Railway would become the property of the State by lapse of time after 99 years, it is certain that the Surrender Clause would not be a dead letter.

STATE RIGHT OF PURCHASE. 245. On the other hand, the Government may purchase the Railway at two successive intervals of twenty-five years, paying, in that case, a price intended to represent the fair market value of the Railway as evidenced by the quotations of the shares of the Company. Such payment may be made either in cash or in the form of a Terminable Annuity calculated at the market rate of interest in London on Indian Government sterling obligations.

FIRST OPTION OF PURCHASE. 246. The Government must declare whether it will exercise its first option of purchase within six months after the 15th February 1879. The question whether this declaration should be made, has long been anxiously debated both by the Government in India and by the Secretary of State in Council in London. Last year, Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., was deputed by the Secretary of State to assist the Government of India in coming to a final conclusion, with an intimation that General Strachey enjoyed his confidence in relation to the matter in hand.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS. 247. The Government of India considered this important measure both financially and administratively. The share capital of the Company is £26,200,000, and they have issued Debentures for £4,220,000 the interest on which is £188,000. The purchase of a property of this magnitude is a large transaction; but the Government of India had no difficulty in concluding not only that the purchase was financially expedient, but that the State would not be justified in foregoing the purchase upon any conditions that could be acceptable to the Company.

248. It seemed more doubtful whether the Government of India, whose constant policy it is to reduce the mass of details which already inevitably burden it, could wisely undertake the direct management of this great Railway, and whether it would be prudent to disturb the existing management which is on the whole economical and efficient. But it was considered that these objections could be obviated by the formation of a Company to work the Railway for the State upon terms mutually advantageous.

ADMINISTRATIVE
CONSIDERATIONS.

LEASE TO WORKING
COMPANY.

249. Accordingly, in a despatch No. 226, dated 17th June last, the Government of India communicated to the Secretary of State its decision that the East Indian Railway should now be bought for the State, and, for the present, worked by a Company constituted from the existing Company. No formal official reply has yet been received to this Despatch; but it is known that the proposals of the Government of India have been substantially adopted, and that, subject to the approval of Parliament, on the 31st December 1879, the East Indian Railway will become the property of the State.

PROPOSALS OF
GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA ACCEPTED.

250. The price to be paid is £125 for every £100 of capital stock or £32,750,000 for the whole stock of £26,200,000. Payment of that amount is to be made by an Annuity terminating on the 14th February 1953, in the calculation of which the rate of interest used is £4-6s. per cent. Both the price of £125 assumed as the market-price of the shares, and the rate of £4-6s. assumed as the market rate of interest upon the Indian Government's London sterling obligations, are liberal, and have apparently been so accepted by the shareholders with general unanimity. But, although, perhaps, by the letter of the bond, even better terms might have been exacted, there is good reason for the belief that, on the whole, the intention of the original parties to the contract has been substantially fulfilled; and it is a cause of much satisfaction to the Government of India that this important transaction has been concluded without any breach of the friendly relations between the Government and the Company, or injury to the interests of the shareholders, who will receive an annuity at the rate of £5. 12s. 6d. per cent. upon their capital, equal to simple interest at the rate of £5. 8s. 6d.

TERMS OF
PURCHASE.

251. The New Working Company is now in course of formation with a capital of £6,550,000, being one-fifth of the capital of the present Company commuted into sterling bonds at £125 per centum. The nature of the arrangement with the Company and the effect of the whole measure upon the Revenues of India is illustrated by the following Statement in which the Estimates of the coming year as now framed are compared with what they would be if the arrangement now negotiated were in force:—

CONDITIONS OF
LEASE AND

FINANCIAL COM-
PARISON WITH
PRESENT SYSTEM.

| ESTIMATES FOR 1879-80. | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|---|
| | | | |
| | | As now framed. | As they would be by the new arrange- ments. |
| NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS. | | Rs. 2,49,50,000 | Rs. 2,49,50,000 |
| | | £ | £ |
| INTEREST on Debentures ... | ... | 188,000 | 188,000 |
| INTEREST at 5 per cent. on Capital of present Com- pany ... | ... | 1,310,000 | ... |
| Four-fifths of ANNUITY on present Company's Capi- tal ... | ... | ... | 1,179,000 |
| Simple interest at 4 per cent. on Capital of New Company ... | ... | ... | 262,000 |
| TOTAL INTEREST and ANNUITY ... | | £ 1,498,000 | £ 1,629,000 |

ESTIMATES FOR 1879-80.

| | As now framed. | As they would be by the New arrangements. |
|---|------------------------|---|
| Converted into rupees at 1s. 7d. | Rs. 1,89,22,000 | Rs. 2,05,77,000 |
| Company's share of SURPLUS PROFITS | 47,10,000 | 7,45,000* |
| Contribution to PROVIDENT FUND (one per cent. on Net Traffic Earnings) | ... | 2,49,000 |
| Loss on Capital Transactions owing to operation of contract rate of Exchange | 2,29,000 | ... |
| TOTAL CHARGES | Rs. 2,38,61,000 | Rs. 2,15,71,000 |
| NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS less TOTAL CHARGES | 10,89,000 | 33,79,000 |
| Sinking Fund payment £52,400† at 1s. 7d. | ... | 6,63,000 |
| NET PUBLIC REVENUE | Rs. 10,89,000 | Rs. 40,42,000 |

RESULT TO NEW COMPANY

252. The estimated net traffic earnings being £2,495,000, the Surplus Profits of the Line in 1879-80 by the new arrangement would be £372,400, of which one-fifth or £74,500 would be the remuneration of the Working Company, making their income £336,400 in all, or 6·42 per cent. upon their original unconverted share of the capital (£5,240,000). In consideration of this concession, the shareholders of the New Company surrender all claims to any interest in excess of 5 per cent. on their original capital, or 4 per cent. on their commuted capital (£6,550,000), and to all current annuity payments. When their contract terminates they will begin to receive only the yearly payment of £5. 12s. 6d. per cent. which will be paid all along on the remaining four-fifths of the capital, and the capital debt of the Government to them will be extinguished on the same date as its debt to the other four-fifths of the Company.

AND TO STATE.

253. The remaining four-fifths of the Surplus Profits or £297,600 will belong to the State, which will moreover receive £40,000 interest on the value of the stores in course of consumption. Moreover, the calculation which brings out this result, includes the yearly payment of Rs. 6,63,000 or, in the conventional notation of the Accounts, £66,300, being the amount required for the extinction of the original capital debt of £32,750,000 by the 14th February 1953. The expected Net Public Revenue from the East Indian Railway in 1879-80, if the new arrangements were already in force, would be £401,200, of which £337,900 would appear upon the Estimates, instead of £108,900 as actually estimated. Thus there is a good hope that the State will now, at length, be, to some extent, compensated for the heavy sacrifices entailed upon it during the early history of this great undertaking.

STATE REVENUE WILL INCREASE.

254. The gain to the State is likely to be still larger in the future, because four-fifths of the increasing Net Earnings which may confidently be expected from the East Indian Railway will henceforth accrue to the Public Treasury.

PRINCIPLES OF NEW ARRANGEMENT.

255. The remuneration to the New Company is liberal; but, in making this important experiment, the Government deemed it essential to offer inducements sufficient to ensure the devotion to the management of the Line of at least as much energy, enterprise, and skill as have contributed to produce the success of the East Indian Railway as it is. The theory of the new plan is that a personal interest on the part of the managers, such a property is likely to yield more satisfactory results than the best conceivable official management without that stimulus; and it was necessary to take care that, in the actual arrangements made, the stimulus provided should be adequate.

* Thus calculated—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Net Traffic Earnings | ... | 2,49,50,000 |
| Interest and Annuity | 2,05,77,000 | |
| Provident Fund | 2,49,000 | |
| Interest on value of Stores in Stock | 4,00,000 | |
| | | 2,12,26,000 |
| Net Divisible Surplus Profits | ... | 37,24,000 |
| Of which the Working Company's one-fifth share | ... | 7,45,000 |

† The actual payment is only £41,720 on four-fifths of the Capital, but, by the contract with the Working Company, their Capital is placed in the same condition as if a yearly Sinking Fund payment of £10,180 were made on their one fifth of the Capital also. Credit must plainly be taken for this item in favour of the new arrangement.

256. The contract is to be for fifty years, terminable, however, first, after twenty years, and, thereafter, at intervals. DURATION OF CONTRACT.

257. The Government of India have only now to record their high appreciation of the success obtained by the Company now in liquidation. The construction and management of the East Indian Railway is an achievement of which Great Britain may be proud; and the honour of it belongs chiefly to the East Indian Railway Company and its many distinguished Officers. The services of those who remain will not be lost to the State. Nor can the Government of India withhold the expression of its appreciation of the broad sagacity with which the Chairman who has, for twenty-five years, so ably presided over the East Indian Railway Company, has conducted the negotiation the successful termination of which has now been recorded. SERVICE OF EXISTING E. I. R. COMPANY.
AND THEIR CHAIRMAN.

258. 34 & XXVII, *State Railways*.—Revenue more £280,000. Expenditure less £37,000. Net Result better £317,000. Net Revenue £245,000. Considerable improvement expected in the revenues of these Lines. The account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lines constructed by means of Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure is shown below the first total in Abstract No. II. This statement shows Revenue more £280,000. Expenditure more £130,000. Net Revenue more £150,000. Net Revenue £329,000. The Revenue shown in this Statement above the first Total is that of the *Mathura-Hatras* Line, the cost of which was not treated as *Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure*. STATE RAILWAYS.

259. 35 & XXVIII, *Madras Canal Company*.—Less Revenue £13,000. The Revenue this year was due to special causes explained upon the Regular Estimate. MADRAS CANAL COMPANY.

260. 36 & XIX, *Provincial and Local Surplus and Deficits*.—Surplus less £283,000. Deficits more £154,000. Net worse £437,000. Net Deficit £191,000. This year the Provincial Governments are saving £246,000 of their income. Next year they expect to spend £191,000 more than their income. These Governments have considerable balances at their credit (See Abstract Statement No. IX), and they might profitably spend some part of them; but the Government of India has been obliged, for financial reasons, to place some temporary restraint upon them in this respect. PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUS AND DEFICITS.

261. 37 & XXX, *The Army*.—Expenditure more £1,245,000. Revenue less £45,000. Net Expenditure more £1,290,000, of which £81,900 at the *Home Treasury*, and the rest in India. Net cost of the Army, £17,375,000, to be compared with previous years, as follows:—

| | £ |
|---------|------------|
| 1872-73 | 14,596,802 |
| 1873-74 | 14,217,390 |
| 1874-75 | 14,386,321 |
| 1875-76 | 11,262,816 |
| 1876-77 | 14,866,639 |
| 1877-78 | 15,769,780 |

262. The net average yearly cost of the Army, as recorded in the Accounts, in times of peace, cannot now be estimated at less than £15,200,000. The sum provided in the Estimates of 1879-80 for the Military operations beyond the Frontier is £2,000,000.

263. 39. *Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure*.—Less £1,099,000. Much to its regret, the Government of India has been obliged to reduce to £3,500,000 the grant for these works. There can be no doubt that much more than this could be profitably spent, but the Government have not this year the means of supplying more. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

264. *Productive Public Works Revenues and Expenditure*.—Revenue more £287,000. Expenditure more £227,000. Net Expenditure less £60,000. Net loss on working £1,622,000. Including the Gain by Exchange (£337,000) and the Loss (£1,262,000) arising out of these transactions, we have the following results:—

| | £ |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Interest and Working Expenses | 9,740,000 |
| Revenue | 7,243,000 |

Loss, £2,497,000

against which has to be set the Land Revenue due to Productive Works in Madras, and it has to be borne in mind that some considerable amount of interest is charged upon Capital which is still infructuous. The depression of the Guaranteed Railways (expected to yield next year £1,985,356 less than in 1877-78) produces this comparatively unfavourable result.

265. The deficit thus shown upon the face of the Estimates, after providing £2,000,000 for the expenses of the war in Afghanistan, is £1,395,000. It must, however, as has frequently been pointed out on former occasions, be remembered in estimating the real amount of our annual revenues, that among the receipts there is shown a merely nominal credit on account of the extinct

Military Funds. This amounts in the present Estimates to £214,000 and it plainly adds nothing to our actual resources. It must also not be forgotten that the Estimates under Loss by Exchange would have been increased by £189,815, if provision were now being made for the remittance of the whole net current requirements of the Home Treasury during the year. If there had been no war, the surplus shown on the Estimates could have been £605,000. Taking however, into consideration the points just noticed, which cannot easily be neglected if we desire to form a really complete and accurate judgment on the actual financial condition of the country, and making certain allowances on the other side of the account, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that looking only to the normal resources of the year, the real Estimated Surplus would be £813,000.

266. If the exchange could have been estimated for the coming year at the same rate as that taken for 1878-79, this surplus would have been larger by £1,364,000. Apart from the war, the Surplus, on the face of the Estimates, would, in that event, have amounted to £1,969,000; and after making the corrections to which reference has just been made, £2,177,000.

267. Thus, but for the further fall in exchange, the Government of India would have been able, by suspending, during the year, the operation of the so-called Famine Insurance Surplus, to pay from the actual normal resources of the year, the whole estimated cost of the war in Afghanistan. The extreme gravity of this question of the exchange can hardly be stated too strongly.

WAYS AND MEANS.

268. *Ways and Means.*—Excluding the book-credits from the Military Funds, the gross Deficit of Public Revenue is £5,109,000. In accordance with the change of policy described in paragraph 28, provision is made for the loan of only £200,000 (net) to Native States and Corporations, &c.; £287,500 net is expected to reach the Treasury on the Miscellaneous Debt Account, the main items of Deposits and Remittances being, as usual, estimated to be in equilibrium. Thus, provision must be made for a net sum of £5,026,500; but as £1,673,500 has to be repaid to the holders of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan and others, the gross deficiency is £6,695,000, of which, upon the estimates, £700,000 will be provided from the Public Balances. A Notification is published to-day inviting a Loan in India of Five Crores of the remainder. As £1,550,000 of this is needed to discharge on the 1st May next, the untransferred portion of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan, the net amount thus called for is only £3,450,000.

BRIEF REVIEW OF FINANCES OF FOUR YEARS, 1876-80.

269. In making this announcement the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to present the following brief statement of the Finances of the four years, 1876-80. Excluding the Fund credits and including provision for the remittance of the whole current requirements of the Home Treasury, the deficit of the four years amounts to £24,863,000. Extraordinary Public Expenditure has been or is being incurred during this period as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|--------------------|
| Famine, including loss of Revenue ... | 9,400,000 |
| War ... | 2,670,000 |
| Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure ... | 16,699,000 |
| TOTAL ... | £28,769,000 |

NET RESULT.

270. Thus, if these three great disturbing causes were eliminated, there would have been a Surplus during the four years £3,906,000. In other words, the current revenue has contributed £3,906,000 towards these extraordinary objects, besides bearing all current burdens. The net addition to the Registered Debt during this period is £20,920,061, but of this sum, £2,795,731 was lent at interest to Native States, Corporations, &c., and £1,554,629, Railway Capital, was repaid. The net amount borrowed during the four years is only £16,570,000.

271. The difference between the deficit of the four years (£24,863,000) and the net amount borrowed (£16,570,000) is £8,293,000, which is thus supplied—

| | £ |
|---|------------|
| The Public Balances reduced by | 4,372,000 |
| The Secretary of State's bills outstanding increased by ... | *1,740,000 |
| Deposits and Remittances | 2,181,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | £8,293,000 |

272. The Government of India has repeatedly declared that an annual surplus of £2,000,000 is necessary, in ordinary times, to provide the means of protecting, so far as may be possible, the country against famine, and leave a margin such as every solvent State ought to maintain to meet unforeseen contingencies. It has been necessary, as has been shown, to abandon all hope of obtaining such a surplus in the coming year.

273. The ultimate burden caused by the war will not, it may be reasonably anticipated, prove serious, and the assistance which will, it is hoped, be given from the British Treasury removes all present anxiety on this head. The deficit caused by the war, and shown in the Estimates of the coming year, is therefore rather apparent than real.

274. The reduction in the revenues caused by the depression of trade and the diminished receipts from the Guaranteed Railways will, it cannot be doubted, be temporary only; and the Guaranteed and State Railways are certain to prove growing sources of revenue.

275. The loss caused by the further and great fall which has taken place in the value of silver in relation to gold is a far more real and serious cause of financial embarrassment.

276. The Loss by Exchange on the estimated amount of the Home remittances in the coming year is £3,947,368; it would have been £4,142,000 if provision were made for remittances to cover the whole of the current Home Charges. The latter sum is more by £3,324,000 than would have been required for the remittance of the same amount in 1872-73, the last year before the long standing equilibrium between gold and silver was violently disturbed. So far as these remittances are required to meet fixed payments, such as Interest, Pensions and the like,—and such fixed payments constitute the bulk of the Home charges,—it may be said that this great sum of £3,324,000 represents the yearly taxation now required in addition to what would have been necessary if the old rate of exchange had been maintained.

277. In the Financial Statement published at the beginning of the present year, it was shown that the Government believed that a *bond fide* surplus of nearly £2,000,000 of income over expenditure had been secured; and of this sum, £1,500,000 was to be annually set aside as a special provision against famine. This apparently very satisfactory result was brought about partly by administrative improvements, but mainly by the imposition of new taxation, estimated to yield, eventually, about £1,160,000 a year (see para. 160). The Government then hoped that it saw its way to giving to the country the most complete protection which could be devised against the terrible calamities of famine to which it is periodically exposed. It was also sanguine that many reforms were within our reach which would be in the highest degree beneficial.

278. Although the condition of the finances continues in other respects to be favorable, the fresh fall in the value of silver in relation to gold has, as has been shown, virtually swept away the financial improvement arrived at with so much difficulty. It may be considered that the whole of the new taxation has been swallowed up in the additional charges on account of Loss by Exchange. The net amount yielded by this taxation in the present year was, as has been stated in para. 160, about £971,100, and it is estimated at £1,077,400 for 1879-80. To remit the whole of the amount required to meet the Home

* On the 1st April 1876, bills for only £12,000 were outstanding unpaid; the Secretary of State had suspended his drawings. The usual amount is about 1½ millions.

Charges in the coming year, it has just been shown that the sum of £1,364,362 would be required in excess of the estimate of last year. The insurance provided against future famine has virtually ceased to exist; and the difficulties in the way of fiscal and commercial and administrative reform have been greatly aggravated. Nor can it be any way assumed that the evil will not continue and go on increasing.

FINANCIAL POLICY
UNCONCERTED.

279. Under such circumstances it is extremely difficult to follow any settled financial policy; for the Government cannot even approximately tell what income will be required to meet the necessary expenditure of the State.

PROBLEM OCCUPY-
ING ATTENTION OF
GOVERNMENT.

280. It is hardly necessary to add that this most grave question has long been a cause of anxious deliberation to the Government of India. The Governor General in Council has submitted his views to the Secretary of State, and they are now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It would plainly be undesirable to say more on the subject, until Her Majesty's Government has had time to mature its decision in regard to the measures which ought to be taken.

STANDARD SURPLUS
CANNOT BE
MAINTAINED.

281. Although, for the present at least, the Surplus which the Government hoped that it had secured, has almost disappeared, the Governor General in Council will in no degree abandon the imperative duty of making, to the utmost of his ability, provision for protecting the country against famine. He still believes that a surplus of £1,500,000 a year, in ordinary times, is necessary to cover this liability alone.

PROVISION MADE
FOR NEXT YEAR.

282. So far as the coming year is concerned, the help which it is hoped will be afforded by the British Treasury for meeting the expenses of the war, relieves the Government from financial anxiety on this account. For the present the Governor General in Council thinks it wise to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country, and to accept the temporary loss of the surplus by which it was hoped that an insurance against famine had been provided.

NO FAMINE FUND
WAS CONSTITUTED.

283. The propriety of the course followed by the Government last year in refusing to constitute any separate Fund in connection with the famine arrangements has thus, it may be added, been justified by the event. Foreseeing the possibility of such a contingency as that which has actually occurred, Sir John Strachey spoke in the Legislative Council on the 9th February 1878 as follows. Any other decision might, he said:—

“lead to results probably not contemplated by those who have suggested the establishment of a separate Fund; I mean that this might involve the necessity for imposing fresh taxation. Suppose, for instance, that the produce of the new taxes were, by law, strictly set apart from the general revenues, and paid into a separate Fund only to be applied to specified purposes: if then, any sudden change of circumstances arose, calling for seriously increased expenditure, or causing a considerable falling off in the revenue, we should have to choose between the imposition of fresh taxes and the abrogation of the law constituting the Fund; for I set aside the idea of meeting ordinary charges by borrowing, ~~as a~~ a course financially inadmissible. This dilemma might arise, though the pressure was likely to be only temporary; nor can any one say that such a contingency would be at all improbable, or that it might not occur at any moment. With all my desire to see the pledges maintained that we have given, as to the application of a sum not less than £1,500,000 as an insurance against famine, I think it would be irrational, under many circumstances that I can conceive, to object to the temporary diversion of any necessary part of the revenue from this purpose, with the view of obtaining relief which might be no less urgently required than that which experience has taught us to be requisite in meeting famine. * * * Without thinking of a future far removed from us, events might, of course, happen which would make it impossible even for us who have designed these measures to maintain our present resolution.”

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.
f Productive Public Works.)
879-80.

| EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| CIVIL. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ... | 4,672,150 | 4,650,700 | 4,591,000 | ... | 59,700 | 4,758,000 | 164,000 | ... |
| 2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS... | 355,867 | 372,000 | 376,000 | 4,000 | ... | 386,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| 3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS... | 301,292 | 321,000 | 357,000 | 33,000 | ... | 356,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| 4.—LAND REVENUE ... | 2,531,325 | 2,961,000 | 2,955,000 | ... | 6,000 | 3,038,000 | 83,000 | ... |
| 5.—FOREST ... | 421,667 | 479,000 | 473,000 | ... | 6,000 | 510,000 | 37,000 | ... |
| 6.—EXCISE ... | 99,039 | 96,000 | 91,000 | ... | 5,000 | 118,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| 7.—ASSESSED TAXES ... | 4,631 | 51,000 | 31,000 | ... | 20,000 | 29,000 | ... | 8,000 |
| 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ... | 1,027 | 43,000 | 43,000 | ... | ... | 53,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| 9.—CUSTOMS ... | 202,815 | 196,000 | 202,000 | 6,000 | ... | 203,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| 10.—SALT ... | 539,358 | 520,000 | 419,000 | ... | 101,000 | 383,000 | ... | 36,000 |
| 11.—OPIMUM ... | 2,661,266 | 2,250,000 | 1,763,000 | ... | 487,000 | 2,500,000 | 737,000 | ... |
| 12.—STAMPS ... | 102,673 | 121,000 | 116,000 | ... | 8,000 | 111,000 | ... | 5,000 |
| 13.—MINT ... | 132,083 | 110,000 | 105,000 | ... | 5,000 | 113,000 | 8,000 | ... |
| 14.—POST OFFICE ... | 905,821 | 912,000 | 1,009,000 | 67,000 | ... | 1,083,000 | 74,000 | ... |
| 15.—TELEGRAPH ... | 461,146 | 511,000 | 471,000 | ... | 43,000 | 531,000 | 60,000 | ... |
| 16.—ADMINISTRATION ... | 1,173,761 | 1,463,000 | 1,181,000 | 21,000 | ... | 1,198,000 | 11,000 | ... |
| 17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 331,001 | 550,000 | 363,000 | ... | 187,000 | 375,000 | 12,000 | ... |
| 18.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 3,319,873 | 3,299,000 | 3,400,000 | 101,000 | ... | 3,381,000 | ... | 19,000 |
| 19.—POLICE ... | 2,158,237 | 2,368,000 | 2,125,000 | 57,000 | ... | 2,172,000 | 47,000 | ... |
| 20.—MARINE ... | 512,200 | 571,000 | 597,000 | 23,000 | ... | 516,000 | ... | 51,000 |
| 21.—EDUCATION ... | 738,020 | 1,015,000 | 986,000 | ... | 29,000 | 1,025,000 | 39,000 | ... |
| 22.—ECCLIASTICAL ... | 158,039 | 161,000 | 158,000 | ... | 6,000 | 161,000 | 3,000 | ... |
| 23.—MEDICAL ... | 611,819 | 617,000 | 663,000 | 16,000 | ... | 679,000 | 16,000 | ... |
| 24.—STATIONERY & PRINTING ... | 425,615 | 430,000 | 509,000 | 79,000 | ... | 536,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| 25.—POLITICAL ... | 468,975 | 432,000 | 500,000 | 68,000 | ... | 126,000 | ... | 74,000 |
| 26.—ALLOWCES. & ASSIGNTS. ... | 1,616,993 | 1,655,000 | 1,833,000 | 178,000 | ... | 1,909,000 | 76,000 | ... |
| 27.—CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWCES. | 237,362 | 233,000 | 231,000 | ... | 2,000 | 232,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| 28.—SUPERANNUATIONS ... | 1,858,686 | 1,812,000 | 1,981,000 | 139,000 | ... | 1,923,000 | ... | 58,000 |
| 29.—MISCELLANEOUS ... | 219,531 | 276,000 | 301,000 | 25,000 | ... | 277,000 | ... | 21,000 |
| 30.—FAMINE RELIEF ... | 5,315,775 | 500,000 | 555,000 | 55,000 | ... | 10,000 | ... | 515,000 |
| 31.—PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY ... | 3,126,178 | 5,171,000 | 4,676,000 | ... | 498,000 | 1,895,000 | 219,000 | ... |
| 32.—IRRIGATION & NAVIGATION ... | 550,030 | 192,000 | 188,000 | 296,000 | ... | 611,000 | 156,000 | ... |
| 34.—STATE RAILWAYS ... | 5,418 | 5,000 | 261,000 | 256,000 | ... | 91,000 | ... | 167,000 |
| 36.—PROVL. & LOCAL SURPLUSES | 247,031 | 21,000 | 300,000 | 279,000 | ... | 17,000 | ... | 283,000 |
| 37.—ARMY ... | 16,639,761 | 15,800,000 | 17,010,000 | 1,210,000 | ... | 18,255,000 | 1,215,000 | ... |
| 38.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE | 1,653,377 | 3,000,000 | 3,100,000 | 490,000 | ... | 3,952,000 | 552,000 | ... |
| EXPENDITURE ORDINARY ... | 53,153,184 | 53,275,700 | 55,129,000 | 1,853,300 | ... | 57,179,000 | 2,350,000 | ... |
| Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest). | | | | | | | | |
| 1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ... | 1,067,910 | 1,258,300 | 1,113,000 | 151,700 | ... | 1,595,000 | 182,000 | ... |
| 32.—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION | 370,913 | 370,000 | 383,000 | 13,000 | ... | 391,000 | 8,000 | ... |
| 33.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | 5,151,680 | 5,111,000 | 5,631,000 | 133,000 | ... | 5,511,000 | ... | 93,000 |
| 34.—STATE RAILWAYS ... | 415,336 | 699,000 | 771,000 | 72,000 | ... | 901,000 | 130,000 | ... |
| 35.—MADRAS CANAL COMPANY ... | 50,335 | 50,000 | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 7,359,201 | 7,818,300 | 8,251,000 | 132,700 | ... | 8,178,000 | 227,000 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 62,512,388 | 61,091,000 | 63,380,000 | 2,286,000 | ... | 65,957,000 | 2,577,000 | ... |
| SURPLUS | ... | 2,156,000 | 1,300,000 | ... | 856,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 39.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS | 4,791,052 | 1,555,000 | 4,599,000 | 11,000 | ... | 3,500,000 | ... | 1,099,000 |

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1878-79.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1879-80.

REVENUE.

| | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | TOTAL. | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | TOTAL. |
|--|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| OPENING BALANCE | ... | 687,100 | 857,700 | ... | 902,600 | 843,700 | ... | ... |
| I.—LAND REVENUE | 21,215,200 | 1,015,100 | 10,100 | 22,241,000 | 20,915,800 | 1,017,700 | 11,500 | 21,945,000 |
| II.—Tributes | 709,000 | ... | ... | 709,000 | 703,000 | ... | ... | 703,000 |
| III.—FOREST | 551,600 | 18,200 | 23,200 | 593,000 | 629,600 | 18,100 | 24,300 | 672,000 |
| IV.—Excise | 589,900 | 2,001,000 | 1,100 | 2,592,000 | 659,900 | 2,081,000 | 1,100 | 2,742,000 |
| V.—ASSESSED TAXES | 619,500 | 249,500 | ... | 869,000 | 711,200 | 181,800 | ... | 893,000 |
| VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES | 61,700 | 347,600 | 2,270,700 | 2,680,000 | 144,300 | 344,400 | 2,251,300 | 2,740,000 |
| VII.—CUSTOMS | 2,229,200 | 210,800 | ... | 2,440,000 | 2,050,200 | 197,800 | ... | 2,248,000 |
| VIII.—SALT | 6,850,000 | 50,000 | ... | 6,900,000 | 6,951,000 | 49,000 | ... | 7,000,000 |
| IX.—Opium | 9,317,000 | ... | ... | 9,317,000 | 9,000,000 | ... | ... | 9,000,000 |
| X.—STAMPS | 555,200 | 2,505,800 | ... | 3,071,000 | 556,200 | 2,530,800 | ... | 3,087,000 |
| XI.—MINT | 172,000 | ... | ... | 172,000 | 180,000 | ... | ... | 180,000 |
| XII.—POST OFFICE | 909,600 | ... | 400 | 910,000 | 982,600 | ... | 400 | 983,000 |
| XIII.—TELEGRAPH | 376,000 | ... | ... | 376,000 | 380,000 | ... | ... | 380,000 |
| XIV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS | 30,700 | 34,000 | 400 | 66,000 | 26,900 | 31,000 | 100 | 58,000 |
| XV.—LAW AND JUSTICE | 83,100 | 783,300 | 7,600 | 874,000 | 77,300 | 803,500 | 7,200 | 888,000 |
| XVI.—POLICE | 600 | 188,600 | 23,800 | 213,000 | ... | 208,600 | 24,100 | 233,000 |
| XVII.—MARINE | 98,500 | 134,500 | ... | 233,000 | 75,700 | 130,300 | ... | 206,000 |
| XVIII.—EDUCATION | 700 | 118,200 | 26,100 | 145,000 | 1,100 | 112,900 | 25,000 | 139,000 |
| XIX.—MEDICAL | 1,600 | 48,900 | 2,500 | 53,000 | 1,500 | 35,300 | 2,200 | 39,000 |
| XX.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING | 7,800 | 40,200 | ... | 48,000 | 7,900 | 38,100 | ... | 46,000 |
| XXI.—INTEREST | 598,800 | 4,800 | 8,400 | 612,000 | 620,900 | 5,900 | 7,200 | 634,000 |
| XXII.—PENSIONS | 658,000 | 15,300 | 4,700 | 678,000 | 509,100 | 12,100 | 4,800 | 526,000 |
| XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS | 76,800 | 191,300 | 92,900 | 361,000 | 73,900 | 179,600 | 78,500 | 332,000 |
| XXIV.—P. W. ORDINARY | 88,100 | 321,900 | 106,000 | 516,000 | 67,800 | 311,600 | 97,600 | 477,000 |
| XXV.—IRRIGATION | 264,800 | 469,700 | 7,500 | 742,000 | 270,100 | 503,900 | 12,000 | 786,000 |
| XXVI.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS | 1,862,000 | ... | ... | 1,862,000 | 1,861,000 | ... | ... | 1,861,000 |
| XXVII.—STATE RAILWAYS | 681,000 | 279,000 | ... | 960,000 | 888,400 | 351,600 | ... | 1,240,000 |
| XXVIII.—MADRAS CANAL | 15,000 | ... | ... | 15,000 | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| XXIX.—PROVL. AND LOCAL DEFICITS | 54,000 | ... | ... | 54,000 | 208,000 | ... | ... | 208,000 |
| XXX.—ARMY | 925,000 | ... | ... | 925,000 | 880,000 | ... | ... | 880,000 |
| XXXI.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE | 422,300 | 700 | ... | 423,000 | 430,400 | 600 | ... | 431,000 |
| | 53,064,700 | 9,029,600 | 2,585,700 | 64,680,000 | 52,865,800 | 9,148,600 | 2,547,600 | 64,562,000 |
| Alloiments | ... | 5,019,600 | ... | ... | ... | 4,198,100 | ... | ... |
| Contributions | ... | 2,900 | 45,400 | ... | ... | ... | 51,600 | ... |
| Debt | ... | ... | 16,200 | ... | ... | ... | 5,900 | ... |
| TOTAL | ... | 14,052,100 | 2,617,300 | ... | ... | 13,646,700 | 2,606,100 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 11,739,500 | 3,505,000 | ... | ... | 14,549,300 | 3,448,800 | ... |
| PROVL. AND LOCAL DEFICI | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65,000 | 125,500 | ... |

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

IN ENGLAND IN THE THREE DIVISIONS, IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.

| REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1878-79. | | | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1879-80. | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| EXPENDITURE. | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | TOTAL. | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | TOTAL. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—INTEREST | 5,365,600 | 641,400 | ... | 6,007,000 | 5,651,100 | 698,900 | ... | 6,353,000 |
| 2.—INTEREST | 375,600 | 400 | ... | 376,000 | 385,500 | 500 | ... | 386,000 |
| 3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS | 179,300 | 152,400 | 25,300 | 357,000 | 197,200 | 134,000 | 24,800 | 356,000 |
| 4.—LAND REVENUE | 894,900 | 1,605,000 | 455,100 | 2,955,000 | 923,500 | 1,632,100 | 482,400 | 3,038,000 |
| 5.—FOREST | 439,100 | 13,300 | 20,600 | 473,000 | 476,500 | 14,000 | 19,500 | 510,000 |
| 6.—EXCISE | 23,000 | 67,200 | 800 | 91,000 | 22,600 | 94,600 | 800 | 118,000 |
| 7.—ASSESSED TAXES | 3,600 | 30,400 | ... | 34,000 | 5,000 | 24,000 | ... | 29,000 |
| 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES | ... | 6,000 | 37,000 | 43,000 | ... | 10,200 | 42,800 | 53,000 |
| 9.—CUSTOMS | 25,100 | 176,900 | ... | 202,000 | 24,400 | 178,600 | ... | 203,000 |
| 10.—SALT | 330,300 | 88,700 | ... | 419,000 | 285,300 | 97,700 | ... | 383,000 |
| 11.—OPIMUM | 1,763,000 | ... | ... | 1,763,000 | 2,500,000 | ... | ... | 2,500,000 |
| 12.—STAMPS | 57,800 | 58,200 | ... | 116,000 | 51,300 | 59,700 | ... | 111,000 |
| 13.—MINT | 105,000 | ... | ... | 105,000 | 113,000 | ... | ... | 113,000 |
| 14.—POST OFFICE | 922,900 | 29,300 | 56,800 | 1,009,000 | 993,900 | 27,800 | 61,300 | 1,083,000 |
| 15.—TELEGRAPH | 471,000 | ... | ... | 471,000 | 531,000 | ... | ... | 531,000 |
| 16.—ADMINISTRATION | 898,300 | 573,800 | 11,900 | 1,484,000 | 911,000 | 575,100 | 11,900 | 1,498,000 |
| 17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS | 245,900 | 91,500 | 25,600 | 363,000 | 257,500 | 88,800 | 28,700 | 375,000 |
| 18.—LAW AND JUSTICE | 566,600 | 2,833,300 | 100 | 3,400,000 | 560,900 | 2,820,000 | 100 | 3,381,000 |
| 19.—POLICE | 20,300 | 2,166,600 | 238,100 | 2,425,000 | 20,500 | 2,209,800 | 241,700 | 2,472,000 |
| 20.—MARINE | 453,700 | 113,300 | ... | 597,000 | 395,700 | 150,300 | ... | 546,000 |
| 21.—EDUCATION | 11,100 | 708,100 | 266,800 | 986,000 | 10,100 | 728,800 | 286,100 | 1,025,000 |
| 22.—ECCLESIASTICAL | 121,700 | 36,300 | ... | 158,000 | 121,400 | 36,600 | ... | 161,000 |
| 23.—MEDICAL | 156,600 | 422,600 | 83,800 | 663,000 | 162,300 | 421,600 | 95,100 | 679,000 |
| 24.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING | 224,500 | 283,900 | 600 | 509,000 | 250,000 | 284,800 | 1,200 | 536,000 |
| 25.—POLITICAL | 199,300 | 600 | 100 | 500,000 | 425,500 | 400 | 100 | 426,000 |
| 26.—ALLOWANCES | 1,180,400 | 652,600 | ... | 1,833,000 | 1,252,200 | 656,800 | ... | 1,909,000 |
| 27.—C. F. & A. ALLOWANCES | 230,500 | 500 | ... | 231,000 | 231,700 | 300 | ... | 232,000 |
| 28.—SUPERANNUATION | 1,811,200 | 139,400 | 400 | 1,981,000 | 1,781,800 | 140,800 | 400 | 1,923,000 |
| 29.—MISCELLANEOUS | 127,200 | 103,500 | 70,300 | 301,000 | 92,400 | 116,500 | 68,100 | 277,000 |
| 30.—FAMINE RELIEF | 67,100 | 487,600 | ... | 555,000 | ... | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 |
| 31.—P. W. ORDINARY | 1,723,400 | 1,652,100 | 1,300,500 | 4,676,000 | 1,845,900 | 1,693,100 | 1,356,000 | 4,895,000 |
| 32.—IRRIGATION | 591,100 | 272,700 | 3,900 | 871,000 | 594,000 | 437,300 | 3,700 | 1,035,000 |
| 33.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS | 5,634,000 | ... | ... | 5,634,000 | 5,511,000 | ... | ... | 5,511,000 |
| 34.—STATE RAILWAYS | 1,032,900 | 313,900 | ... | 1,032,900 | 711,400 | 253,600 | ... | 995,000 |
| 35.—MADRAS CANAL | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 |
| 36.—P. & L. SURPLUSES | 300,000 | ... | ... | 300,000 | 17,000 | ... | ... | 17,000 |
| 37.—ARMY | 17,010,000 | ... | ... | 17,010,000 | 18,255,000 | ... | ... | 18,255,000 |
| 38.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE | 3,400,000 | ... | ... | 3,400,000 | 3,952,000 | ... | ... | 3,952,000 |
| | 47,030,800 | 13,751,500 | 2,597,700 | 63,380,000 | 49,635,600 | 13,596,700 | 2,724,700 | 65,957,000 |
| Contributions | ... | 45,400 | 2,900 | ... | ... | 51,600 | ... | ... |
| Debt | ... | ... | 60,700 | ... | ... | ... | 7,200 | ... |
| P. P. Works—Capital Exptre. Provnt | ... | 40,000 | ... | ... | ... | 64,000 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | ... | 13,836,900 | 2,661,300 | ... | ... | 13,712,300 | 2,731,900 | ... |
| CLOSING BALANCE | ... | 902,000 | 843,700 | ... | ... | 837,000 | 716,900 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 14,739,500 | 3,505,000 | ... | ... | 14,549,300 | 3,448,800 | ... |
| PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUS | ... | 215,200 | 30,500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES

| RECEIPTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78 | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE | BUDGET ESTIMATES 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879- COMPARED WITH REGU- LAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| | | | | | | | INCREASE. | DECREASE |
| | £ | £ | £ | | | | | £ |
| I.—BALANCE | 15,464,665 | 16,000,000 | 15,574,959 | | 425,041 | 14,200,000 | ... | 1,374,9 |
| II.—PUBLIC REVENUE | 58,969,301 | 63,250,000 | 64,680,000 | 1,430,000 | | 64,562,000 | | 118,0 |
| III.—LOCAL REVENUE | 3,811,067 | 600,000 | 455,000 | | 145,000 | 450,000 | ... | 5,0 |
| IV.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL | 584,322 | 600,000 | 590,000 | ... | 10,000 | 603,000 | 13,000 | ... |
| V.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY | ... | | | | | | | |
| VI.—LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS REPAYED | 422,493 | 200,000 | 200,000 | ... | ... | 216,000 | 16,000 | |
| VII.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | 725,688 | 700,000 | 720,000 | 20,000 | ... | 730,000 | 10,000 | |
| VIII.—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED | 26,678,791 | 14,000,000 | 12,687,000 | | 1,313,000 | 12,000,000 | ... | 687,0 |
| IX.—LOCAL REMITTANCES | 79,119 | 200,000 | 155,000 | | 45,000 | 456,000 | 301,000 | |
| X.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS | 15,978,696 | 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 25,000,000 | ... | ... |
| XI.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY | 1,229,432 | 1,300,000 | 1,531,000 | 231,000 | ... | 1,196,000 | ... | 335,0 |
| XII.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA SOLD* | 10,134,455 | 17,000,000 | 15,680,000 | ... | 1,320,000 | 15,000,000 | ... | 680,0 |
| XIII.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS INCURRED | 552,713 | 500,000 | 532,000 | 32,000 | | 602,000 | 70,000 | ... |
| XIV.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED | 8,367,186 | 2,800,000 | 16,329,000 | 13,529,000 | ... | 8,009,500 | ... | 8,319,0 |
| XV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED | 4,287,902 | 1,950,000 | 2,681,000 | 731,000 | ... | 3,073,000 | 392,000 | |
| TOTAL | 117,285,825 | 139,100,000 | 156,814,959 | 17,714,959 | ... | 146,997,500 | ... | 10,717,0 |

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1879-80 are that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated.

Abstract of the above showing how

| ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|----------------------------|---------|
| | £ | | £ | | £ |
| SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE | 183,830 | DEFICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE | 8,334,139 | SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE | 35,0 |
| SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL | 60,037 | SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY | 281,687 | SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL | 113,0 |
| DEPOSITS | 2,212,894 | LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 1,082,557 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | 30,0 |
| SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS | 58,422 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN | 10,858 | REMITTANCES | 285,0 |
| PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED | 7,345,416 | REMITTANCES | 166,811 | PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED | 4,498,0 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAP- ITAL RECEIVED | 4,257,747 | BALANCE INCREASED | 110,294 | SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS | 183,0 |
| TOTAL | 9,986,346 | TOTAL | 9,986,346 | BALANCE REDUCED | 1,374,9 |
| | | | | TOTAL | 6,519,0 |

Fort William;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—WHOLE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE | 67,303,440 | 65,649,000 | 67,979,000 | 2,331,000 | ... | 69,457,000 | 1,478,000 | ... |
| 2.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ... | 3,627,231 | 600,000 | 420,000 | ... | 180,000 | 455,000 | 35,000 | ... |
| 3.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 524,286 | 500,000 | 477,000 | ... | 23,000 | 453,000 | ... | 24,000 |
| 4.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 281,687 | 281,000 | 357,000 | 76,000 | ... | 214,000 | ... | 143,000 |
| 5.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ... | 1,505,050 | 800,000 | 1,240,000 | 440,000 | ... | 416,000 | ... | 824,000 |
| 6.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ... | 736,546 | 650,000 | 690,000 | 40,000 | ... | 700,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| 7.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ... | 24,465,897 | 14,000,000 | 13,800,000 | ... | 200,000 | 12,000,000 | ... | 1,800,000 |
| 8.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ... | 89,789 | 200,000 | 113,000 | ... | 87,000 | 837,000 | 724,000 | ... |
| 9.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND IN- TER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANS- ACTIONS ... | 15,871,617 | 20,000,000 | 24,635,959 | 4,635,959 | ... | 24,525,000 | ... | 110,959 |
| 10.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ... | 1,166,288 | 1,270,000 | 1,652,000 | 382,000 | ... | 1,290,000 | ... | 362,000 |
| 11.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ... | 10,460,819 | 17,000,000 | 15,680,000 | ... | 1,320,000 | 15,000,000 | ... | 680,000 |
| 12.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DIS- CHARGED ... | 494,291 | 400,000 | 349,000 | ... | 51,000 | 494,500 | 145,500 | ... |
| 13.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ... | 1,021,770 | 300,000 | 11,831,000 | 11,531,000 | ... | 3,683,000 | ... | 8,148,000 |
| 14.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN ... | 4,162,155 | 2,950,000 | 3,391,000 | 441,000 | ... | 3,073,000 | ... | 318,000 |
| 15.—BALANCE ... | 15,574,959 | 14,500,000 | 14,200,000 | ... | 300,000 | 13,500,000 | ... | 700,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 147,285,825 | 139,100,000 | 156,814,959 | 17,714,959 | ... | 146,097,500 | ... | 10,717,459 |

best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year.

Ways and Means are provided.

| MATES, 1878-79. | | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80 | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | £ | | £ |
| DEFICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE | 3,299,000 | SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 150,000 |
| SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 357,000 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ... | 30,000 |
| LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 1,040,000 | SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... | 107,500 |
| DEPOSITS REPAID ... | 1,113,000 | PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... | 1,326,500 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN ... | 710,000 | BALANCE REDUCED ... | 700,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 6,519,000 | TOTAL ... | 5,314,000 |
| | | TOTAL ... | 5,314,000 |

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE

Estimate

| REVENUE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| CIVIL. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—LAND REVENUE ... | 20,026,036 | 22,071,600 | 22,241,000 | 170,000 | ... | 21,915,000 | ... | 296,000 |
| II.—TRENTS ... | 675,120 | 705,000 | 709,000 | 4,000 | ... | 703,000 | ... | 6,000 |
| III.—FOREST ... | 650,668 | 682,000 | 592,500 | ... | 89,500 | 670,100 | 77,900 | ... |
| IV.—EXCISE ... | 2,457,075 | 2,750,000 | 2,592,000 | ... | 158,000 | 2,712,000 | 150,000 | ... |
| V.—ASSESSED TAXES ... | 86,110 | 765,000 | 869,000 | 104,000 | ... | 839,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ... | 258,501 | 3,316,000 | 2,680,000 | ... | 636,000 | 2,710,000 | 60,000 | ... |
| VII.—CUSTOMS ... | 2,622,206 | 2,130,000 | 2,110,000 | ... | 20,000 | 2,210,000 | ... | 192,000 |
| VIII.—SALT ... | 6,460,082 | 6,813,000 | 6,900,000 | 87,000 | ... | 7,450,000 | 100,000 | ... |
| IX.—OPIMUM ... | 9,127,222 | 8,250,000 | 9,317,000 | 1,067,000 | ... | 9,000,000 | ... | 317,000 |
| X.—STAMPS ... | 2,393,183 | 2,577,000 | 3,071,000 | 494,000 | ... | 3,687,000 | 16,000 | ... |
| XI.—MINT ... | 143,822 | 180,000 | 171,900 | ... | 8,100 | 180,000 | 8,100 | ... |
| XII.—POST OFFICE ... | 817,694 | 872,000 | 910,000 | 38,000 | ... | 983,000 | 73,000 | ... |
| XIII.—TELEGRAPH ... | 352,371 | 329,100 | 355,100 | 26,000 | ... | 357,000 | 1,600 | ... |
| XIV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 212,36 | 23,000 | 36,600 | 13,600 | ... | 32,100 | ... | 4,200 |
| XV.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 813,221 | 823,000 | 871,000 | 51,000 | ... | 880,000 | 11,000 | ... |
| XVI.—POLICE ... | 81,717 | 60,000 | 213,000 | 144,000 | ... | 233,000 | 20,000 | ... |
| XVII.—MARINE ... | 231,538 | 201,000 | 233,000 | 32,000 | ... | 200,000 | ... | 27,000 |
| XVIII.—EDUCATION ... | 106,971 | 111,000 | 115,000 | 34,000 | ... | 130,000 | ... | 6,000 |
| XIX.—MEDICAL ... | 31,296 | 32,000 | 51,400 | 19,400 | ... | 37,500 | ... | 15,000 |
| XX.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ... | 33,289 | 20,000 | 18,000 | 2,000 | ... | 16,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| XXI.—INTEREST ... | 501,671 | 552,000 | 598,000 | 46,000 | ... | 621,000 | 23,000 | ... |
| XXII.—SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS ... | 195,070 | 501,000 | 579,000 | 78,000 | ... | 430,500 | ... | 118,800 |
| XXIII.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ... | 561,238 | 197,000 | 123,000 | ... | 74,000 | 430,000 | 8,000 | ... |
| XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS ... | 251,291 | 171,000 | 313,000 | 175,000 | ... | 128,000 | ... | 21,000 |
| XXV.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDN. ... | 310,619 | 159,000 | 499,000 | 340,000 | ... | 161,000 | ... | 38,300 |
| XXVI.—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION ... | 516,951 | 600,000 | 711,500 | 81,500 | ... | 785,500 | 44,000 | ... |
| XXVII.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | 6,129,765 | 1,912,000 | 1,862,000 | ... | 50,000 | 4,861,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| XXVIII.—STATE RAILWAYS ... | 511,528 | 937,000 | 960,000 | ... | 7,000 | 1,210,000 | 280,000 | ... |
| XXIX.—MADRAS CANAL COMPANY ... | —7,830 | ... | 15,000 | 15,000 | ... | 2,000 | ... | 13,000 |
| XXX.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DEFICIT ... | 160,925 | 280,000 | 51,000 | ... | 235,000 | 208,000 | 151,000 | ... |
| XXXI.—ARMY ... | 810,016 | 850,000 | 877,500 | 27,500 | ... | 811,500 | ... | 33,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 51,677,129 | 62,061,700 | 61,128,900 | 1,377,200 | ... | 61,418,300 | ... | 90,000 |

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.
1879-80.

| EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| CIVIL. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ... | 3,218,108 | 3,280,500 | 3,414,100 | 133,900 | ... | 3,684,500 | 270,100 | ... |
| 2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS | 355,152 | 371,000 | 375,100 | 4,100 | .. | 385,000 | 9,900 | ... |
| 3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ... | 304,292 | 324,000 | 357,000 | 33,000 | ... | 356,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| 4.—LAND REVENUE ... | 2,527,958 | 2,958,100 | 2,952,900 | ... | 5,200 | 3,035,300 | 82,400 | ... |
| 5.—FORESTS ... | 411,529 | 476,000 | 470,200 | ... | 5,800 | 505,900 | 35,700 | ... |
| 6.—EXCISE ... | 91,337 | 93,000 | 91,000 | ... | 5,000 | 118,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| 7.—ASSESSED TAXES ... | 4,631 | 51,000 | 31,000 | ... | 20,000 | 29,000 | . | 5,000 |
| 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ... | 1,927 | 13,000 | 13,000 | . | .. | 53,000 | 40,000 | ... |
| 9.—CUSTOMS ... | 2,92,815 | 196,000 | 202,000 | 6,000 | .. | 203,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| 10.—SALT ... | 539,018 | 520,000 | 419,000 | . | 101,000 | 383,000 | ... | 39,000 |
| 11.—OPIMUM ... | 2,659,504 | 2,243,000 | 1,762,000 | ... | 187,000 | 2,439,100 | 737,100 | ... |
| 12.—STAMPS ... | 71,213 | 74,500 | 73,300 | .. | 1,900 | 74,900 | 1,600 | ... |
| 13.—MINT ... | 107,319 | 88,000 | 92,700 | 4,700 | ... | 87,300 | ... | 5,400 |
| 14.—POST OFFICE ... | 89,235 | 84,900 | 917,500 | 73,600 | ... | 983,300 | 65,800 | ... |
| 15.—TELEGRAPH ... | 373,376 | 377,700 | 372,700 | ... | 5,000 | 362,200 | 19,700 | ... |
| 16.—ADMINISTRATION ... | 1,258,571 | 1,247,100 | 1,263,900 | 16,200 | ... | 1,279,600 | 16,900 | ... |
| 17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 360,705 | 510,000 | 335,500 | . | 174,500 | 343,000 | 11,100 | ... |
| 18.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 3,319,213 | 3,266,900 | 3,311,400 | 101,100 | ... | 3,379,500 | ... | 17,900 |
| 19.—POLICE ... | 2,151,237 | 2,368,000 | 2,415,000 | 57,000 | ... | 2,472,000 | 47,000 | ... |
| 20.—MARINE ... | 39,501 | 411,300 | 437,700 | 26,400 | ... | 396,900 | ... | 40,800 |
| 21.—EDUCATION ... | 737,529 | 1,911,400 | 984,900 | ... | 29,800 | 1,024,500 | 39,900 | ... |
| 22.—ECCLESIASTICAL ... | 156,611 | 162,900 | 155,800 | ... | 7,100 | 159,000 | 4,100 | ... |
| 23.—MEDICAL ... | 611,819 | 617,000 | 663,000 | 16,000 | ... | 679,000 | 16,000 | ... |
| 24.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING... | 236,368 | 232,000 | 311,000 | 79,000 | ... | 345,900 | 34,900 | . |
| 25.—POLITICAL ... | 393,791 | 398,700 | 496,700 | 68,000 | ... | 375,700 | . | 91,000 |
| 26.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS ... | 1,625,626 | 1,634,900 | 1,738,900 | 165,000 | ... | 1,887,900 | 89,000 | .. |
| 27.—CIVIL FUNDS, ALLOWANCES | 2,299 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 3,000 | ... | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| 28.—SUPERANNUATIONS ... | 603,377 | 588,000 | 658,000 | 70,000 | ... | 644,000 | . | 24,000 |
| 29.—MISCELLANEOUS ... | 152,391 | 243,000 | 267,000 | 24,000 | ... | 245,000 | ... | 22,000 |
| 30.—FAMINE RELIEF... | 537,599 | 500,000 | 555,000 | 55,000 | ... | 49,000 | .. | 545,000 |
| 31.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY ... | 3,091,602 | 1,369,900 | 1,571,000 | ... | 61,500 | 1,752,200 | 178,200 | ... |
| 32.—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION | 929,751 | 976,000 | 870,800 | .. | 105,200 | 1,034,800 | 164,000 | ... |
| 33.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | 819,189 | 742,000 | 941,800 | 202,800 | ... | 793,500 | .. | 148,300 |
| 34.—STATE RAILWAYS ... | 429,754 | 704,000 | 1,032,000 | 328,000 | ... | 997,000 | ... | 37,000 |
| 35.—MADRAS CANAL COMPANY ... | 352 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 36.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SUR- PLUS ... | 217,074 | 21,000 | 300,000 | 279,000 | .. | 179,000 | ... | 283,000 |
| 7.—ARMY ... | 12,358,511 | 11,749,000 | 12,964,200 | 1,910,500 | .. | 14,175,000 | 1,475,100 | .. |
| 8.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE ... | 1,653,377 | 5,000,000 | 3,400,000 | 1,600,000 | ... | 5,952,000 | 5,02,000 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 58,444,038 | 47,293,500 | 49,248,900 | 2,478,500 | .. | 51,749,800 | 2,523,000 | ... |
| 9.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS | 3,649,229 | 3,568,000 | 3,846,500 | 429,500 | .. | 275,700 | .. | 1,275,800 |

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HOM

Estimate

| REVENUE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879 COMPARED WITH THE REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878 | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| III.—FOREST | 13,434 | ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 1,600 | 1,100 | ... |
| XI.—MINT | 37 | ... | 100 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| XIII.—TELEGRAPH | 6,149 | 4,000 | 20,600 | 15,700 | ... | 23,000 | 2,400 | ... |
| XIV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS.. | 51,380 | 3,000 | 29,400 | 26,400 | ... | 25,600 | ... | 3,8 |
| XIX.—MEDICAL | 2,023 | 1,600 | 1,600 | ... | ... | 1,500 | ... | 1 |
| XXI.—INTEREST | 23,617 | 10,000 | 14,000 | 4,000 | ... | 10,000 | ... | 4,0 |
| XXII.—SUPERANNUATION CON- TRIBUTIONS | 101,925 | 97,000 | 98,700 | 1,700 | ... | 95,500 | ... | 3,2 |
| XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS | 15,492 | 8,400 | 11,500 | 3,100 | ... | 3,900 | ... | 7,6 |
| XXV.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY. | 17,085 | 18,400 | 16,700 | .. | 1,700 | 16,000 | ... | 1 |
| XXVI.—IRRIGATION | 765 | ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 500 | ... | ... |
| XXXI. -ARMY | 59,965 | 45,000 | 47,500 | 2,500 | ... | 35,500 | ... | 12,0 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 291,872 | 188,300 | 241,100 | 52,800 | ... | 213,100 | ... | 28, |

FORT WILLIAM ;
 FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, }
 The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
1879-80.

| EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ... | 2,492,282 | 2,628,500 | 2,592,600 | ... | 35,900 | 2,668,500 | 75,900 | ... |
| 2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS | 715 | 1,000 | 900 | ... | 100 | 1,000 | 100 | ... |
| 4.—LAND REVENUE ... | 3,367 | 2,900 | 2,100 | ... | 800 | 2,700 | 600 | ... |
| 5.—FOREST • ... | 7,338 | 3,000 | 2,800 | ... | 200 | 4,100 | 1,300 | ... |
| 6.—EXCISE ... | 4,702 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10.—SALT ... | 810 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11.—OPIMUM ... | 1,762 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 900 | ... | 100 |
| 12.—STAMPS , ... | 28,460 | 49,700 | 42,700 | ... | 7,000 | 36,100 | ... | 6,600 |
| 13.—MINT ... | 26,234 | 22,000 | 12,300 | ... | 9,700 | 25,700 | 13,400 | ... |
| 14.—POST OFFICE ... | 96,586 | 98,100 | 91,500 | ... | 6,600 | 99,700 | 8,200 | ... |
| 15.—TELEGRAPH ... | 84,770 | 136,300 | 98,300 | ... | 38,000 | 138,800 | 40,500 | ... |
| 16.—ADMINISTRATION ... | 215,693 | 215,600 | 220,400 | 4,800 | ... | 218,400 | ... | 2,000 |
| 17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 30,878 | 40,000 | 27,500 | ... | 12,500 | 28,400 | 900 | ... |
| 18.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 431 | 2,700 | 2,600 | ... | 100 | 1,500 | ... | 1,100 |
| 20.—MARINE ... | 151,699 | 162,700 | 159,300 | ... | 3,400 | 149,100 | ... | 10,200 |
| 21.—EDUCATION ... | 391 | 600 | 1,400 | 800 | ... | 500 | ... | 900 |
| 22.—ECCLESIASTICAL ... | 1,423 | 1,100 | 2,200 | 1,100 | ... | 1,100 | ... | 1,100 |
| 24.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ... | 189,337 | 198,000 | 198,000 | ... | ... | 190,100 | ... | 7,900 |
| 25.—POLITICAL ... | 79,184 | 33,300 | 33,300 | ... | ... | 50,300 | 17,000 | ... |
| 26.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS. ... | 21,067 | 21,100 | 34,100 | 13,000 | ... | 21,100 | ... | 13,000 |
| 27.—CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES. | 235,122 | 232,000 | 227,000 | ... | 5,000 | 230,000 | 3,000 | ... |
| 28.—SUPERANNUATIONS ... | 1,255,309 | 1,254,000 | 1,323,000 | 69,000 | ... | 1,289,000 | ... | 34,000 |
| 30.—MISCELLANEOUS... ... | 46,608 | 33,000 | 34,000 | 1,000 | ... | 32,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| 31.—FAMINE RELIEF... ... | 10,685 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY ... | 96,576 | 124,500 | 102,000 | ... | 22,500 | 142,800 | 40,800 | ... |
| 33.—IRRIGATION ... | 192 | ... | 200 | 200 | ... | 200 | ... | ... |
| 34.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | 4,635,491 | 4,699,000 | 4,689,200 | ... | 9,800 | 4,744,500 | 55,300 | ... |
| 36.—MADRAS CANAL COMPANY ... | 49,983 | 50,000 | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 | ... | ... |
| 38.—ARMY ... | 4,281,250 | 3,880,400 | 4,049,800 | 169,400 | ... | 4,119,700 | 69,900 | ... |
| TOTAL ORDINARY ... | 14,048,350 | 13,890,500 | 13,998,200 | 107,700 | ... | 14,246,200 | 248,000 | ... |
| 39.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS | 1,146,823 | 987,000 | 752,500 | ... | 234,500 | 779,300 | 26,800 | ... |

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES

| RECEIPTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—BALANCE ... | 12,750,698 | 14,734,600 | 14,498,302 | ... | 236,298 | 12,988,800 | ... | 1,509,502 |
| II.—PUBLIC REVENUE ... | 58,677,429 | 63,061,700 | 64,438,900 | 1,377,200 | ... | 61,348,900 | ... | 90,000 |
| III.—LOCAL REVENUE ... | 3,811,061 | 600,000 | 455,000 | ... | 145,000 | 450,000 | ... | 5,000 |
| IV.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 584,323 | 600,000 | 590,000 | ... | 10,000 | 603,000 | 13,000 | ... |
| V.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI.—LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND IN- DIVIDUALS REPAID ... | 422,193 | 200,000 | 200,000 | ... | ... | 216,000 | 16,000 | ... |
| VII.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS.. | 725,688 | 700,000 | 720,000 | 20,000 | ... | 730,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| VIII.—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED | 26,617,182 | 13,996,000 | 12,681,000 | ... | 1,315,000 | 11,996,000 | ... | 685,000 |
| IX.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ... | 79,119 | 200,000 | 155,000 | ... | 45,000 | 456,000 | 301,000 | ... |
| X.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ... | 15,978,696 | 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 5,000,000 | ... | 25,000,000 | ... | ... |
| XI.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ... | 1,119,627 | 1,145,000 | 1,027,000 | ... | 118,000 | 1,089,000 | 62,000 | ... |
| XIII.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS IN- CURRED ... | 552,713 | 500,000 | 532,000 | 32,000 | ... | 602,000 | 70,000 | ... |
| XIV.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED* | 4,087,186 | 2,800,000 | 13,317,400 | 10,517,400 | ... | 5,000,000 | ... | 8,317,400 |
| XV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ... | 2,010,667 | 1,822,100 | 1,877,500 | 55,400 | ... | 2,149,700 | 272,200 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 127,417,182 | 120,359,400 | 135,492,102 | 15,132,702 | | 125,629,400 | | 9,862,702 |

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1879-80 are th
that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount state

Abstract of the above showing how th

| ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | | REGULAR EST | |
|--|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| £ | | £ | |
| SURPLUS OF PUBLIC REVE- NUE ... | 6,569,162 | DEFICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE ... | ... |
| SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE ... | 183,830 | SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 281,687 |
| SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 60,037 | LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 1,082,557 |
| DEPOSITS RECEIVED ... | 2,154,512 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | ... |
| SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ... | ... | WITHDRAWN ... | 10,858 |
| REMITTANCES ... | 1,053,413 | SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ... | 10,460,819 |
| PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... | 3,065,416 | BALANCE INCREASED ... | 1,747,604 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ... | 438,703 | | |
| SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... | 58,422 | | |
| BALANCE REDUCED ... | ... | | |
| TOTAL ... | 13,583,525 | TOTAL ... | 13,583,525 |
| | | TOTAL ... | 18,192,00 |

PORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

F THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—WHOLE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE | 52,108,267 | 50,771,500 | 53,228,300 | 2,456,800 | ... | 51,131,500 | 1,203,200 | ... |
| 2.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE ... | 3,627,231 | 600,000 | 420,000 | ... | 180,000 | 455,000 | 35,000 | ... |
| 3.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 524,286 | 500,000 | 477,000 | ... | 23,000 | 453,000 | ... | 24,000 |
| 4.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 281,687 | 281,000 | 357,000 | 76,000 | ... | 211,000 | ... | 143,000 |
| 5.—LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ... | 1,505,050 | 800,000 | 1,240,000 | 440,000 | ... | 416,000 | ... | 821,000 |
| 6.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ... | 736,546 | 650,000 | 690,000 | 40,000 | ... | 700,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| 7.—OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ... | 24,462,970 | 13,996,000 | 13,796,000 | ... | 200,000 | 11,996,000 | ... | 1,800,000 |
| 8.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ... | 89,789 | 200,000 | 113,000 | ... | 87,000 | 837,000 | 724,000 | ... |
| 9.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND IN- TER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANS- ACTIONS ... | 15,871,617 | 20,000,000 | 21,635,959 | 4,635,959 | ... | 24,525,000 | ... | 110,951 |
| 0.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ... | 162,593 | 157,900 | 515,443 | 357,543 | ... | 256,500 | ... | 258,941 |
| 1.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID* ... | 10,460,819 | 17,000,000 | 15,680,000 | ... | 1,320,000 | 15,000,000 | ... | 680,000 |
| 2.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DIS- CHARGED ... | 494,291 | 400,000 | 349,000 | ... | 51,000 | 494,500 | 115,500 | ... |
| 3.—PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ... | 1,021,770 | 300,000 | 9,141,500 | 9,141,500 | ... | 1,673,500 | ... | 7,768,000 |
| 4.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN ... | 1,571,964 | 1,633,800 | 1,560,100 | ... | 73,700 | 1,608,900 | 48,800 | ... |
| 5.—BALANCE ... | 14,498,302 | 13,069,200 | 12,988,800 | ... | 80,400 | 12,568,500 | ... | 420,300 |
| TOTAL ... | 127,417,182 | 120,359,400 | 135,492,102 | 15,132,702 | ... | 125,629,400 | ... | 9,862,702 |

that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself to be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Ways and Means are provided.

| ACCOUNTS, 1878-79. | | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | |
|---|------------|--|------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 357,000 | SURPLUS OF PUBLIC REVENUE | 9,917,400 |
| LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 1,040,000 | SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 150,000 |
| DEPOSITS REPAID ... | 1,115,000 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ... | 30,000 |
| SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ... | 15,680,000 | REMITTANCES ... | 926,500 |
| | | SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... | 107,500 |
| | | PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... | 3,326,500 |
| | | GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL RECEIVED ... | 540,800 |
| | | BALANCE REDUCED ... | 420,300 |
| TOTAL ... | 18,192,000 | TOTAL ... | 15,419,000 |
| | | | |
| | | TOTAL ... | 15,419,000 |

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HO

| RECEIPTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. * | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879 COMPARED WITH REGU ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—BALANCE ... | 2,713,967 | 1,265,400 | 1,076,657 | ... | 188,743 | 1,211,200 | 134,543 | ... |
| II.—PUBLIC REVENUE ... | 291,872 | 188,300 | 241,100 | 52,800 | ... | 213,100 | ... | 28,0 |
| VIII.—DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED | 61,309 | 4,000 | 6,000 | 2,000 | ... | 4,000 | ... | 2,0 |
| XI.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA SOLD AND BILLS BOUGHT IN INDIA ... | 10,131,455 | 17,000,000 | 15,680,000 | ... | 1,320,000 | 15,000,000 | ... | 680,0 |
| XII.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS REMITTANCES FROM INDIA ... | 109,805 | 155,000 | 504,000 | 349,000 | ... | 107,000 | ... | 397,0 |
| XIV.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED* | 4,280,000 | ... | 3,011,600 | 3,011,600 | ... | 3,009,500 | ... | 2,1 |
| XV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ... | 2,277,235 | 127,000 | 803,500 | 675,600 | ... | 923,300 | 119,800 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 19,868,613 | 18,740,600 | 21,322,857 | 2,582,257 | ... | 20,468,100 | ... | 851,5 |

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1879-80 and of the Debt transactions at the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated, or

Abstract of the above showing how

| ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | | REGULAR 1 | |
|--|---|---|---|
| £ | £ | £ | £ |
| SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD ... 10,131,455 | DEFICIT OF REVENUE ... 14,903,301 | SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD AND BILLS BOUGHT IN INDIA ... 15,680, | |
| NET DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ... 58,382 | NET MISCELLANEOUS REMIT- TANCES TO INDIA ... 893,890 | NET PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED 622, | |
| NET PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED... 4,280,000 | NET GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ... 312,956 | NET DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ... 2, | |
| BALANCE REDUCED ... 1,637,310 | | | |
| TOTAL ... 16,110,147 | TOTAL ... 16,110,147 | TOTAL ... 16,304, | |

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III. Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

The Destruction of Records Act, 1879.
The Indian Railway Act, 1879.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Further Report of Select Committee and the Transfer of Property Bill No. III.
The Presidency Banks Act, 1876, Amendment Bill.
Report of Select Committee on Indian Railway Bill, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT No. 11.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 13th March 1879.

No. 1249.—The following Resolution is re-published for general information:—

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PRELIMINARY.

1. THE ACCOUNTS of the PUBLIC REVENUE and EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of British India in 1877-78 are hereto annexed together with the Regular Estimates, based upon the latest information in the possession of the Government, of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of 1878-79, and the Budget Estimates of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of 1879-80.

ACCOUNTS AND
ESTIMATE PRE-
SENTED.

2. In these documents the term REVENUE is confined to money which is received into the Public Treasury neither in repayment of a Loan, Advance or Deposit, nor as a Loan, Advance or Deposit to be repaid; and the term EXPENDITURE is confined to money disbursed from the Public Treasury, neither in repayment of a Loan, Advance or Deposit, nor as a Loan, Advance or Deposit to be repaid. Thus the difference between the PUBLIC REVENUE and the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE recorded in the Public Accounts of each year ought to represent the addition to or reduction of the PUBLIC DEBT of all kinds during the year.

DEFINITION OF
REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE &
RECEIPTS AND
DISBURSEMENTS.

3. In the Accounts of 1877-78 are recorded only the Imperial and Provincial Revenue and Expenditure; the Local Revenue and Expenditure being treated separately, and appearing in the Accounts under Debt only, that is to say, as Deposits and Repayments. In the Estimates of 1878-79 and 1879-80 the Local Revenue and Expenditure is incorporated with the rest of the Public Revenue and Expenditure, in the Accounts of which will henceforth be recorded.

ACCOUNTS OF
1877-78 DO NOT
INCLUDE LOCAL
TRANSACTIONS.
AS DO ESTIMATE
OF FOLLOWING
YEARS.

ed all Public Revenue and Expenditure, excluding only the Accounts of Municipalities, Port Trusts, and other exclusively local and fiduciary Bodies.

Preliminary.

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

4. The Accounts of such of these Bodies as bank with the Government will be recorded under a separate Major Head in the Debt portion of the Accounts (see, for example, Headings Nos. III and 2 in the appended Abstract Statement No. IV). But the chief of these Bodies, such for instance as the Presidency Municipalities and Port Trusts, do not bank with the Government at all. Their transactions do not therefore appear in any shape in the Public Accounts. The policy of the Government is to promote the entire independence of these Bodies and of their responsibility for their finances.

CHANGES OF FORM AND GENERAL REMARKS.

CHANGES OF FORM.

5. The following changes have been made in the Forms of the Accounts since last year.

NEW MAJOR HEADS OF REVENUE.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

ONLY RATES ON LAND TO BE RECORDED UNDER PROVINCIAL RATES.

ADJUSTING HEADS PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DEFICITS AND SURPLUSES.

PROCEDURE UPON OCCURRENCE OF PROVINCIAL DEFICIT.

ON PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUSES.

PROCEDURE ON OCCURRENCE OF LOCAL DEFICIT.

6. It has been considered advisable to open three new Major Heads of Revenue in order to shew separately the Revenue which may be set against the Expenditure recorded under 17 *Minor Departments*, 23 *Medical* and 24 *Stationery and Printing*. Under *XIV Minor Departments* will be recorded the proceeds sales of the produce of the Government Chinchona Plantations, upon which considerable sums have been spent for some years past, and of Model Farms; also Emigration Fees, including the Inland Labour Transport Fund in Bengal, and the like. Under *XV Medical* will be shown Contributions by Municipalities for Medical Services, the proceeds sales of medicines supplied to Charitable Dispensaries and the income of Lunatic Asylums, &c. Under *XVI Stationery and Printing* will appear the subscriptions to the Government Gazettes and the receipts for books, publications and stationery sold. All these items have hitherto been grouped under *XVIII Miscellaneous*; but the importance of some of them is growing, and that of others has been so increased by the incorporation of Local Funds that they seem to deserve independent exhibition.

7. Under the Head *VI Provincial Rates* were shown in this year's Estimates the whole of the Incorporated Local Revenues. The bulk of this Revenue is derived from Rates and Cesses levied upon the revenue or rent of land for various objects, such as Public Works, Education, Local Posts, &c. It is considered expedient to restrict this Head exclusively to the exhibition of these Rates and Cesses, transferring the remaining items of Local Revenue to their appropriate Heads as detailed in paragraph 56.

8. Owing to the incorporation of the Local Revenue and Expenditure, the adjusting entries under Heads XXIX & 36 will henceforth necessarily include the Local as well as the PROVINCIAL Surpluses or Deficits. Hence these Heads will in future be styled *Provincial and Local Deficits or Surpluses*.

9. By their contract arrangements with the Supreme Government the Provincial Governments must surrender to the Imperial Treasury from the Balances at their credit any deficiency in their Provincial Revenue compared with their Provincial Expenditure. If they have no such balances, the Imperial Treasury bears the loss for the ~~sum~~ ^{sum} credit is taken under *XVII Provincial and Local Deficits* for a debt due from any defaulting Provincial Government until the debt is actually paid. On the other hand, the Provincial Governments are entitled to receive from the Imperial Treasury any sums by which their Provincial and Local Expenditure falls short of their Provincial and Local Revenues, such surplus being added to the balances at their credit. Thus, the effect of the entries under the two Heads XXIX & 36 *Provincial and Local Deficits and Surpluses*, is to bring the whole of the Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure incorporated in the General Account into exact equilibrium, so that the incorporation of that Revenue and Expenditure produces no effect upon the Surplus or Deficit of the General Account, and might be eliminated without any disturbance of that result.

10. The Provincial Governments are, in their turn, responsible for the adequacy of the INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS, and, as any Provincial deficiency is borne, until (if ever) it is recovered, by the Imperial Treasury, so, if the Expenditure from any Incorporated Local Fund exhausts the balance at its credit, the difference must be immediately made good from the Provincial Revenues until, if ever, the Provincial Government recovers it. The effect of

these arrangements is that in the General Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure no credit is taken for any unpaid debt, either from Local Funds to the Provincial Treasuries, or, as already said, from the Provincial Treasuries to the Imperial Treasury. Changes of form.

11. It is for obvious reasons indispensable that the yearly Expenditure of a State shall not ordinarily exceed its yearly Revenue except for reasons deliberately accepted as sufficient, as, for example, in India for the capital cost of Productive Public Works constructed for the development of the resources of the country. The financial condition of that State is unsound whose yearly Public Revenues, rigidly criticised, are habitually less than its whole yearly Public Expenditure excepting only that portion which may be confidently trusted to produce a revenue at least sufficient to cover the interest on the excess Public Debt which results from it. NECESSITY FOR SURPLUS UPON WHOLE ORDINARY ACCOUNT.

12. But this principle is much modified in its application to the Provincial Finances of the Indian Local Governments. These Governments are not allowed to incur debt; even borrowed money invested in Productive Public Works, for which the Local Governments are wholly responsible to the Imperial Treasury, being treated as a Debt of the Imperial Government, differing in no respect from the rest of the Public Debt of India. The Local Debenture Loans to be issued for Local purposes which will be presently described will form no exception to this rule: legally and practically, they will be part of the Public Debt of India, and not in any sense Debts of the Local Governments although they will issue them and be responsible to the Government of India for the payment of the interest upon them. DOES NOT APPLY FULLY TO PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FUNDS, WHICH CANNOT INCUR DEBT.

13. In short, the arrangements made during the past few years and still in course of development for the Provincial management of Provincial Finances are domestic arrangements between the Government of India and the Local Governments, affecting, indeed, intimately, their rights and obligations in relation to each other, but not their relations to any one else. THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS ARE DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS

14. It follows that, subject only to the condition that it shall never exhaust its balances in the Imperial Treasury and shall further ordinarily maintain such sufficient reserve at its credit there, to provide for the contingencies to which it is exposed, as so substantial a constituent would be expected to keep in the hands of his bankers, a Local Government may spend its Revenues without any precise regard to the equilibrium of the year. So long, therefore, as a Local Government does not incur debt (which is absolutely forbidden), there is no objection to its spending more than its Revenue during the year. Indeed, one important advantage of the system is that the Local Governments are set free from the restriction that their yearly expenditure shall never exceed their yearly income—a restriction which, however essential to the financial welfare of the State as a whole, cannot always be conveniently applied to sections of the Administration. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS MAY INCUR DEFICITS IF THEY DO NOT OVERDRAW THEIR ACCOUNTS

15. The principles thus described as regulating the management of Provincial Finances also regulate the management of the Local Finances which are subordinate to the Provincial Governments. It rests with the Imperial Government to prevent the Local Governments from overdrawing their Accounts with the Imperial Treasury, and with the Provincial Governments to enforce the same wholesome rule upon the Managers of the Incorporated Local Funds. The penalty for any default falls immediately upon the Imperial or Provincial Treasury, as the case may be. SO ALSO WITH LOCAL COMMITTEES

16. Under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State a new Abstract Statement, No. II, was added last year in the form in which the Accounts of British India are now presented to Parliament. In this form are separately shown, on the one hand, the gross Revenue derived from *Productive Public Works* (formerly styled *Public Works Extraordinary*), and the net Revenue from the Railways and Irrigation Works on the Capital cost of which interest is guaranteed from the Public Revenues; and on the other hand, the working expenses of the Productive Public Works together with the guaranteed interest actually paid, and interest calculated upon the Capital cost of the State works which yield the Revenue thus separately shown, and any other current Expenditure upon both classes of works. STATEMENT NO. II CONSTRUCTED TO ILLUSTRATE FINANCES OF PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

Changes of
form.

NOT YET COMPLETE.

17. The separation is not yet complete. The Government has not yet succeeded in ascertaining the increase of the Land Revenue which may be properly attributed to Productive Public Works in the MADRAS Presidency; and the considerable Gain and Loss by Exchange which arise out of the transactions thus eliminated from the Accounts of the rest of the Public Revenue and Expenditure is, not yet, included in this separate category. There are other less important items which ought also to be incorporated in this separate Schedule before it can be regarded as really complete.

TO BE CONFINED TO
WORKS TREATED AS
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC
WORKS.

EXCLUDING OTHER
WORKS WHICH
PRODUCE REVENUE.

EXAMPLES IN
BENGAL.

THE NORTH-
WESTERN PROV-
INCES.

AND UNDER THE
GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA.

ERROR IN
ESTIMATES OF
1878-79.

HEADS OF IRRIGA-
TION AND STATE
RAILWAYS HERE-
AFTER TO INCLUDE
ALL APPROPRIATE
REVENUE AND EX-
PENDITURE OF
SUCH WORKS.

EXCESS LAND
REVENUE DUE TO
PRODUCTIVE
IRRIGATION
WORKS.

MADRAS CANAL
COMPANY
SEPARATED.

18. Meanwhile it would be contrary to the intention and object of this Separate Account to admit to it any Revenue derived from works the Capital cost of which is not included in the amount upon which the interest separately shown in the Account is calculated, or any Expenditure upon such works. The Public Expenditure upon Railways and Works of Irrigation is not, however, by any means confined to works treated in the Accounts as *Productive Public Works*. In BENGAL, for example, the Calcutta Canals and Nudda Rivers yield considerable Provincial Revenue and involve considerable Provincial Expenditure; in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES the *Eastern Jumna Canal* yielding a Revenue of more than £50,000, has not yet been treated as a Productive Public Work, because its Capital cost cannot be fully ascertained and has not appeared in the Public Accounts under the Head 39, *Productive Public Works*, and the Local Government has subscribed from Provincial Funds part of the Capital cost of the *Mathura-Hatras* and *Ghazipore-Dildarnagar* Railways; and the Government of INDIA has now in hand several small Railways to be constructed principally for the Salt traffic. Then again there are surveys for both Canals and Railways and the like which cost money, though they do not always result in the construction of *Productive Public Works*.

19. It was intended to record all this class of Expenditure and the Revenue derived therefrom in this year's Estimates under 31 and XXIV *Public Works Ordinary*, but this intention was not accurately fulfilled, the items grouped in the Separate Account of Productive Public Works having accidentally included the Revenue and Expenditure of the Eastern Jumna Canal and other Works, not Productive Public Works. This year the incorporation of Local Funds adds largely to works of this class.

20. It seems better therefore, on every consideration, to include all such Revenue and Expenditure in the first instance under the General Headings XXV and 32, *Irrigation* (adding to it *Navigation*) and XXVII and 34, *State Railways*, and then, as is already done with 1, *Interest*, to abstract for the Separate Account of Productive Public Works the items which alone belong thereto. The Accounts of 1877-78, as well as the Original Estimates of 1878-79, have been re-classified upon this plan.

21. The Government has determined to include in the Productive Public Works Statement this year as much of the increased Land Revenue due to Irrigation as can be approximately ascertained. The amount thus shown in the Separate Schedule under 1, *Land Revenue* ~~belonging to the~~ NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, the PUNJAB, and BOMBAY. It should be understood that these figures are only estimates made upon such basis of facts as can be discovered. Often, no distinction was made when the revenue was assessed, between the portion of the Land Revenue attributed to these works of Irrigation and the remainder which would be demanded if no Irrigation were provided; and if such a distinction actually had been made it would frequently have been arbitrary. It is certain that, generally, more Land Revenue is collected by reason of these works than would be collected if they did not exist, but what precisely is the amount thus in excess, is a question which can, often, be answered only conjecturally, according to experience and individual opinion.

22. The transactions of the State with the *Madras Irrigation and Canal Company* have been separated off from the transactions with the Guaranteed Railway Companies.

23. Abstract Statement No. III has been re-cast so as to show the Revenue Changes of and Expenditure under each Head classified as *Imperial, Provincial and Local* respectively, together with the Provincial and Local Surpluses or Deficits, and the Opening and Closing Provincial and Local Balances. The Statement thus recast exhibits clearly the financial condition of the Provincial Governments and the general operation of the contract arrangements with them. Moreover the use of Italic or Transfer Heads is for the most part obviated. The share of the License Tax and the Famine Cess appropriated by the Imperial Treasury as an Insurance against Famine, and the portion of the Canal Revenue in the North-Western Provinces reserved by the Supreme Government when the Canals in those Provinces were handed over to Provincial use and management, are now simply placed in the Imperial Column of this Statement, by deduction from the entries in the Provincial Column. On the other hand, the payments by Local Governments as interest on the Capital cost of their Productive Public Works, and for stamps and stationery supplied from the imperial Central Stores, are, in the same way, abstracted from the Imperial Column and added in the Provincial Column.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF ABSTRACT No. III.

TRANSFER HEADS OBTIATED.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROVINCIAL SYSTEM IN BRITISH BURMAH AND ASSAM.

24. The Provincial Contracts with BRITISH BURMAH and ASSAM have been revised and greatly expanded with effect from the beginning of 1878-79. A new feature in the arrangements with these Provinces is that, in place of a Fixed Allotment, a share of the net reserved Imperial Revenues has been assigned to them, so that the Provincial Finances will participate in any improvement of those Revenues. Thus the Public Revenue and Expenditure in BRITISH BURMAH and ASSAM is now divided into (1) *Wholly Imperial*, (2) *Wholly Provincial* and (3) *Jointly Imperial and Provincial*. With the exception of the Army, the Wholly Imperial portion is not important in either Province; in Burmah, it is insignificant.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROVINCIAL SYSTEM IN BURMAH AND ASSAM. SUBSTITUTION OF SHARE OF RESERVED REVENUE FOR FIXED ALLOTMENTS.

25. Owing to the geographical isolation from India of BRITISH BURMAH, there are no such difficulties there as impede the complete surrender of some important items of Revenue and Expenditure to Provincial use and management elsewhere. For example, the *Salt and Customs* Revenue levied in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and UPPER INDIA cannot be divided among the several Provinces from whose consumption those Revenues are obtained. But in BURMAH there is no such obstacle. Consequently, the Government of India has been able to make with that Province the most complete Provincial Contract yet existing; only a few items, *viz.*, the *Army*, the *Post Office* and *Telegraphs*, the *Account Office*, *Political Service* and the *Movement of funds*, have been retained as wholly Imperial. A few more items, *viz.*, the *Land Revenue* (excluding *Fisheries*), the *Export Duties* on Rice and Paddy, and *Salt*, with the corresponding *Refunds* and *Charges*, including, under *Land Revenue*, only the *Charges of collection*, *Survey* and *Settlements*, have been treated as Joint to be divided between the Imperial and Provincial Treasuries. All the rest of the Revenue and Expenditure has been made "Wholly Provincial."

COMPLETE ARRANGEMENT WITH BURMAH.

26. The scheme is to some extent experimental; but it has been framed on a basis calculated to give to the Chief Commissioner a much needed increase of Provincial Resources. It is believed that some judicious public expenditure in Burmah would yield especially valuable financial results; and the Government of India only regrets that it cannot under existing circumstances make even more liberal concessions to that Province. In ASSAM also the Resources of the Chief Commissioner have been improved. With the exception of the substitution of a share of the joint Revenues for a Fixed Allotment, the new arrangements, there, follow closely the contract with BENGAL, so that there will be no difficulty in this respect in the re-union of the two Provinces, in case this measure should, at any future time, be adopted.

INCREASE TO PROVINCIAL RESOURCES OF BURMAH, AND ASSAM.

27. The general effect of the new arrangements with the two Provinces may be gathered from a comparison of the Local Estimates which were

GENERAL EFFECT OF THE ARRANGEMENTS IN BURMAH AND ASSAM.

Development of Provincial System in British Burmah and Assam. prepared upon the old basis with the Estimates recast by the Government of India upon the new basis as follows:—
Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure of Assam and British Burmah for 1878-79 (Regular Estimates) and 1879-80 (Budget Estimates).

| | | ASSAM. | | | | BRITISH BURMAH. | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | | LOCAL ESTIMATES. | | REVISED BY GOVT. OF INDIA. | | LOCAL ESTIMATES. | | REVISED BY GOVT. OF INDIA. | |
| | | 1878-79. | | | | | | 1-80. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Revenue | | 211,500 | 211,000 | 365,700 | 359,600 | 401,300 | 407,800 | 945,900 | 967,300 |
| Expenditure | ... | 225,300 | 226,100 | 348,000 | 356,600 | 416,900 | 511,100 | 892,600 | 1,019,900 |
| Surplus | ... | | | 17,700 | 3,000 | ... | ... | 53,300 | ... |
| Deficit | ... | 13,800 | 15,100 | ... | ... | 15,600 | 103,300 | ... | 52,600 |
| Closing Balance | | | 5,500 | 52,100 | 55,100 | 87,300 | 160,100 | 156,200 | 143,600 |

IMPROVEMENT OF PROVINCIAL RESOURCES.

27. This table shows that the effect of the measure in the two years, was the addition of £19,600 to the Provincial and Local Revenues of ASSAM, and £159,600 to those of BRITISH BURMAH. From this last sum may properly be deducted £20,000, which, although not in the Contract, the Government of India has, in practice, been compelled yearly to assign specially to BRITISH BURMAH. But the residue constitutes a substantial and much needed addition to the means at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner. In both Provinces it may be hoped intended to increase the Local Cesses for Local purposes, and the Provincial Revenues will now contain elements of growth. On the whole, it may be hoped that the wants of these two undeveloped Provinces have now been supplied for some time to come. In any case it will be manifestly difficult for the Government of India soon to surrender to them any more of the General Resources.

LOCAL DEBENTURE LOANS.

LOCAL DEBENTURE LOANS.

28. As a further development of the policy of Provincial management of Provincial Finances, it is intended to issue, as opportunity offers, LOCAL DEBENTURE LOANS the proceeds of which will be devoted to particular works. These Debenture Loans will be part of the Funded Debt of India, and, technically and legally, the security for them will be the same as the security for the General Debt, namely, the whole Public Revenue of India. They will differ from the General Loans as follows:—

1st.—The interest upon them will not be payable at or near the Presidency Towns, but only locally in the neighbourhood of the works for the construction of which they are raised.

2nd.—They will be raised in the name of the Local Governments, who will be responsible to the Government of India for the discharge of all obligations arising out of them.

3rd.—The Debenture-holders will receive, besides their interest, a share of the profits of the works constructed with their money; and, although allowed no property in the works, will be invited to assist in their management, as has been already successfully done in the case of the *Mathura-Hathras* Local Railway.

THEIR OBJECT.

29. It is hoped, by this expedient, to draw out local resources which might otherwise continue latent, and to promote the success of the works by giving to the Debenture-holders a pecuniary interest in them and taking advantage of their knowledge of local requirements and native habits and wants.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

30. There has been a change in the policy of the Government as respects Loans to Municipalities and other Corporations. For some years past, these Bodies have borrowed all the money which they have required, from the Public Treasury

which could afford to lend them money rather more cheaply than they could obtain it in the open market. This plan had also this advantage, that the Public Loans to the Funded Debt of India represented, substantially, the whole Debt of the country, including the Debts of these Corporations. But the demands upon the Imperial Treasury for capital required for investment in State works are now so considerable, compared with the limits of its resources, that the Government can no longer afford to extend this aid to these independent Bodies, and they will, henceforth be, generally, left to borrow in the open market for themselves, always under strict State supervision. The Government is, however, still pledged to some Loans to these Bodies which are in course of expenditure; and it cannot always, thus throw Native States or the smaller Municipalities in the interior upon their own resources. The total Loans of this character outstanding on the 31st March 1878 were as follows:—

| | £ | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Presidency Corporations | ... | ... | ... | 5,173,921 |
| Native States | ... | ... | ... | 1,221,741 |
| Landholders and Notabilities | ... | ... | ... | 548,183 |
| Smaller Municipalities | ... | ... | ... | 163,478 |
| District Committees | ... | ... | ... | 126,981 |
| TOTAL | £ 7,233,610 | | | |

ACCOUNTS OF 1877-78.

ACCOUNTS 1877-78.

31. In the following Synopsis, the Finance and Revenue Accounts of British India for 1877-78 are compared with the Regular and Original Estimates of the year, and with the Accounts of the preceding year (1876-77):—

| | Accounts, 1876-77. | 1877-78. | | | | ACCOUNTS OF 1877-78, COMPARED WITH | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| | | Original Estimates. | Regular Estimates. | Accounts. | | Regular Estimates. | | Original Estimates, 1877-78. | | Accounts, 1876-77. | |
| | | | | | | Better | Worse | Better. | Worse. | Better | Worse |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Expenditure | 58,178,563 | 59,932,000 | 62,030,000 | 62,512,388 | ... | 173,388 | ... | 5,579,788 | ... | 4,333,82 | ... |
| Revenue | 65,905,786 | 59,910,000 | 68,008,000 | 58,009,301 | 301,301 | ... | 8,191 | ... | 2,073,516 | ... | ... |
| Excess Ordinary Expenditure | 2,182,778 | 621,700 | 3,431,000 | 3,543,087 | ... | 112,087 | ... | 2,921,387 | ... | 1,300,399 | ... |
| Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works. | 3,809,281 | 3,629,000 | 4,877,000 | 4,791,052 | 85,948 | ... | ... | 1,163,052 | ... | 931,708 | ... |
| Total Excess Expenditure | 5,992,062 | 4,249,700 | 8,308,000 | 8,334,139 | ... | 26,149 | ... | 4,084,439 | ... | 2,342,07 | ... |
| Receipts other than Revenue | 61,001,318 | 56,588,200 | 71,216,000 | 72,851,859 | 1,636,859 | ... | 16,261,659 | ... | 8,850,511 | ... | ... |
| Disbursements other than Expenditure. | 60,417,014 | 51,515,100 | 62,372,065 | 61,407,426 | ... | 2,034,761 | ... | 12,802,326 | ... | 3,900,412 | ... |
| Excess Receipts other than Revenue. | 5,584,334 | 5,073,1 | 843,335 | 8,444,433 | ... | 398,092 | 3,371,333 | ... | 4,860,000 | ... | ... |
| Public Balances Reduced | 2,407,728 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Public Balances Increased | ... | 823,400 | 535,335 | 110,291 | 425,041 | ... | 713,106 | ... | 2,518,022 | ... | ... |
| Closing Balances | 15,164,065 | 13,511,200 | 16,000,000 | 15,574,959 | ... | 425,041 | 2,063,750 | ... | 110,291 | ... | ... |

32. According to these Accounts, the whole Public Expenditure of British India in the year 1877-78 exceeded the Public Revenue by £8,334,139. But, in order to get the exact facts, £281,687 must be added to this sum, being the amount transferred to Revenue from the book-balances of the extinct Military Funds which, as has now been repeatedly explained, cannot safely be treated as Revenue: also £768,058, the sum by which the entry under the Head of 38, *Loss by Exchange* falls short of what it would have been

ADJUSTMENTS TO
BRING OUT ACCU-
RATE RESULTS.

Accounts,
1877-78.

if the whole net current requirements of the Home Treasury had been remitted, excluding transactions affecting the Registered Debt and the Railway Capital Account. To allow to this year credit for any saving under this Head which arises from the borrowing operations of the year, would be plainly a deception. On the other hand, there is a set-off of £117,765, being the discount paid on the Loan of the 7th June 1877 which cannot be regarded as a proper charge of the year. Thus, the whole true excess Expenditure of the year becomes £9,266,179, or, more correctly, Rs. 9,26,61,790 which is the measure of the increase of the Public Debt during the year.

TRUE RESULT.

PRODUCTIVE
PUBLIC WORKS.

FAMINE

33. Of this large sum, £4,968,123* is due to the construction of Productive Public Works, in pursuance of the policy deliberately adopted. The remaining £1,298,056 is the result of the measures taken for the preservation of the lives of the people of South India from Famine. The Financial Statement for 1878-79 (*p.* 26) contains some calculations pointing to the conclusion that the Famine caused adverse financial results in the Accounts of 1877-78 estimated at 6½ millions sterling. The loss of Land Revenue in that year exceeded the loss then estimated by £77,000. The losses of other Revenue also were greater than were then calculated, while the Expenditure recorded under the Head of 30, *Famine Relief*, was more by £111,775, and the Expenditure on the Army on account of scarcity exceeded the Estimate. On the other hand, the Net Revenue from the Guaranteed Railways was larger by £394,163 than was then supposed, and some of this excess was probably occasioned by the Famine traffic. On the whole, the net adverse effect of the Famine upon the Accounts of 1877-78 may still be reckoned at about £6,500,000. If this Estimate is correct, it follows that, but for the Famine, the Revenue Accounts of 1877-78 would have shown a Surplus of about £2,201,914. Provided that the works upon which the excluded £4,968,123 was spent could be trusted to be truly reproductive, this result might be regarded as very satisfactory.

CAPITAL EXPENDI-
TURE ON PRODUC-
TIVE PUBLIC
WORKS EXAMINED.

NON-PRODUCTIVE
ITEMS.

34. The principal works upon which this money was spent will be found in Tables Nos. VII and VIII of Appendix B. Of the Irrigation Works in the List there given it is to be feared that the prospect of the Orissa and Midnapore Canals proving remunerative is remote, although it does not follow that the comparatively small sums spent on those works this year will not be remunerative. The only item of the Expenditure upon Irrigation Works which must be looked upon as not in any measure directly remunerative, however otherwise highly beneficial, is the £86,387 spent upon the Western Jumna Canal, which is in course of realignment at a very large cost, principally for sanitary reasons. Of the money invested in Railways, £1,584,543 spent upon the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern Lines is expected to yield but a small return. From the nature of the country these works are very costly; their earnings are little likely to be large; and they were undertaken for strategic reasons only. In a consideration therefore of the finances of 1877-78, it must be borne in mind that it cannot confidently be expected that £1,670,530 of the expenditure excluded as reproductive will really, within any period which can now be foreseen, produce a net income sufficient to cover the interest ~~thereon~~ at the same time, there is good hope that the value of the commercial and economical benefits conferred upon the Punjab and Sindh by these great Frontier Railways, together with their military uses, will exceed that interest; and, at least, it may be said that the Expenditure upon them has been and will be extremely useful.

INCREASED
REVENUE
OBTAINED
BY THE
SPECIAL MEASURES
FOR IMPROVING
THE FINANCIAL
POSITION.

35. One other set-off must be mentioned. In the 17th para. of the Resolution prefixed to the last Financial Statement, it was stated that, at the beginning of 1877-78, the condition of the finances was such that an improvement of £2,000,000 a year was absolutely necessary in order to provide for Famine and leave a margin of safety. Measures had, accordingly, been already taken to obtain this additional Revenue of which a portion only was looked

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|------------|
| * By the Finance and Revenue Accounts | ... | ... | ... | £4,791,052 |
| Amount—Loss by exchange on £1,146,823 (included in this sum) remitted home, | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| calculated at the average rate of the year | ... | ... | ... | 177,071 |
| | | | TOTAL | £4,968,123 |

for from taxation. The Accounts of 1877-78 contain the following items of Accounts, this additional Revenue :— 1877-78.

| | £ |
|---|---------|
| Net Assessed Taxes | 82,479 |
| Net Additional Rates | 234,847 |
| Additional Salt Revenue (which accrued temporarily) (say) ... | 50,000 |
| Retrenchment from Local Governments | 189,800 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 557,126 |

36. Some portion of those taxes however accrued to the Local Governments, and it is better to state the effect upon the Imperial Treasury as follows :— STATED
OTHERWISE

| CONTRIBUTIONS FROM— | £ | £ |
|---|---------|---------|
| BENGAL | 200,000 | |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES | 240,967 | 440,967 |
| LESS net Revenue from Canals and Railways surrendered to— | | |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES | 179,722 | |
| Deduct excess working expenses in BENGAL ... | —10,231 | 169,491 |
| | | |
| Net | | 271,476 |
| Add Retrenchments as before | | 189,800 |
| | | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | | 461,276 |

37. This then is the outturn of the finances of 1877-78. If the Famine costing £6,500,000 and the Expenditure on Productive Public Works amounting to £4,968,123 be eliminated, there remains a surplus of £2,201,914. But for the measures to which reference has been made, this surplus would have been smaller by £461,276, or in all £1,740,668. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that a portion of the Productive Public Works, costing £1,670,930, is expected (however useful the works may otherwise be) to yield, for a long time to come, only small interest. FINAL CONCLUSION.

38. According to the Accounts as abstracted in *Statement No. II*, the working expenses of the Productive Public Works during the year, together with interest on their Capital cost, amounted to £7,359,204, while they yielded a revenue of £7,319,676. Adding Gain by Exchange, £514,443, and Loss by Exchange, £723,107, without which the comparison cannot be made with even approximate accuracy, the Expenditure becomes £8,082,311 and the Revenue £7,834,119; but this Revenue does not include any of the excess Land Revenue attributed to Productive Irrigation Works in the MADRAS Presidency. Moreover, interest is charged upon the whole of the capital expended upon Productive Public Works to date, although some of it is, necessarily, as yet, unproductive. Making allowance for these circumstances, the Statement may be regarded as encouraging. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that the direct Revenue which these works produce to the State is but a small part of the advantages which result from them to the country. It would be difficult to over-estimate, for example, the material advantages derived by the country from such works as the East Indian Railway and the Ganges or Barce Doab Canals. FINANCES OF
PRODUCTIVE
PUBLIC WORKS.

39. The Accounts thus reviewed differ but slightly in their result from the Regular Estimates presented a year ago. The Accounts of 1876-77 showed a result net better than the Regular Estimates of that year by £95,522. The Accounts of 1877-78 show a result net worse than the Regular Estimates by £26,139; the deficit on the ordinary account being £112,087 more, but the Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works £85,948 less, than the Regular Estimates. COMPARISON OF
ACCOUNTS, 1877-78
WITH REGULAR
ESTIMATES.

40. As to details, the *Guaranteed Railways* show a net improvement which amounts, by the formula used in the construction of Table V of Appendix B, to £394,163; the traffic on these Railways was under-estimated and their working expenses over-estimated. The statistics for the year are given in that Table. Thus, these Railways yielded in 1877-78 even a larger Revenue than that which surprised the Government upon the Regular Estimates, and, for the first time, returned a true Net Revenue of £393,856 in excess of the entire cost of the IMPROVEMENT IN
GUARANTEED
RAILWAYS.

Accounts,
1877-78.
AN EXCEPTIONAL
YEAR.

guaranteed interest. It is doubtless true that the prosperity of these Lines in 1877-78 was exceptional, and that the Government cannot yet count upon such results occurring under ordinary circumstances. Not only did the Railways profit largely by the enormous traffic in grain called forth by the widespread Famine in South India and scarcity elsewhere, but there was, moreover, an unprecedented traffic in *Wheat* and an unusually large movement of *Seeds, Jute, Hides* and other staples.

FAILURE OF REV-
ENUE ESTIMATES.

41. The Revenues from *Land, Excise, Customs* and *Salt* all disappointed expectations, owing no doubt to the Famine not having disappeared so early and so completely as was expected; and the net cost of the *Army* was £245,780 more than the Regular Estimate, partly owing to the same cause.

ACCOUNTS COM-
PARED WITH THE
ORIGINAL ESTI-
MATES.

42. No detailed comparisons between the Accounts of 1877-78 and the Original Estimates are now called for. Instead of costing in 1877-78, as was expected two years ago, £2,150,000, the Famine is now estimated to have cost in 1877-78 £6,500,000, an excess of £4,350,000. The Guaranteed Railways, on the other hand, yielded a true net excess Revenue of £1,698,102, of which however some £600,000 is already set off in the estimated cost of the Famine. The other items of difference are not sufficiently important to deserve further notice at this stage. On the whole, the excess Expenditure on the Ordinary Account was larger by £2,921,387, and the whole excess Expenditure by £1,084,439, than the Original Estimates.

CLOSING BALANCE,
1877-78.

43. The Closing Balance of the year proved to be £125,041 less than the Regular Estimates, chiefly owing to a diminution of the Local Fund Balances, which were largely withdrawn, especially in the North-Western Provinces, probably on account of the scarcity there. But the year closed with £2,063,759 more in the Public Treasury than was originally anticipated, and this notwithstanding that the Registered Debt increased by only £845,416 more than was expected; that £1,163,052 more capital was spent upon Productive Public Works; and that £582,557 more was lent to Native States (chiefly Mysore and Gwalior). Sufficient allowance was not originally made for the amount of Secretary of State's Bills outstanding at the end of the year. The excess of these Bills unpaid at the end of the year as compared with the beginning was £1,375,706. Also, instead of the Guaranteed Railway Companies withdrawing £618,900 Railway Capital, they paid in £125,747.

ACCOUNTS OF
1877-78 COMPARED
WITH THE
ACCOUNTS OF
1876-77.

44. The net result of the Accounts of 1877-78 was worse than the net result of 1876-77 by £1,360,309; Famine costing some £3,400,000 more and the Army £847,649 more. On the other hand, the Railways, State and Guaranteed, returned £1,185,499 more Net Revenue, and most of the Heads of Revenue show improvement.

WAYS AND MEANS,
1877-78.

45. Deducting the nominal credits from the Funds (£281,687), the total Public Expenditure exceeded the Public Revenue by £8,615,826. To meet this a net sum of only £6,388,606 (including ~~Railway Capital~~ *Transactions* but deducting *Loans to Native States and Corporations*) was added to the Public Debt. The difference was supplied temporarily by the other items of the Debt Account, of which the chief was the £1,375,706 excess Outstanding Bills mentioned in paragraph 43. The Closing Balance of the year exceeded the Opening Balance by £110,294.

WAYS AND MEANS,
1876-77 AND
1877-78.

46. In the two years 1876-78 the Famine is estimated to have cost £9,950,000, and £8,600,336 was invested in Productive Public Works, making together £18,550,336. Nevertheless, only £9,695,201 (net) was added to the Public Debt, not so much, in fact, as the cost of the Famine. The Public Balances were reduced by £2,297,434; and, excluding Famine and Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure, the Accounts show a surplus of £3,774,135. These three items aggregate £15,766,770, so that £2,783,566 were supplied from other sources, the principal of which was the Secretary of State's Bills outstanding, which, at the end of the two years, exceeded by £1,739,500 the amount outstanding at the beginning of the period.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79.

47. In the following Synopsis the present or Regular Estimates of 1878-79 are compared with the Original Estimates and with the Accounts of 1877-78:—

Regular Estimates, 1878-79.
COMPARATIVE
SYNOPSIS OF
REGULAR ESTI-
MATES.

Synopsis.

| | Accounts, 1877-78. | 1878-79. | | REGULAR ESTIMATES OF 1878-79, COMPARED WITH | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | | Original Estimates. | Regular Estimates. | Original Estimates, 1878-79 | | Accounts, 1877-78. | |
| | | | | Better. | Worse. | Better. | Worse. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Revenue ... | 58,969,301 | 63,250,000 | 64,680,000 | 1,430,000 | ... | 5,710,699 | ... |
| Expenditure ... | 62,512,388 | 61,094,000 | 63,380,000 | ... | 2,286,000 | ... | 867,612 |
| Excess Revenue compared with Ordinary Expenditure | ... | 2,156,000 | 1,300,000 | ... | 856,000 | 4,843,087 | ... |
| Excess Ordinary Expenditure | 3,543,087 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Capital Expenditure on Pro- ductive Public Works. | 4,791,052 | 4,555,000 | 4,599,000 | ... | 44,000 | 192,052 | ... |
| Net Excess Expenditure ... | 8,334,139 | 2,399,000 | 3,299,000 | ... | 900,000 | 5,035,139 | ... |
| Receipts other than Reve- nue. | 72,851,859 | 59,850,000 | 76,560,000 | 16,710,000 | ... | 3,708,141 | ... |
| Disbursements other than Expenditure. | 64,407,428 | 58,951,000 | 74,635,959 | ... | 15,684,959 | ... | 10,228,533 |
| Excess Receipts other than Revenue. | 8,444,433 | 899,000 | 1,924,041 | 1,025,041 | ... | ... | 6,520,392 |
| Public Balances Reduced... | ... | 1,500,000 | 1,374,959 | 125,041 | ... | ... | ... |
| Public Balances Increased... | 110,294 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,485,253 |
| Closing Balances | 15,574,959 | 14,500,000 | 14,200,000 | ... | 300,000 | ... | 1,374,959 |

48. The Revenues of the year are now expected to amount to £64,680,000, being £1,430,000 more than the Original Estimates, and the Expenditure to £63,380,000, being £2,286,000 more than the Original Estimates. Thus the net result upon the face of the Accounts is now an estimated surplus of only £1,300,000, being ~~£856,000~~ less than the surplus (£2,156,000) anticipated a year ago.

49. The variations of the present Estimates from the Original Estimates are as follows:—

50. *I, Land Revenue.*—More £170,000, of which £25,900 is transferred from VI *Provincial Rates*. On the other hand £12,400, for Record Fees, has been transferred from this Head to XXIII *Miscellaneous*. Better progress in the recovery of arrears in MADRAS. The arrears collected this year may now be estimated at £800,000.

51. *II, Tributes.*—Increase £4,000. Some tributes fell into arrears in 1877-78 and a portion of these arrears have been collected.

52. *III & 5, Forests.*—Revenue less £89,000. Expenditure less £6,000. Net worse £83,000: a serious and unexpected fall of which £34,000 (attributed to drought) occurs in BOMBAY, £27,000 in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ORISSA, £20,000 in BRITISH BURMA and £8,000 in the PUNJAB, with some sets-off elsewhere. The Net Revenue is not expected to exceed £120,000, being less than it has been for many years. The assets and liabilities of the MADRAS Jungal Conservancy Fund have been transferred to these Heads, but they do not materially affect the general result.

Regular Estimates, 1878-79.
Excise.

53. *IF & 5, Excise.*—Revenue less £158,000. Expenditure less £5,000. Net worse £153,000. Net Revenue £2,501,000. There are decreases of Revenue as follows: NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH £90,000; PUNJAB £10,000; MADRAS £51,000; and BOMBAY £54,000; with increases of £30,000 in ASSAM; £10,000 in BENGAL; and £8,000 in the CENTRAL PROVINCES. The effect of the scarcity in UPPER INDIA is marked upon this Revenue and the recovery in MADRAS and BOMBAY has not equalled expectation.

LICENSE TAX.

54. *F & 7, Assessed Taxes.*—Revenue more £104,000. Expenditure less £20,000. Net better £124,000: from this, however, must be deducted £38,000 now provided for Refunds, of which £30,000 in BOMBAY. Net Revenue, less Refunds, £797,000. Of this £27,700 (net) is owing to the transfer to this Head of the Pandhary Tax in the CENTRAL PROVINCES. The true net improvement is therefore £58,000.

55. The collections have exceeded the Estimates in every Province excepting MADRAS which has yielded only £75,100 (net), instead of £120,000, as estimated. Elsewhere the improvements are as follows:—BENGAL £113,000; NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES £11,000, the PUNJAB £18,000, BOMBAY £33,000.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

56. *II & 8, Provincial Rates.*—Revenue less £626,000. This decrease is, as has been generally explained, owing to the Revenue locally estimated under this Head having been transferred as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---------|
| To I.— <i>Land Revenue (Assam Special Rate absorbed, and Bombay items)</i> | 25,900 |
| III.— <i>Forest (Madras Jungal Conservancy: charges added per contra)</i> | 23,200 |
| IV.— <i>Excise (Bhopal Fund)</i> | 1,100 |
| V.— <i>Assessed Taxes (Pandhary)</i> | 27,800 |
| XII.— <i>Post Office</i> | 400 |
| XIV.— <i>Minor Departments (Inland Labor Fund, &c.)</i> | 16,900 |
| XV.— <i>Law and Justice</i> | 9,000 |
| XVI.— <i>Police (Pounds, &c.)</i> | 129,500 |
| XVIII.— <i>Education (School Fees, not Cesses)</i> | 28,100 |
| XIX.— <i>Medical</i> | 2,000 |
| XXI.— <i>Interest</i> | 11,800 |
| XXII.— <i>Superannuations</i> | 4,700 |
| XXIII.— <i>Miscellaneous</i> | 153,800 |
| XXIV.— <i>Public Works Ordinary (Ferries and Tolls)</i> | 290,100 |
| XXV.— <i>Irrigation (Canals)</i> | 85,500 |
| | 810,100 |

IMPROVEMENT

57. Thus, the Rates and Cesses proper have increased by £174,000, and thus notwithstanding that the levy of the Famine Cess (calculated to produce £55,000 this year) in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES has been suspended. The chief items of improvement are in MADRAS (Local Funds Act) £96,000, (probably arrears) and BENGAL (District Roads' Act) about £70,000.

PROVINCIAL RATES ANALYSED.

58. Of the £2,680,000, to which the Revenue under this Head is thus reduced, £245,000 belongs to the Village Service Funds in MADRAS and £230,000 to the Pathway Fund in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. These Funds are devoted to the support of the Village Revenue Collectors and other servants whose cost is shown *per contra* under 4 *Land Revenue*. There are similar officers throughout India; but the payments made to them and the revenue intercepted for the purpose are for the most part excluded from the Public Accounts. In BOMBAY indeed these items are included on both sides as Imperial items. In BENGAL the charge falls mostly upon the Zemindars and their Assigns, and the Revenue of the Permanent Settlement must be considered as *net* after deducting this large but necessary expense. In the PUNJAB and the CENTRAL PROVINCES the stipends of the village servants are deducted before the Revenue is paid in, so that there too the Land Revenue is *net*. In BURMAH and ASSAM the charge is included in the percentage paid to the Native Collectors, and the Revenue is shewn gross.

NOT ALL TAXATION.

59. In contemplating these Provincial Rates it should be borne in mind that, of their whole amount, £475,000 is really of the same character as is elsewhere included in the gross Land Revenue payments, and does not imply

additional taxation. The taxation proper under this Head does not, according to the Regular Estimate, exceed £2,25,000; the chief items being—

| BENGAL— | | | £ | £ |
|--|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| Public Works Cess (Act II of 1877) | ... | ... | 338,000 | |
| District Road Cess (Act X of 1871) | ... | ... | 340,000 | |
| Zemindary Dāk Cess | ... | ... | 26,000 | |
| Wards' Rate | ... | ... | 6,000 | |
| | | | | 710,000 |
| BOMBAY.—6½ per Cent. Cess (Act III of 1869) | ... | ... | | 217,500 |
| PUNJAB.—District Funds, including Famine Cess (£49,000 a year)—Acts XX of 1871 and (Famine Cess) V of 1878 | ... | ... | | 239,000 |
| MADRAS.—Local Fund Cess (Act IV of 1871)... | ... | ... | | 546,000 |
| N. W. P. & OUDH.—Local Rates (Famine Cess not yet imposed, but estimated to yield £110,000 a year) (Acts XVII and XVIII of 1871, VII of 1877) (Acts III and IV of 1878 not yet introduced) | ... | ... | | 426,000 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Ditto, (including Additional Rate (Act X of 1878) £12,860) | ... | ... | | 36,000 |
| BERMAH.—Ditto (Government Order, January 1875) | ... | ... | | 28,000 |

60. Of these, the only cesses recently imposed are the BENGAL Public Works Cess (1877) yielding £338,000, the PUNJAB Famine Cess (1877) yielding £49,000, and the CENTRAL PROVINCES Famine Cess (1878) yielding £12,800. Total £399,800. The Famine Cess in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH, (estimated yield £110,000), has not yet been imposed.

61. *III § 9, Customs.*—Revenue less £10,000. Expenditure more £6,000. Altogether Customs worse £16,000. Net Revenue £2,238,000. The Net Revenue in 1877-78 was £2,419,481, or more by £181,481: but Revenue estimated at £232,000 was sacrificed last year by the abolition of the Inland Sugar Duties and the partial reform of the Tariff. There has therefore, this year, been some considerable recovery, which would have been larger but for the commercial depression which India has shared with other countries.

62. *IV § 10, Salt.*—Revenue more £87,000. Expenditure less £101,000. Total better £188,000. The payments in respect to salt to the Native States in Rajputana, including £95,500 to Jeypore and Jodhpore for Sambhar, amount, this year, to £161,600. It has been thought expedient to record these payments under 26 *Allowances and Assignments*. If these payments be taken into the Salt Account, the Regular Estimate still shows a small net improvement of £23,400. New Revenue £6,181,000 or deducting Allowances and Assignment, £6,316,400.

REFORM OF THE SALT DUTIES.

63. The reform of the Salt Duties has made great progress during the year. The object which the Government has had in view in its efforts to equalise these duties throughout India was thus stated in the Financial Statement for 1878-79:—

“That object is not to increase the burden of the salt taxes on the people of India or to derive therefrom a larger revenue, but to make as large a step as the finances will permit toward the equalisation of those duties, a condition of taxation desirable in itself and an essential preliminary to the abolition of that great opprobrium to British administration, the Inland Customs Line. The Government of India confidently hopes that the time is not distant when this great reform, the object of which is to give the people of India the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt only limited by the people's capacity for consumption, will be completely carried out.”

64. This policy was initiated in 1869, when Lord Mayo first directed his attention to the reform of our salt administration. The measures that have been taken are so near completion that a statement of the progress effected may now properly be made. A review in greater detail of all that had been done up to the commencement of the present financial year was given by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 9th February 1878.

65. The Inland Customs Line was first formed on the frontier of the North-Western Provinces in 1843. It was gradually extended until it stretched from beyond Attock in the extreme north-west, right across the Continent of India to near Cuttack. It was an almost impenetrable barrier, involving not only more or less annoyance and harassment to the population resident on each side of the Line, but serious and vexatious interference with all trade and traffic passing across. Its primary object was the levy of duty on salt;

| | |
|--|--|
| Reform of the Salt Duties. | but a heavy export duty was at the same time imposed on the sugar produced in our own territories, hampering its progress to its natural markets in Rájputána, and Central and Western India. |
| NORTHERN INDIA UNFAIRLY WEIGHTED | 66. In Southern India, the population of which enjoyed natural advantages in the proximity of the sources of supply, there was a light duty on salt, and in the greater part of Northern India, already weighted by the greater remoteness of its sources of supply, there was a heavy duty. There was cheap salt in Southern, but very dear salt in Northern India. |
| SUPPLY DEFICIENT. | Not only was salt dear in Northern India, but it was deficient in quantity, and there was a liability, at any time, that it might become both dearer and more scarce, since the most important sources were isolated from the markets they supplied by long stretches of roadless semi-desert tracts, traversable only by camels or bullocks. |
| PREVENTIVE ESTABLISHMENT. | 67. In 1869-70 the Inland Customs Line was 2,274 miles in length, and it was guarded by 223 officers and 11,703 men, at an annual cost of £162,000. A thousand miles of this line have already disappeared. The sugar duties were abolished last year; and our sugar, in greatly increased quantities, now passes free into Rájputána, Central India and Sindh. |
| INEQUALITY OF DUTIES. | 68. In 1868-69 the duty in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies was Rs. 1-8 per maund of 82 lbs.; in Bengal it was Rs. 3-4; in the rest of Upper India Rs. 3-0; while in Sindh it was only 8 annas. There were no tenable grounds for these extraordinary inequalities in the taxation imposed upon salt in different portions of the Empire. |
| RECENT MEASURES. | 69. When last year's Budget was presented, the duty had already been raised on salt in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies to Rs. 2-8 per maund, while it had been reduced in Northern India to Rs. 2-12, and in Bengal to Rs. 3 per maund. It was then announced that the export duty on sugar would be abolished on the 1st of April, and that it was hoped that the arrangements with the Native States would soon be completed. Those arrangements had for their object, by means of amicable agreements with the Native Chiefs, the establishment of British control over all the principal local salt sources, similar to that which has been exercised for several years past with complete success at Sambhar. |
| AGREEMENTS WITH NATIVE STATES CONCLUDED. | 70. During the past year the treaties with the Native States have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and, on the 1st of October last, the Government entered on a lease of all the more important salt sources in Western Rájputána. |
| LINE TO BE NOW ABOLISHED. | 71. The Government considers that the time has come for the abolition of the Customs Line, and from the 1st of April next it will, with one exception, cease to exist. There will then only remain the Trans-Indus section of the line, costing £6,600 a year. This small section is maintained to prevent the nominally-taxed Kohat salt, sold to the border tribes, coming back into our own territories, and there can be no doubt that arrangements will be matured before long which will lead to its abolition. It is hardly possible to estimate too highly the importance of the great reform which has thus, after efforts extending through many years, been at last effected. It is not too much to say that the abolition of this Customs Line will remove one of the greatest existing reproaches against British administration in India. |
| FINAL REDUCTION OF DUTY. | 72. The hope expressed a year ago by His Excellency in Council, that a further reduction in the duty in Northern India might become feasible hereafter, was speedily fulfilled. At the end of July last it was resolved no longer to delay the final reduction of the duty to Rs. 2-8. It was reduced at the same time to Rs. 2-14 in Bengal. This resulted in an immediate and very extensive expansion of the trade. |
| EFFECT UPON PRICES. | 73. The measures taken during the past year have not yet had time to produce their full effect; but, so far as it is possible to form a judgment, the results have been highly satisfactory. Comparing present prices with those which prevailed in 1868, before the first steps in the new policy were taken, we find the following facts. At the chief salt mart in Northern India, Agra, in January 1868, good average Sambhar salt was selling wholesale at Rs. 5-8 per maund. |

In 1869 the price was Rs. 6. In January 1879 similar salt was selling at only Rs. 3-8 per maund. Thus a reduction of nearly 49 per cent. in the price of the most important salt in Northern India has been secured at the cost of a reduction of $16\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the duty. The increased duty in Southern India has necessarily increased the price of salt, but by no means to so serious an extent as might have been anticipated. In 1868-69 the average retail price of salt, in nine of the principal marts of Madras and Bombay, was Rs. 2-4 per maund; while at the present time it is about Rs. 2-11.

Reform of the
Salt Duties.
IN NORTHERN.
AND SOUTHERN
INDIA.

74. The net salt revenue of the Empire which, in 1868-69, stood at £5,176,000, stands for the current year at £6,377,000. This great increase was no part of the original programme; but an increase was always anticipated as the necessary result of a more scientific administration, and it has been obtained not only without any general addition to the taxation on salt, but with a positive reduction of the general average burden. The anticipation that, other reasons apart, it would be found financially more profitable to levy the salt duty at a moderate rate on a maximum consumption, rather than at a high rate on a restricted consumption, has been already verified, and the Governor General in Council confidently trusts that it will be more completely verified hereafter.

EFFECT UPON
REVENUE.

75. It must not be forgotten that the result of the measures which have been already taken is this, that while the duty on salt and its cost to the consumer have been increased to 47,000,000 of people, the duty and the cost have been reduced to more than 130,000,000.

REFILE TO
MAJORITY OF
CONSUMERS.

76. The means are not at present available of saying with confidence what effect has been produced on the actual consumption of salt. The first effect of raising the duty in BOMBAY and MADRAS has been now, as on former occasions, to diminish sales, but to a small degree only, during the current year. These two Presidencies cannot be taken separately, because MYSORE, the Nizam's territories, BERAR and the southern portion of the CENTRAL PROVINCES, are supplied from them; and, as the course of trade in grain and other articles which constitute the exchanges for salt, has varied, and as facilities of communication have been improved on this or that side, so the tracts mentioned have at some times drawn more largely on MADRAS, and at other times on BOMBAY. But, if the two be taken together, and free and nominally-taxed salt be excluded from the account, it will be found that the total amount of salt that paid duty in 1877-78 was, in round numbers, 10,675,000 maunds, while for the current year it is expected to be 10,350,000 maunds, exhibiting for this transition year the small decrease only of about 3 per cent. But in 1867-68, the total consumption was only 9,900,000 maunds, showing that there has been, notwithstanding the increase of duty, a great increase of consumption, and this increase is the more remarkable when regard is paid to the great losses of population and wealth during the last three years in Southern India from famine. The consumption of salt appears, indeed, to have been larger in the MADRAS and BOMBAY Presidencies during the present year than in any previous year excepting 1877-78.

CONSUMPTION IN
MADRAS AND
BOMBAY.

77. It is still more difficult to give a trustworthy estimate of the consumption in Northern India; for the area and population supplied by salt crossing the Customs Line has from time to time varied. It appears, however, from the returns of the Inland Customs Department that the supply for the whole of Northern India from 1864-65 to 1870-71 was, on an average, 11,600,000 maunds a year; from 1870-71 to 1877-78 the average annual supply was 13,200,000 maunds, or an increase of 14 per cent. This does not include any increase which may follow from the reduction of duty made during the current year, the full effect of which has not yet been developed. There has also been a steady increase in the quantity of salt consumed in Bengal. The quantity which has paid duty during the present year is larger than in any previous year. Taking India as a whole, we find the total apparent consumption to have been 22,750,000 maunds in 1867-68 and 24,200,000 for 1878-79.

CONSUMPTION IN
UPPER INDIA

AND BENGAL.

78. The Government of India does not doubt that, within the next year or two, it will be found that there has been a very large and real increase in con-

INCREASED
CONSUMPTION
EFFECTED

reform of the
salt Duties.

sumption, far exceeding that which can be legitimately ascribed to mere increase of population.

CONTROL OF
SOURCES OF
SUPPLY.

79. The new arrangements for the local control of the salt manufacture having been in force for a few months only, it is too soon to say much regarding the effect produced by them in the Native States; but, so far as it is now possible to judge, the change of system has involved much less difficulty and friction than might have been anticipated. This fortunate result is mainly due to the action taken by the Rulers of those States; they have given their co-operation and assistance in a manner which deserves the warm acknowledgments of the British Government.

NEW MEASURES
IN RAJPUTANA
EXPLAINED.

80. The following statement, taken chiefly from official reports on the subject, will explain the nature of the new measures. The salt in the Native States of Rajputana is of two kinds: one of a superior quality, and worth carriage to a distance; the other inferior earth-salt, used by the poorest classes locally, and not hitherto transported far as an article of trade. In taxing the superior salt at the places of production, it is necessary to prevent the development of a trade in the inferior salt which could not bear the imposition of a duty. The problem was, how to compass the desired objects without unduly interfering with the internal administration or revenues of the Chiefs of the Native States, or with the interests of their people.

EASE OF SALT
SOURCES.

81. Four tracts which yield superior salt have been taken on lease by the British Government. The arrangements settled by these leases follow precisely the precedent of the lease under which the Sambhar Lake has been managed for the last nine years without the slightest friction with the Native States, and with the most beneficial results on the price of salt. The rent of the five new salt sources leases amounts to £38,700 a year. At these places, the British Government will occupy the position, with reference to the manufacture, which has hitherto been held by the Chiefs from whom they have been leased. With some exceptions, an excise duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund has been imposed on all salt manufactured, this being the uniform rate of salt-duty which has now been fixed in all British territory surrounding these States. With railway communication making rapid progress across Central India and Rajputana, the maintenance of different rates of salt-duty would have been absolutely incompatible with the abolition of the Customs Lines.

LOCAL MANUFACTURE
ABOLISHED.

82. Under these arrangements, the manufacture of local salts at any sources besides those leased to the British Government, has ceased generally throughout the States with which the Agreements have been made. To this rule there are, however, some exceptions. Wherever local salt manufacture was found existing in a State, and if it was judged that the manufacture might continue without risk of serious damage to the British revenue, the State was allowed the option of continuing it under certain restrictions, up to certain limits.

COMPENSATION TO
SALT-MAKERS AND
OTHERS.

83. Liberal compensation has been paid to manufacturers and others interested in the salt-works which have been suppressed. It amounts to £54,200. Annual sums, aggregating about £4,100, were paid to landholders, jagirdars, and others, whose interests will be affected by the closing of the local salt-works, and by the abolition of transit duties.

FREE SUPPLY.

84. For the supply of the people of the Jodhpore State, 225,000 maunds of superior salt will be passed yearly from the leased works in that State free of all British duty. For the supply of the people of Bikanir, Meywar, and Serohi, quantities aggregating 158,000 maunds will be passed annually from those works, subject to only half the British duty; while if these allotments prove insufficient for the supply of the people of the States (which possess no superior salt of their own), they will be open to reconsideration.

PAYMENTS TO
NATIVE STATES.

85. To the Jodhpore State a yearly payment of £12,500 will be made as compensation for transit and export duties on salt, as well as for the loss of miscellaneous receipts connected with salt, and for the maintenance of preventive establishments to keep down illicit manufacture, &c. Similar payments, amounting to £5,280, will be made to the Bikanir, Meywar, and Serohi States. The annual sum of £31,250, to be paid to the Gwalior State, represents duty at Rs. 1-4 per maund on the consumption of British taxed salt in that State;

and the sum to be paid to Datia, £1,000, represents the duty at eight annas per maund on the consumption in that State. It was ascertained that these rates of duty have hitherto been levied by the Chiefs in these two States on imported superior salt.

86. The British Government have further agreed to give to seven of the smaller States, quantities of superior salt aggregating 12,360 maunds, free of all charges, in addition to 21,000 maunds given under the Sambhar treaties to the Jeypore and Jodhpore Durbars. The remaining five States in Rájputáná,* the Lawa Chiefship, and the Baháwalpur State, will be supplied with salt on which the British duty has been levied.

* Ulwar.
Dholpur.

Jeypore.

Kishengarh.
Bhurtpore.

OTHER CONCESSIONS.

87. The annual payments by the British Government aggregate £84,000. It is calculated that in each case the payment will be about equivalent to the duty realised, and that it will liberally compensate the Chiefs for the salt-revenue and transit duties which they and their feudatories will forego.

YEARLY PAYMENTS.

88. The Baháwalpur, Alwar, Dholpur, and Kishengarh Chiefs, and the Thákur of Lawa, have agreed to abolish all local transit duties within their territories. In Bhurtpore and Jeypore the transit duties on salt, sugar and saccharine produce will be abolished; and in the remaining seven States, all salt upon which British duty has been levied, will pass free of any kind of duty.

ABOLITION OF
TRANSIT DUTIES.

89. The duties which, until last April, were levied on sugar and saccharine produce exported across the Inland Customs Line, averaged more than £150,000 annually, and fell mainly upon the people of the States in Rájputána and Central India. These duties have been abolished; and the people of the States will now also be relieved from the local salt-duties and from the transit duties abolished under the Agreements.

SUGAR DUTIES
REMOVED.

90. When these negotiations were begun, there was some hope that arrangements might be concerted, whereby the funds realised from the taxation of salt in these States might be employed in redeeming all the transit, export, and import duties, so that free trade might be established throughout. But although some progress was made in this direction, and four of the minor States agreed to the plan, yet the obstacles to a general redemption of all local duties were soon found to be serious. The preliminary impediment lay in the reluctance expressed by a large majority of the Chiefs to accede to an arrangement whereby they exchanged revenues raised by themselves for assignments from the Government, and submitted to a perceptible disturbance of their revenue system. In the second place, it proved to be very doubtful whether the proceeds of the salt-duties in these States would suffice to redeem the local customs duties, upon any valuation which the Chiefs would willingly accept. And in the third place, it was necessary to remember that the transit duties are likely to diminish year by year. Whenever railways run through a State, the transit duties which are universal and often onerous throughout the Native States, are perforce relinquished, to the great relief of the people. The political officers were therefore instructed to refrain from any pressure, in negotiation, for the general redemption of the transit duties, and to confine arrangements to points essentially connected with the main object—the removal of the Inland Customs Line.

ABOLITION OF
TRANSIT DUTIES
GIVEN UP.

91. Although it is difficult to estimate with precision the actual amount of taxation which has been taken off in these States, yet undoubtedly an important diminution has been effected. The Imperial sugar-tax has gone; also all the transit duties—and these were not light—upon salt. In the four States under special agreement to forego all local duties, the relief has been very considerable. In the Bahawalpur State, for example, customs-duties exceeding £25,000 annually have been given up. In Alwar it is estimated that the duties foregone by the Maharao amounted to a taxation of £20,000 annually on the people of that State. In Bhurtpore the salt-revenue of the Maharaja was about £27,000. The customs revenue of the Dholpur State was more than £7,500. The sum of £38,700 to be paid annually to the Maharaja of Jodhpore for the lease of the four tracts within his territories, represents, approximately,

REDUCTION OF
LOCAL TAXATION

Reform of the Salt Revenue.

NO DIRECT PROFIT
FROM CONSUMPTION
IN PRINCIPAL
NATIVE STATES.

CHIEFS LIBERALLY
TREATED.

AND OTHERS.

BENEFITS CON-
FERRED UPON
THESE STATES
AT COST OF
BRITISH REVENUE.

GENERAL FINAN-
CIAL RESULTS.

BALANCE IN FAVOR
OF NATIVE STATES.

OFFICERS TO WHOM
CREDIT IS DUE.

on a liberal estimate, the annual revenue which the State realised by the taxation of salt produced within those tracts.

92. It is not expected that the British Government will make any direct profit from the duty realised on the salt consumed in these fourteen States by their people. The total estimated revenue to be derived by this Government from the tax on the consumption of these States amounts to £165,600. Against this sum must be put the payments and remissions to be made by the British Government, amounting altogether to £188,400. The £150,000, the average annual revenue derived from the sugar export duties which have been given up, and which fell almost entirely on the people of these Native States, has been left out of this account.

93. It will be seen from the foregoing general description of the arrangements concluded, that the Chiefs have been treated with great liberality. They have been amply compensated for all possible loss of revenue; and there is every reason to believe that they are well satisfied with the terms they have obtained. Moreover, all persons whose proprietary or manufacturing interests are affected, have been fully indemnified, while many advantages have been given to the people which will go far to compensate the fresh salt taxation they will have to bear.

94. Nor must it be forgotten that the British Government has already spent seven millions sterling, and will eventually have spent ten millions, on railways running through the Native States of Rājputāna and Central India. The people of all these States benefit by the cheapened and facilitated transport of every article carried by these railways, and the great trunk lines with which they are connected, as well as by the cessation of transit duties, wherever the railways displace road traffic; their communications with the sea-board and with the great trading marts of India, which had hitherto been exceedingly bad and unsafe, have been made easy and secure, to the great advantage of their trade.

95. The general financial result of the whole of the arrangements now nearly completed may be stated as follows: The Government expects to receive altogether on account of the consumption of salt in the Native States £265,600. It also expects an eventual saving in establishments, &c., in the Inland Customs Line of £95,000. The total gain is thus £360,600. On the other hand, the estimated expenditure on account of compensation, &c., paid to the Native States under the new agreements, and under the Sambhar Treaties of 1869, amounts to £258,900. To this sum has to be added £150,000 on account of sugar duties relinquished, making a total of £108,900.

96. The balance in favour of the States affected by these measures is therefore about £143,000, and the balance against the British revenues is about £18,000 a year. This, it is confidently expected, will be recovered by the increased consumption that will follow the reduction of the cost of salt in British territory, and, in spite of the duty, in many parts of the Native States.

97. Except by measures of the kind which have been described, the abolition of the Inland Customs Line would have been impossible.

98. The Governor General in Council hopes that the essential objects of the fiscal policy which the Government of India and that of Her Majesty have long had at heart, have now been, for the most part, secured, and that, in the attainment of those objects, the compensation of local interests has been equitably adjusted. For this result, great credit is due to the Political Officers concerned in the negotiations, and especially to Mr. A. C. Lyall and Sir Henry Daly, to whose experience and ability may be attributed the good-will and friendly accord with which these arrangements have been settled in Rājputana and Central India. Nor must reference be omitted to the services of Mr. A. O. Hume in connection with this policy. The agreements which have now been made are the logical complement of the preceding Agreements which were negotiated by Mr. Hume in 1870 with the States of Jodhpore and Jeypore, on behalf of the Government of the late Lord Mayo, for the lease and management of the Sambhar Lake. In a minute, dated the 9th July 1874, on the subject of the Sambhar negotiations, Sir John Strachey observed that the responsibility for them practically rested with Mr. Hume, and that

to him belongs the credit of their eminently satisfactory results. After the ratification of the treaties concluded by Mr. Hume, the system of management at the Sambhar Lake was initiated and organised by him in the face of considerable difficulties. That system has since worked admirably, and it has latterly been superintended and developed with much ability by Mr. G. H. M. Batten, who succeeded Mr. Hume as Commissioner of Customs. Reform of the Salt Revenue.

99. The pledges given by the Government last year in regard to the salt duties have now been fulfilled. The increase of duty in Madras and Bombay, combined with the reductions in the Bengal Presidency, was estimated to give a net temporary increase to the salt revenue of £300,000. Regarding this, Sir John Strachey said in his speech in the Legislative Council on the 27th December 1877:—"As the avowed policy of the Government is to equalise the salt duties by the reduction of these duties in the Bengal Presidency, this last-named addition of £300,000 will not constitute a permanent item of revenue. On the contrary, it is our intention, so soon as the improved position of the country will admit, to carry out the long-deferred equalisation of these duties, which will involve the sacrifice of the temporary increase of income which our present needs will not permit us to forego." The sacrifice of revenue involved by the measures of reduction taken in July last is estimated at £300,000, the same amount which had been gained by the measures of the previous December in MADRAS and BOMBAY. NO GAIN TO IMPERIAL REVENUE AS A WHOLE.

100. The salt duty has thus been equalised throughout India at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund, with this exception; that in the Lower Provinces of BENGAL the rate remains for the present at Rs. 2-14. In BURMAH the duty remains at 3 annas a maund. EQUALISATION OF DUTY ACCOMPLISHED.

101. *IX & 11, Opium.*—Revenue more £1,097,000. Expenditure less £187,000, Net Revenue *OPIMUM*. £7,584,000, being £1,584,000 more than estimated. This Net Revenue has been only once exceeded (1871-72). Of the improvement, £1,031,000 has occurred in BENGAL and £550,000 in BOMBAY. Both the BENGAL and the MALWA crops failed seriously last year, but the MALWA took seems to have been larger than was supposed. A saving in the payments for the BENGAL crop does not properly appertain to the year in which it happens, so that the finances of 1878-79 may be held to be unduly benefited under this Head to the extent of £487,000.

102. The average price obtained for BENGAL Provision Opium during the year was *AVERAGE PRICE*. Rs. 1,228 a chest, being Rs. 66 more than was estimated.

103. Only 43,110 chests of BENGAL Provision Opium were manufactured from the Crop *OUTTURN*. 1877-78. of 1877-78 as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| BEHAR | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,140 |
| BENARES | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,000 |
| | | | | | 3,140 |

This is the smallest outturn from the Patna Factory since 1860-61.

104. The Reserve Stock ~~from~~ the Crop of 1876-77 on the 31st December 1878 was as *RESERVE STOCK*. follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| PATNA | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,253 |
| BENARES | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28,229 |
| | | | | | 48,482 |

105. *X & 12, Stamps.*—Revenue more £94,000, Expenditure less £8,000, improvement STAMPS altogether £102,000. Net Revenue £2,955,000; being the largest Net Revenue yet obtained. The improvement is in BENGAL £15,000, the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES £26,000, MADRAS £29,000 and BURMAH £13,000.

106. *XI, Mint.*—Revenue less £8,000. Expenditure less £5,000. Net Revenue less £3,000. Net Revenue £67,000. Notwithstanding the small importation of silver, Rs. 5,51,20,000 has been coined to date, the Mints having begun the year with large balances.

107. *XXIII & 29, Miscellaneous.*—Revenue more £178,000. Expenditure more £25,000. *INTEREST ON DEBT*. Net Revenue more £143,000. Net Revenue £60,000. Revenue aggregating £153,800 transferred to this Head from *VI, Provincial Rates*, and £16,000 from *I, Land Revenue*. Some corresponding expenditure has also been transferred in like manner.

EXPENDITURE, 1878-79.

penditure. 108. *I & XXI, Interest on Debt.*—Expenditure more £98,000. Revenue more £50,000. Net Expenditure more £48,000. Of the increase of Revenue, £12,000 is transferred from *VI, Provincial Rates*, and belongs to Local Funds. Thus the real increase of Net Expenditure is apparently £36,000. It is really much larger; for the Estimate was made upon the expectation that the coming Loan would be raised at four per cent. and £200,000 discount was provided; the actual discount is only £39,000. The true corrected excess Net Expenditure for interest is accordingly £197,000. Net Expenditure £5,395,000, more by £183,000 than last year.

PER CENT. LOAN 109. Under Notification No. 616, dated 27th May 1878, £2,500,000 was
'8. borrowed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 15 years. This Loan was subscribed at an average of Rs. 98-6-10 for Rs. 100, and the discount, (£39,294), is recorded under this Head in the Regular Estimates.

PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN. 110. On the 12th August last, a TRANSFER LOAN was issued for Ten Crores
'9. of Rupees to enable the Government to discharge the Five-and-a-half per cent. Loan of 1859-60, which will mature on the 1st May 1879. The conditions of this Transfer Loan were those of the Loan of the 27th May, namely, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. for fifteen years, with some slight special advantages. As an alternative, a form of security was proposed which was designed to yield about 1 per cent. by the Sterling Standard: it was not open to the Government of India to adopt the simpler plan of paying an equivalent amount of sterling interest in London: it was supposed, however, that some of the holders of the Five and-a-half per Cent. Loan would prefer to Rs. 15 a year, a varying sum in Rupees which would always closely represent £3-10 a year, that is to say that they would be willing to contract for a permanent exchange of 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for the remittance of their interest home, and prefer 1 Per Cent. with the exchange so far secured, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. without any protection against the fluctuations of the exchange. But this expectation was not fulfilled, notes for only £25,000 having been issued in the Seven Shillings Per Cent. form.

PROGRESS OF THE OPERATION. 111. The total amount of the Five and-a-half Per Cent. Loan outstanding when the operation began was £9,845,170. Circumstances have not been favourable for the operation; but, nevertheless, substantially, the transfer has been effected, enough of the holders of the Five and-a-half per Cent. Loan having transferred their holdings to the Transfer Loan to enable the Government, with the assistance of the cash subscriptions to the Transfer Loan (amounting to £1,393,457), to issue formal notice that the Five and-a-half Per Cent. Loan will be paid off at maturity. The reduction of interest thus effected will cause a considerable yearly saving; but the payment this year, in anticipation of due date, of the last half-year's interest on the Five and-a-half per Cent. Loan has added to the expenditure this year.

FUNDS. 112. *3, Refunds.*—The increase of £33,000 is entirely for the License Tax Refunds, (£38,000) of which £50,000 are estimated at Bombay.

POST OFFICE. 113. *II & AII, Post Office.*—Expenditure more £67,000. Revenue more £38,000. Net worse £29,000. Net Expenditure £99,000. The excess expenditure is owing to the transfer to this Head, of Provincial and Local Expenditure from *II, Minor Departments*. The Imperial Account shows an improvement. It is to be remembered that there are Cesses included under *VI, Provincial Rates* levied to cover the Local Expenditure now incorporated. These Cesses aggregated £5,400 this year.

TELEGRAPHS. 114. *IV & XIII, Telegraphs.*—Expenditure less £43,000. Revenue more £12,000. Net better £55,000. Net Expenditure £95,000, the lowest net expenditure yet recorded. The improvement is chiefly in State messages, and is partly attributed to the military operations beyond the Frontier.

PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPH REVENUE. 115. The Director General remarks that it is worthy of note that notwithstanding the loss upon working the CEYLON Line (from which loss the Government of India is seeking relief), the net charge of the Indian Telegraph Department on the Imperial Revenue is now solely due to Capital Expenditure.

ADMINISTRATION. 116. *IV, Administration.*—Increase £21,000 spread over various Provinces.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS. 117. *IV & AII, Minor Departments.*—Expenditure less £187,000. Revenue more (for Chinchona) £10,000. Net Expenditure £297,000. Local Funds Expenditure estimated under this Head now transferred to others.

118. 18 & XV, *Law and Justice*.—Expenditure more £101,000. Revenue more £51,000. **Expenditure.** Net Expenditure more £50,000. High prices of food and consequent increase in cost of maintain- **LAW AND JUSTICE** ing prisoners.

119. 19 & XVI, *Police*.—Expenditure more £57,000. Revenue more £144,000. Net **POLICE.** Expenditure less £87,000. Net Expenditure £2,212,000. Local Funds (chiefly Cattle Pounds) yielding £129,000 of Revenue with corresponding expenditure, transferred from VI, *Provincial Rates and 17 Minor Departments*.

120. 20 & XVII, *Marine*.—Expenditure more £23,000. Revenue more £32,000. Net **MARINE.** Expenditure less £9,000. Net Expenditure £364,000. No remarks.

121. 21 & XVIII, *Education*.—Expenditure less £29,000. Revenue more £34,000 **EDUCATION.** (£28,000 transferred from VI, *Provincial Rates*). Net Expenditure less £63,000. Net Expenditure £841,000. Saving in MADRAS.

122. 22, *Ecclesiastical*.—Saving £6,000. Accidental. **ECCLIASTICAL.**

123. 23 & XIX, *Medical*.—Expenditure more £16,000. Revenue more £20,000. Net **MEDICAL.** Expenditure less £1,000. Net Expenditure £610,000. No remarks.

124. 24 & XX, *Stationery and Printing*.—Excess Expenditure £79,000. Excess Revenue **STATIONERY AND** £28,000. Net Excess Expenditure £51,000. Net Expenditure £461,000. Growth of expen- **PRINTING** diture general.

125. 25, *Political*.—More £68,000. Arrears of subsidy paid to His Highness the Khan **POLITICAL.** of Khelat.

126. 26, *Allowances and Assignments*.—Excess £178,000, of which £161,600 is for the salt **ALLOWANCES.** payments for Sambhar, and under the new engagements with Native States in Rajputana.

127. 27, *Civil Furlough Allowances*.—Less £2,000: accidental. **FURLOUGH ALLOW- ANCES.**

128. 28 & XXII, *Superannuations*.—Expenditure more £139,000. Revenue more £80,000, explained mainly by the authorised retirement of many of the Subscribers to the Bombay **PENSIONS.** Medical Retiring Fund, who will receive back their subscriptions amounting with interest to £68,739. The balance at credit of the Fund did not suffice to meet the claim of these Retiring Members. Apart from this, however, the expenditure under this Head, already large, is generally increasing. Net excess Expenditure £59,000. Net Expenditure £1,303,000.

129. 30, *Famine Relief*.—Excess Expenditure £55,000. A grant of £500,000 was made all **FAMINE RELIEF.** for expenditure in MADRAS. In that Presidency the actual expenditure is only £150,000, the Provincial Government having contracted to close the Famine Account for this sum. But £100,000 has been spent in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, of which £37,500 was paid from Provincial Resources, £4,000 in BOMBAY, and £1,000 in RAJPUTANA.

130. In the 13th paragraph of the Resolution prefixed to the Financial **ESTIMATED COST** Statement for 1878-79, the ultimate net cost of the Famine of 1876-78 in **LAST YEAR.** SOUTH INDIA was estimated at £9,750,000; but it was explained in the Statement itself that perfect accuracy was unattainable. The difficulty of making any accurate estimate has now been increased by the complication of scarcity supervening in UPPER INDIA before the cessation of Famine Expenditure in the South.

131. The arrears of Land Revenue collected in 1878-79 are expected to exceed **PRESENT ESTI- MATE, £9,400,000** the Regular Estimate by £170,000; and it is estimated that in 1879-80 further arrears amounting to £200,000, lying over from the Famine in SOUTHERN INDIA will be collected. Perhaps the net direct cost of the Famine may now be estimated at £9,400,000; namely, £1,300,000 in BOMBAY and £8,100,000 in MADRAS. But the loan to MYSORE has now been increased to £800,000, making with £500,000, lent to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, £1,300,000 in all lent to Native States. The cost of the Dhond and Munmar Railway, which was undertaken solely on account of the Famine, is now estimated at £1,350,000; it is impossible at present to say to what extent this capital expenditure will be reproductive; it is as yet yielding little or nothing. There were other items of expenditure of a like kind which cannot be so readily identified.

132. Altogether the disbursements of the Government of India, together **GROSS OUTLAY** with the loss of Revenue due to the Famine in SOUTH INDIA, will probably fall **£13,000,000.** little short of £13,000,000. The loss to the country must have been much more than even this formidable sum.

133. 31 & XXIV, *Public Works Ordinary*.—Expenditure less £84,000. Revenue more **PUBLIC WORKS** £328,000. £296,000 transferred with corresponding expenditure from VI, *Provincial Rates* **ORDINARY.** (chiefly ferries and tolls). Net Expenditure less £412,000. The transferred Local Revenue greatly exceeds the transferred Local Expenditure.

134. 32 & XXV, *Irrigation and Navigation*.—Revenue more £108,000. Expenditure less **IRRIGATION AND** £105,000. Net Expenditure less £205,000. £85,500 Revenue transferred from VI, *Provincial* **NAVIGATION.**

Expenditure.

Notes. Owing to the changes which this head has undergone, it is not possible to explain the remaining difference from Estimates satisfactorily.

135. The portion of these Heads which appertain to *Productive Public Works* is separated off below the first total in Abstract Statement No. II and shows Revenue more £29,000. Expenditure more £13,000. Net Revenue more £16,000. Net Revenue £195,000.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

136. *33 & XXVI, Guaranteed Railways.*—The details of these Railways will be found in the Appendix (Table No. V), and a comparison between the original and the present estimates of the finances of these Railways for the current year can be most conveniently made by that Table. It was originally estimated that these Railways would impose upon the Revenue a net charge of £906,450. The charge is now expected to amount to £1,490,400, or £583,950 more. Of this sum £92,500 is due to a falling off in the Net Traffic Earnings, chiefly by reason of large expenditure for the restoration of works injured by floods; £164,500 to an increased charge for interest, which is entirely caused by the fall in the Exchange, for the actual sterling payment is £10,000 less; the share of the increased loss by exchange which appertains to these transactions is in fact £176,400. £294,000 is for increased surplus payments to the Companies, of which half is due to the earnings during the last half-year of 1877-78 having been larger than was expected, and half to an error in the Original Estimate and £12,450 is owing to excess less upon the Capital Transactions.

FALLING OFF.

137. Thus these Railways are now expected to yield £1,884,256 less than in 1877-78, and a smaller net revenue than in any earlier year since 1873-74. The gross earnings will, indeed, be far larger than in any of these earlier years; but the working expenses are, owing to costly restorations, rather high. A main cause of the unfavourable comparison of the present year with recent years other than 1877-78 (the circumstances of which year were altogether exceptional) is the progressive fall in the exchange. The growth of the Net Traffic Earnings has been considerable; but it has hardly kept pace with the increased charge for interest and, above all, with the increased cost of the interest in silver. The last cause unfavourable to the year's finances is the exceptional amount to be paid for Surplus Profits, which were largely earned last year.

STATE RAILWAYS.

138. *34 & XXVII, State Railways.*—Expenditure more £328,000. Revenue less £7,000. Net Expenditure more £321,000. Net Expenditure £27,000. The portion of the capital cost of the *Mathura-Hathras* and *Ghazipur-Bildarua-jar* Local Lines subscribed to date from Provincial and Local Funds by the Government of the North-Western Provinces is now shown here as expenditure besides the expenditure upon Surveys and upon the Indian Salt Lanes. The portion of the State Railway Revenue and Expenditure which appertains to Railways treated as *Productive Public Works* in the Accounts will be found below in the first total Abstract Statement No. II, and shows decrease of Revenue £7,000; increase of expenditure £72,000; more Net Expenditure 79,000 and a Net Revenue of £179,000. The traffic upon these Lines does not grow as quickly as might be wished.

MADRAS CANAL COMPANY.

139. *35 & XXVIII, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.*—For the first time in its history the works of the Company are expected to yield some Revenue in excess of the working expenses; the net expenditure shews an improvement of £16,000. But this is owing to the collection of arrears of Revenue coupled with the refusal of the Government to bear any longer the excess current working expenses of the works of this Company. The true effects during recent years upon the Indian Finances of the ^{guarantee} of interest upon the Capital of this Company is shown in the Appendix, Table VIth.

PROVINCIAL SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.

140. *36 & XXIX, Provincial and Local Surplus and Deficit.*—Surplus more £279,000. Deficit less £235,000. Net result better £514,000. It was expected that the Provincial Governments would spend £268,000 more than their accruing Revenues. They are now estimated to spend £246,000 less than their accruing Revenues. A small part of this improvement of the Provincial resources is explained by the concessions to BURMAH and ASSAM, but the bulk of it is due to improvement in the Provincial and Local Revenues and to reduction of the Provincial Expenditure. The closing balances of the Provincial and Local Treasuries at the end of each year will be found in Statement No. IX.

THE ARMY.

141. *37 & XXX, The Army.*—Expenditure more £1,210,000. Revenue more £30,000. Net Expenditure more £1,180,000. Net Expenditure £16,685,000.

COST OF THE WAR.

142. It is impossible at present to estimate the cost of the Military Operations now in progress beyond the North-Western Frontier of India; but it is believed that the excess cost of the Army attributable to that cause recorded in the Accounts of 1878-79, will not exceed £670,000. The remainder of the excess here is due to higher prices in India (£350,000) and to increased expenditure at the *Home Treasury* (£166,900 net).

143. 38 & XXXI. *Loss and Gain by Exchange*.—Loss more £4 0,000. Gain less (smaller **Expenditure.**
Net Railway Traffic Earnings) £74,000. Net Loss more £474,000, notwithstanding that **EXCHANGE.**
£1,320,000 less than Estimate has been remitted to the Home Treasury. Instead of
£17,000,000 only £15,680,000 are now expected to be so remitted.

144. The estimated rate of **Exchange** of the year was 1s. 8½d., which was, **FURTHER FALL OF**
at the time, considered so low that overtures (which could not, of course, **EXCHANGE.**
be entertained) were made to the Government for a contract for the whole
remittance at a higher rate. The actual rate has been 1s. 7¾d., or nearly
three farthings worse.

145. The gold prices of silver have fluctuated much more than last year, the **GOLD PRICE OF**
highest price being 54¼d. on the 2nd April, the lowest 48½d. on the 21st Decem- **SILVER.**
ber. The phenomena in India have all tended to a weaker exchange. The net **UNFAVOURABLE**
amount borrowed by the Government has been less than last year by £3,640,606. **CIRCUMSTANCES.**
The Excess Exports of commodities (other than gold and silver) in the first ten
months of the year is only £15,434,055, being £2,318,813 less than last year, and
the Net Silver imported has declined from £13,117,467 to £2,187,577, or by
£10,929,890.

146. 39, *Productive Public Works*. The Capital Expenditure on *Productive Public Works* is **PRODUCTIVE**
now estimated at £4,599,000, being an excess over estimate of £44,000. This excess is due to **PUBLIC WORKS**
the inclusion by the orders of the Secretary of State under this Head of the whole expenditure **CAPITAL EXPEN-**
upon the MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS to the end of 1878-79, estimated at £211,000 **DITURE**

147. The arrangement sanctioned by the Secretary of State in respect to these **MADRAS HARBOUR**
Works is that the whole expenditure upon them, up to a maximum of £628,000, **WORKS.**
shall be entered under this Head in the Accounts, and that Port-dues shall,
when the Harbour is completed, be levied at such rates as will yield
to the Provincial Government a net income amounting to 4 per cent.
interest on the capital cost up to this maximum of £628,000. The Govern-
ment of India has undertaken, as its share of the burden, to advance this
sum without interest until the Harbour is completed and the Port dues are
levied. The Provincial Government will defray from Provincial Resources
any cost of the Harbour in excess of the sanctioned sum of £628,000, and
any such excess will be entered in the accounts as Ordinary Expenditure and
not under the Head 39, *Productive Public Works*. The Provincial Govern-
ment will also make good to the Imperial Treasury from Provincial Resources
4½ per cent. interest upon the whole amount advanced from the Imperial
Treasury.

148. The details which make up the rest of the estimated capital outlay of **DETAILS OF CAPIT.**
£4,599,000 will be found in Tables VII and VIII, Appendix B. The expendi- **EXPENDITURE ON**
ture upon the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways and upon **PRODUCTIVE PUB-**
the re-alignment of the Western Jumna Canal is estimated at £1,277,000. **LC WORKS.**
For reasons repeatedly given, this expenditure cannot be expected, within any
time which can be foreseen, to produce a profit equal to the interest upon it.

149. The Productive Public Works Revenue and Expenditure Account **PRODUCTIVE**
shows the following results: Expenditure more £432,700; Revenue less **PUBLIC WORKS**
£47,000. Total more £479,700, which is due, partly to the interest being **REVENUE AND**
reckoned at 4½ instead of 4 per cent. (a rate which is no longer sufficient), **EXPENDITURE.**
but mainly to the loss upon the Railways. The Accounts show Revenue
£6,569,000; Expenditure £8,251,000; to which if the Gain by Exchange,
£374,000, and the Loss by Exchange, £1,015,720, be added, the result is—

| | £ |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Revenue | 6,943,000 |
| Expenditure | 9,266,700 |
| Deficit | 2,313,700 |

against which is to be set the excess Land Revenue due to the Productive
Works of Irrigation in MADRAS and the interest on the Productive Public
Works Capital Expenditure, which is not yet producing profit. It will be
remembered that the Guaranteed Railways are expected to yield net £1,884,256
less this year than last.

Expenditure. 150. The capital upon which interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum is reckoned in this Account is as follows : Total to the end of 1877-78 £29,094,020, in 1878-79 £4,647,000 and in 1879-80 £3,500,000.

WAYS AND MEANS
1878-79.

151. Including the Capital Expenditure upon Productive Public Works, and excluding the book-credits from the Military Funds, the Public Expenditure in 1878-79 is now expected to exceed the Public Revenue by £3,656,000. The net Loans to Native States (chiefly Mysore and Gwalior) and Corporations, chiefly at *Bombay* (Water Works and Docks) amount to £1,040,000. The Railway Companies are expected to withdraw Capital amounting to £710,000. The other items of the Debt Account are expected to result in the net disbursement of £160,959. Thus the total Net Disbursements of the year in excess of the Revenue are expected to amount to £5,103,959. Of this sum £1,374,959 is provided by the reduction of the Public Balances from £15,574,959 to £14,200,000, and Public Debt amounting to £1,498,000 has been incurred for the remainder.

DEBT OPERATIONS,
1878-79.

152. This sum of £4,498,000 borrowed is thus made up :—

| | £ |
|--|------------------|
| Borrowed under the Notification No. 616, dated 27th May 1878 | 2,500,000 |
| Net borrowed in London | 622,100 |
| Net borrowed in India (Cash subscriptions to Transfer Loan 1879 (£1,393,457) less some miscellaneous repayments) ... | 1,375,900 |
| | <u>4,498,000</u> |

153. It must be admitted that the assistance of the cash subscriptions to the Transfer Loan 1879 has proved convenient, and that it would have been difficult to have carried on the Public Service without that aid. The Government was compelled further to obtain a temporary loan during the year from the Bank of Bengal ; but this has long since been repaid.

REMITTANCES.

154. Of the £15,680,000 remitted to the Home Treasury £14,164,000 was supplied in the usual way. For the balance of £1,516,000, bills were bought, in October and November, at a usance of six months, in Calcutta, at rates which compared favourably with the rates which could, at that time, be obtained for the Secretary of State's Bills in London. This phenomenon was due to money being, at the moment, exceptionally plentiful in Calcutta and exceptionally scarce in London—a combination which seldom happens. It is very unlikely that the Government will often depart from the established method of supplying the Home Treasury by selling bills upon India in London.

PURCHASE OF BILLS.

NET DEBT OF THE
YEAR.

155. Deducting the Loans to Native States, &c., and the Railway Capital repaid, the net addition to the Public Debt during the year is only £2,748,000—much less than the capital expenditure on Productive Public Works, amounting to £4,599,000.

COMPARISON OF
REGULAR WITH
BUDGET ESTIMATE.

156. Compared with the Original Estimates, the whole deficit of Revenue deducting the book-credits from the Funds is £976,000 more ; £440,000 more has been lent to Native States (chiefly Mysore), and £290,000 less was withdrawn by Guaranteed Railway Companies ; the Balances have supplied £125,041 less than was expected, and the net result of the other Debt items is £929,959 worse. The increase to the Public Debt is £1,998,000 more than was estimated.

TRUE SURPLUS
BY ORIGINAL
ESTIMATE, 1878-79.

157. At the close of the last Financial Statement, it was explained that, while the Surplus shown upon the face of the Estimates for 1878-79 was £2,156,000, the true Surplus, after deducting the book-credits from the Military Funds and the estimated arrears of Land Revenue in excess of the estimated cost of the Famine during the year, was only £1,759,000. In this calculation, it was overlooked that provision was then made for remittances to the Home Treasury in excess of the net current requirements of the year, the entry under Loss by Exchange (£3,000,000) exceeding by £257,000, the amount which would have sufficed for those net current requirements : and that £200,000 had been provided for discount on the then forthcoming Loan. Such discount is not a proper charge of the year in which it occurs. Thus, the true estimated Surplus of 1878-79 was £2,216,000.

158. The Surplus which appears upon the face of the Regular Estimates is **Expenditure.** £1,300,000, from which £357,000 must be deducted for the book-credits **TRUE SURPLUS** from the Military Funds; on the other hand £141,575 must be added because the **BY PRESENT** provision for Loss by Exchange exceeds by this amount the sum which would be **ESTIMATES.** necessary if all the net current requirements of the Home Treasury for the year were remitted. Considering the extent to which the expenditure of the year has been increased by the high prices of food, it is not perhaps necessary to set off anything for arrears of Land Revenue (about £800,000), considerable though they be, in excess of the charge for Famine Relief (£555,000). The Discount charge is £39,000, and the portion of the last half-year's interest upon the Five and-a-half per Cent. Loan in anticipation of due date may be estimated at £185,000.

There remains, therefore, a true Surplus of £1,309,000 to compare with the estimated Surplus of £2,216,000, shewing a deficiency of £907,000.

159. Considering that this surplus exists after paying the whole charges of **RESULT** the War, amounting to £670,000; after allowing for a charge for Loss by Ex- **CONSIDERED** change higher by £586,000 than the sum taken in the Estimates of the year; **SATISFACTORY.** and notwithstanding the other adverse influences that have been stated, the result, although less favourable than was anticipated at the beginning of the year, must be considered satisfactory. Altogether, under the two heads War and Loss by Exchange alone, both of them virtually beyond control, the Government has spent £1,258,000 more than was expected, there is still a surplus of £1,309,000. In the Financial Statement of last year it was said that the Government hoped to provide in 1878-79 from the normal resources of the year a sum of £500,000 for the relief of famine, and that a surplus of at least £1,000,000 would be available from the Revenues of the year for the purposes of Famine Insurance. The total estimated Surplus of the year was, as has been explained, largely increased by special causes. The sum of £555,000 has been spent on Famine Relief, and a surplus of £1,309,000 for Famine Insurance has been provided; but it must not be forgotten that these results would evidently not have been attained if the Government had been obliged to trust only to the normal revenues of the year.

160. It remains to remark that it is a mistake to suppose that £1,500,000 **AMOUNT OF NEW** of new taxes was imposed in order to secure the surplus of £1,500,000 held **TAXES.** necessary as a provision against Famine. The real net taxation imposed last year and in 1877 was only as follows:—

| | 1878-79. | 1879-80. |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Additional Cesses as follows— | £ | £ |
| BENGAL (PUBLIC WORKS CESS) | 338,000 | 332,700 |
| ADDITIONAL (FAMINE) CESS IN PUNJAB | 48,900 | 49,000 |
| “ NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH | Nil | 82,500 |
| “ CENTRAL PROVINCES | 12,800 | 12,800 |
| TOTAL CESSES | 399,700 | 477,000 |
| ASSESSED TAXES, less Pandhary (which is old) (Gross Revenue | | |
| less Refunds | 803,700 | 832,400 |
| SALT, say, £150,000, | 150,000 | Nil |
| Total | 1,203,400 | 1,309,400 |
| Deduct INLAND SUGAR DUTIES and CUSTOMS DUTIES remitted | 232,000 | 232,000 |
| NET ADDITIONAL TAXATION | 971,400 | 1,077,400 |

161. There will remain still to levy hereafter £27,500 of the Famine Cess in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. Thus the total eventual new taxation may be estimated at £1,104,900.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1879-80.

Budget Estimate,
1879-80.

162. In the following Synopsis the First Estimates for 1879-80 are compared with the Regular Estimates for 1878-79 and with the Accounts for 1877-78.

Synopsis.

| | Accounts, 1877-78. | 1878-79. | | 1879-80. | | FIRST ESTIMATES OF 1879-80, COMPARED WITH | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|---|-----------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Regular Estimates. | | First Estimates. | | Regular Estimates, 1878-79. | | Accounts, 1877-78. | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | Better. | Worse. | Better. | Worse. |
| | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Revenue .. | 58,969,301 | 64,680,000 | 64,562,000 | ... | 118,000 | 5,592,699 | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditure ... | 62,512,388 | 63,380,000 | 65,957,000 | ... | 2,577,000 | ... | 3,444,612 | ... | ... |
| Excess Revenue | ... | 1,300,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Excess Expenditure | 3,543,087 | ... | 1,395,000 | ... | 2,695,000 | 2,148,087 | ... | ... | ... |
| Capital Expenditure on Pro- ductive Public Works. | 4,791,052 | 4,599,000 | 3,500,000 | 1,099,000 | ... | 1,291,052 | ... | ... | ... |
| Net Excess Expenditure ... | 8,334,139 | 3,299,000 | 1,895,000 | ... | 1,596,000 | 3,439,139 | ... | ... | ... |
| Receipts other than Reve- nue. | 72,851,859 | 76,560,000 | 67,335,500 | ... | 9,224,500 | ... | 5,516,359 | ... | ... |
| Disbursements other than Expenditure. | 64,407,126 | 74,635,959 | 63,140,500 | 11,495,459 | ... | 1,266,926 | ... | ... | ... |
| Excess Receipts other than Revenue. | 8,444,733 | 1,924,041 | 1,195,000 | 2,270,959 | ... | ... | 4,249,433 | ... | ... |
| Public Balances Reduced ... | ... | 1,374,959 | 700,000 | 674,959 | ... | ... | 810,294 | ... | ... |
| Public Balances Increased.. | 110,294 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Closing Balances | 15,574,959 | 14,200,000 | 13,500,000 | ... | 700,000 | ... | 2,074,959 | ... | ... |

163. The explanation of the variations between the First Estimates 1879-80 and the Regular Estimates 1878-79 are as follows:—

LAND REVENUE.

164. *I, Land Revenue.*—Less £296,000 in MADRAS and the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. Less arrears to be collected next year.

TRIBUTES.

165. *II, Tributes.*—Less £6,000. This year's revenue contained some arrears.

FORESTS.

166. *III § 5, Forests.*—Revenue more £79,000. Expenditure more £37,000. Net better £42,000. Some little recovery from the depression this year.

EXCISE.

167. *IV § 5, Excise.*—Revenue more £150,000. Expenditure more £27,000. Net better £123,000. Net Revenue £2,624,000. The following improvements are expected: BENGAL £15,000; NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES £25,000; PUNJAB £1,000; MADRAS £70,000; BOMBAY £30,000; CENTRAL PROVINCES £11,000. £100,000 was lost in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and the PUNJAB this year, and £29,000 would be a moderate recovery. The £100,000 improvement expected in MADRAS and BOMBAY would only replace those Provinces in their normal condition as to this revenue. The excess expenditure is for compensation to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and other persons in connection with the reform of the Excise Revenue there.

ASSESSED TAXES.

168. *V § 7, Assessed Taxes.*—Revenue more £27,000. Expenditure less £5,000. Net better £32,000 besides £10,000 less Refunds. The chief improvement is in BENGAL, where some arrears are expected to remain from this year.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

169. *VI § 8, Provincial Rates.*—Revenue more £60,000. Expenditure more £10,000. Net more £50,000. The Famine Cess (estimated to yield £110,000) was not levied this year in the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ORISSA. Provision is made for the levy of £82,500 or three-fourths of this Cess next year. The Regular Estimates include arrears in MADRAS.

CUSTOMS.

170. *VII § 9, Customs.*—Revenue less £192,000. Expenditure £1,000 more. Net worse £193,000. The exemption from import duty of all cotton goods which contain no yarn of a higher count than 30s., is estimated to entail a sacrifice of £200,000, of which £150,000 will fall upon 1879-80. The Revision of the Tariff Valuations involves a net loss of £12,000.

**EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT DUTY OF ALL COTTON GOODS CONTAINING
NO YARN OF A HIGHER NUMBER THAN 30s.**

171. In the Financial Statement for last year, the Government of India announced its intention of undertaking, conformably to the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, a gradual reform of the Customs Tariff. The principles on which this reform could be carried out were distinctly enunciated with regard both to the Tariff generally, and to the question in particular of the abolition of the duties on the importation of cotton goods and yarns into India. REFORM OF CUSTOMS TARIFF.

172. As a measure of general relief, the duties were removed on Railway Materials, and on a very large number of articles, comprised under 26 major heads of the Tariff, which yielded insignificant contributions to the Customs Revenue. ABOLITION OF DUTIES ON MINOR ARTICLES.

173. Respecting the Cotton Duties, the first step taken was to abolish the duty on Foreign Raw Cotton imported into India. This duty was imposed in 1875, with the view of placing Indian and English manufacturers on the same footing in regard to the finer classes of goods; but it was held by Her Majesty's Government to be objectionable in principle, and it proved, as was foreseen at the time, almost entirely unproductive. ON LONG-STAPLED COTTON RAW.

174. In further conformity with the views of the House of Commons, and the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Government of India determined to commence with the removal from the Tariff of the coarser qualities of cotton goods, which are subject to competition from the Indian mills and looms, and upon which the present duties are consequently in fact, as well as in principle, protective. The protection actually afforded was seen to be both indirect and direct. It was indirect through displacement of finer imported goods by the coarser and cheaper locally-made articles; it was direct, by the freedom of the latter from the taxation borne by imported goods of a similar class. With indirect protection, it was then felt to be impossible to deal. AND ON COARSER COTTON GOODS.

175. The real test of direct protection or the reverse was decided to be "the quality or fineness of the yarn of which the goods consist." Yarn designated 30s being known to be the very finest ordinarily made in India, or used for making cloth in the Indian mills, that count was adopted as the limit for exemption from duty with the view of removing direct protection. As, however, the count of yarn in the composition of cloths is never declared by importers at the Custom House or elsewhere, and as the extent to which a simple limit of 30s might admit shirtings, long cloths and other textures forming the bulk of the grey goods imported, was unknown, the necessary avoidance of financial risks required, as a further condition, that the goods freed from duty should be of certain specified and well-known descriptions, with which the successful competition of Indian manufacturers could be safely asserted. The limit of exemption for grey yarns was fixed at 32s for mule twist, and 20s for water twist. ALL IMPORTED GOODS CONTAINING YARNS NOT ABOVE 30s INJURED.

176. To this measure, which took effect on the 18th of March 1878, the Government of India was not surprised to learn that strong objections had been raised. It only purported to be a safe commencement in a desired direction; and its scope was unavoidably limited, not only by financial considerations, but by the absence of comprehensive designations for the goods entitled to relief. RELIEF NOT ENOUGH.

177. With the view of ascertaining the exact nature and bearing of the objections raised from without, and the feasibility of making a further advance on the line of policy definitively adopted, the Government of India, early in February last, nominated the Honorable T. C. Hope and Mr. J. D. Maclean, Collector of Customs at Calcutta, as a Commission to inquire into the matter, consulting freely the members of the mercantile community. The instructions issued to the Commission, and the report it has submitted, are published in an Appendix (A) to the present Resolution. COMMISSION APPOINTED.

178. The Commission reports that the Notification of March 18th, 1878, was "sufficient and suitable for the objects the Government had in view, and that it has worked, within the limits it was intended to work in, without much trouble or complaint." But the Commissioners find that the real cause of ITS REPORT.

complaints regarding piece-goods lies in "the fact that there is little essential difference between the cloths which have been exempted and large classes of cloth, otherwise styled, which have not;" and they state that—

"the only effective remedy obviously is to treat similarly, whether by exemption or taxation, all cloths of the same texture, irrespective of the lengths and widths in which they happen to be made up, or the names by which people may choose to call them. This course is that which is, more or less explicitly, asked for by the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Manchester, as well as by four mercantile firms in Calcutta, four in Madras, and four in Bombay, who have been consulted, and is approved by the Bengal Board of Revenue and the Customs Collector and Government of Madras. On the other hand, it is opposed at Madras by the Board of Revenue and one firm, and by the Chamber of Commerce, a copy of whose letter is appended. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, have expressed no opinion."

LIMIT OF 30s TO
BE MAINTAINED.

179. With reference to the last sentence of this quotation, it must be added that, since it was written by the Commission, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at a general meeting held on the 4th instant, passed the following Resolution:—

"That the Government of India be urged to exempt from Customs duty all cotton goods of every size and denomination, if made of yarn of No. 30s and under."

180. The question immediately arising from the conclusion of the Commission which has just been quoted is, what texture of cloth, or in other words, "what number of yarn should be made the limit of exemption." After careful consideration of all available evidence, including recent special enquiries, the Commissioners hold that the limit of 30s, established last year, should be adhered to. They think there are—

"good grounds for believing that, except in a small number of isolated instances, the limit of 30s fixed by the Notification goes rather beyond what is necessary for abolishing existing direct protection. The small margin thus left is, however, useful in many ways, by leaving room for errors of estimate, by covering isolated higher manufacture, by allowing a greater difference between warp and weft, by minimising disputes, and by promising greater permanence for the limit than could otherwise be expected. A limit of 26s might cover the bulk of the manufacture for a time, but it could not be long maintained, while much outcry would be caused by a reduction from the existing limit of 30s, which seems to have been generally approved."

INDIRECT
PROTECTION.

181. The indirect protection, on the other hand, they find not sufficiently palpable to call for an immediate remedy. It is, in their opinion, removable only "by an exemption going far beyond the present limits of actual local manufacture, and involving a sacrifice of revenue not absolutely necessary."

LIMIT OF 32s AND
20s FOR GREY
YARNS.

182. Upon grounds virtually similar, the Commission advocates the maintenance of the limit of 32s mule and 20s water adopted for grey yarns in the Notification of March 18th, 1878. Relying upon the well ascertained facts that the Indian mills rarely make yarns even as fine as these numbers, that Indian cotton is sent to England to be spun into fine yarn for re-export back to India, and that the importations of fine yarn show no symptoms of decline, the Commissioners see no sufficient grounds for acceding, at a cost of about £35,000 per annum, to the proposal, which has been put forward, for exempting all yarns up to 36s water and 42s mule.

GOVERNMENT
CONCLUSIONS.

183. The report of the Commission brings to light some important facts establishing the need for early action to relieve those imported goods which are exposed to local competition. In 1875, the Tariff Committee estimated at £40,000 the duty paid on imported coarse goods competing with local manufactures. The Commission now put the loss by exempting such goods at £20,000 in an ordinary year; in the year just expiring it will probably not exceed £13,000. In other words, one-half, or more, of this branch of the import trade existing in 1875 has disappeared. This decline further corroborates the statistics quoted by the Secretary of State, in paragraph 23 of his despatch, dated 31st May 1876, from a letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, showing the falling off in the imports of coarse goods in the years 1872 to 1874 compared with 1858 to 1860; and it gives additional weight to the conclusions drawn by him from the facts before him.

"Comparing," he said, "the average per year of 1858, 1859 and 1860, the three years immediately preceding the American War, with the average per year of the last three years, 1872,

1873 and 1874, we find the following decrease in each of these descriptions of cloth and yarns, viz. :—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| T. cloths | ... | ... | ... | ... | 381,111 pieces. |
| Long cloths | ... | ... | ... | ... | 275,261 „ |
| Domestics | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170,699 „ |
| Mule twist, above 20s. and under 30s. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 528,118 lbs. |
| Mule twist, 20s. and under | ... | ... | ... | ... | 447,916 „ |
| Water twist, 20s. and under | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,126,739 „ |

These figures conclusively show that, so far as the import trade of Bombay is concerned, a serious decline has taken place in this branch of trade during the period in question, but their significance is increased by the considerations urged in the following extracts from the letter of the Chamber :—

“ It should be remembered that this absolute decrease has occurred, after a lapse of 14 years of profound peace and security, in cloth and yarns principally consumed by the poorer classes, whose condition, it is well known, has immensely improved from a variety of circumstances, and during which period railway communication throughout the country was yearly extending. In 1860, 836 miles of railway only were open in British India; in 1873, the number of miles of railway open had increased to 5,872. The progress of education, closer and more frequent contact with more advanced communities, and the wealth accumulated by the cotton cultivators throughout the Presidency during the American war and for several years subsequently, when the prices obtained showed enormous profits on the cost of production, combined to increase the demand for cloths and yarns of these descriptions to an extent far exceeding the demand which would have arisen at the ordinary rate of progress in ordinary years.

“ The Chamber apprehend that, under the circumstances, a very great increase indeed in the present imports of low cloths and yarns over the imports of the years immediately preceding the American war would be necessary to show that the import duty has not been operating as a protective duty, unless experience proves, after the abolition of the import duty, that local mills are able to compete successfully on equal terms with the English manufacturers. As it is, it may be fairly assumed, however, that the duty is maintained at the expense of the consumers, principally the poorer classes, against whom it tells in this instance with particular hardship in a prime necessity such as clothing, and that it is injurious to the thousands of village handloom weavers throughout the country, who are prevented from using the English yarns, which they might prefer, and are compelled to pay a higher price for what they do use, in consequence of its operation.”

184. The causes of this falling off in the imports of the coarser goods, and the effect attributable to the import duty have been differently appreciated by different authorities; but, although there has been a large increase in the importations of goods of finer quality, the fact is indisputable, that a branch of the trade which was once important has now become insignificant. IMPORT TRADE IN COARSE GOODS LOST.

185. On the other hand, the Bombay mills have, during the last four years, not only increased their exports of yarn and piece-goods to Foreign Countries by 26 per cent. and 51 per cent. respectively, but have more than doubled their exports to other parts of India. It is shown in para. 25 of the Report of the Commission that the total value of these exports, which was £132,000 in 1875-76, had risen to £915,000 in 1877-78. DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY MILLS.

186. At the same time, the prosperity of the Indian mills has not been unchequered. Last month, the Members of the Millowners' Association at Bombay resolved to close their mills for two days in the week, from 15th February to 15th April 1879, on the ground that the markets were overloaded with their manufactures. The quotation given below from the speech of the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, who moved the resolution to the above effect, explains the circumstances of the case.* WITH FLUCTUATIONS.

187. The Government of India naturally view with much satisfaction the great expansion of local industry which has thus taken place, and the salutary outlets for capital and labour which it affords, and THEIR SUCCESS SATISFACTORY.

* The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas said: When at the beginning of last year we met to consider the advisability of adopting a resolution similar to that which I am now going to propose formally, I strongly urged the necessity of working our mills on short time, on account of the glut in the yarn and cloth markets. On that occasion I shewed, with detailed facts and figures, how we were working at a disadvantage, compared with Manchester. It is not necessary for me to repeat the same here, but as you may remember, it was then pointed out that the depressed state of trade and the interest of the mills demanded a diminished production, and that if we continued to work at the usual rate, the evils of over-production would soon make themselves felt and end disastrously to the cause of the local mill industry. Unfortunately, although the proposition to put the mills on shorter hours was adopted by the larger part of the Members of this Association present at the meeting held in January 1878, yet it failed to enlist the sympathy of all those whom it concerned, and could not therefore be carried out to the desirable extent. Several mills did adopt the short-hour system, in accordance with the proposition

does not doubt that the depression complained of will be temporary only. But such facts as those which have been stated shew very plainly the duty incumbent on the Government of taking care that the great increase attained in the manufacture of cotton goods by the Indian mills is not fostered by defiance of the fundamental principles of British commercial policy, or by improper restrictions on other classes of Her Majesty's subjects.*

ALTERNATIVE REMEDIES

188. The Commission has considered, but only to reject them, three remedies alternative to that which, apart from financial considerations, it recommends. It is evident that to give a general exemption of all grey cloths of a certain texture, but to lower the limit to yarns No. 26, would be a retrograde and imperfect measure, by no means inexpensive, yet satisfying no one, and multiplying disputes. To add "chudders" and "dhoties" made of yarn, not exceeding 26s to the specified classes exempted under the Notification would be an amendment in harmony with the original intention of the Government, but would give no real relief. To cancel the exemption already granted, and to make from year to year a small additional remission of the general rate of duty, is open, as the Commission points out, to the objection that it gives relief to those who are not in immediate need of it, while withholding it from those who are.

RELIEF URGENTLY WANTED.

189. The general result therefore of the enquiry which has been held is that, on the one hand, the desirability of extending relief at the earliest practicable date to the suffering branches of the import trade in cotton goods is amply demonstrated. On the other hand, it is equally clear that an amount of relief sufficient, for a time at least, to remove the more urgent and immediate causes of complaint, could be afforded at an annual cost, the estimate of which is admittedly of a vague description, but which ranges from £150,000 to upwards of £200,000. It may safely be assumed that it will not, for the present, exceed the smaller sum.

ITS COST

passed at our meeting last year: but unwillingness was shewn in the case of others, and so the movement practically fell through after some time. This want of hearty co-operation on the part of the representatives of all the mills naturally led to over-production, and the supply in the local market soon exceeded the demand. Hence the yarn and cloth which found no sale here were conveyed in large quantities to up-country stations, where also the market has been overloaded, and we have now a good deal of stock to be yet moved off. The causes of this sad state of things are obvious; it has been brought about by circumstances both within and without our reach. The famine, as everybody knows, has told heavily on the consumption of our stock and lessened the demand for cloths in this country. But while the demand has been since these three years diminishing, the supply has, on the other hand, very much increased. There has been a sudden growth of spinning, weaving and manufacturing industry amongst us, and what it ought to have taken about twenty years to bring the present large number of mills into existence, has been brought about in the short space of two or three years. It is not surprising that owing to this sudden increase in the number of our mills some of them should have to work at a loss. The natural consequence of this has been over-production, the evils of which we have failed to prevent in time by proper precautionary measures. The present depression of trade is, of course, not confined to this country; but is general throughout England and other countries on the European Continent, where competition and over-production have blighted the prospects of mill industry to a great extent. But the millowners of all those places have not remained quiet, but have taken and are taking steps to check the evil, and every English mill brings us reports of the adoption of the short hour system and the reduction of wages in many countries of Europe. While such is the case, all our endeavours to guard our own interests have hitherto failed, and what has been the result of this inactivity? We hear of some mills working at a loss, and, as you know, nearly one-third of the local mill industry has, in the space of a few months, actually failed. Eight mills have already been put into liquidation, and two or three more are expected to go very soon. And if we go on overloading the market in the face of these discouraging circumstances, there is no doubt that we shall be simply ruining our prospects altogether. It is high time, therefore, that we should now ~~take~~ in the matter and adopt such measures as would prevent the present evils of over-production from being aggravated by their continuance. * * My opinion in fact is that we should all co-operate now more than ever in averting the evils by which our mill industry is threatened through different causes. I have briefly indicated the points in which that co-operation ought to be directed, and I hope they will meet with the unanimous approval of the Members of this Association. But we must make a beginning in the matter, and the best way to do it is by lessening our present rate of production. Seeing that the local and the up-country market has all been overloaded; seeing also that England and other countries of Europe are adopting the short time system, and taking every precautionary measure against the depression from which their mill industry suffers; and seeing also that our own condition is in no way better, but even worse, as you may see from the recent failures amongst us, I believe it is a duty we owe to ourselves and the shareholders of our mills that we should unanimously carry out the proposal to put our mills on the short-time system of working for the present at least. I say unanimously, because it must be evident to all that without unanimity nothing can be done. If we flew that individual Companies do not pay respect to the opinion of a large majority, we shall be simply lowering this ledy in the eyes of the public, and there would be little use in continuing an association for the purpose professing of watching our interests. I therefore entreat you, gentlemen, to think over all this, and trust you will see the necessity of giving a practical effect to the resolution which I now beg to propose—"That, with the view of checking the great accumulation of stock during the present period of depression, the Members of the Association do agree to close their respective mills every Saturday and Sunday, from 15th February to 15th April 1879."

* The following passage is quoted from a letter addressed on the 6th July 1877, by Mr. Raynsford Jackson to the Marquis of Salisbury; it deserves consideration in connection with the statements made in regard to the over-supply by the Indian Mills of the demand for the coarser qualities of goods:—"These facts may

190. The Governor General in Council considers that the facts reported by the Commission and those which have now been stated show conclusively that adherence to the tentative measures of last year is not possible. It is not reasonable that certain goods should be admitted free, while large quantities of goods of almost precisely the same character in every thing but name, remain liable to duty. No measure falling short of the exemption from duty of all cotton goods containing no yarn finer than 30s can be defended, and this measure can no longer be delayed. Its adoption will, for the present at least, remove the directly protective character of these duties. It will be in accordance with the views of the Special Commission; with those stated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in their letter to the Government

GOVERNMENT
DECISION.

* See Appendix A, page 77.

† See Appendix A, page 77.

‡ See para. 179 of this Resolution.

of India, dated the 17th April 1878;* and with the recommendations of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce made on the 27th March 1878,† and of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce made on

the 4th instant.‡ For the reasons stated by the Commission, the Governor General in Council does not think it necessary at present to make any change in regard to the duty on yarns. A Notification has accordingly now been published exempting from import duty all cotton goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s.

191. There will still remain, as the Commission has pointed out in paragraph 18 of its Report, “the indirect protection alluded to in last year’s Financial Statement which enables the Indian-made coarse goods to displace, by their cheapness or other qualities, finer cloths imported.” The facts stated by the Commission show distinctly that this indirect protection cannot be overlooked; but they show, at the same time, the great difficulty of dealing with it by any measure short of the abolition of the duty on all kinds of grey piece goods. Financial considerations render it impossible for the Government of India to deal with this part of the question at the present time. By abolishing the import duty on all goods in respect of which there is any actual competition between English and Indian Mills, and thus removing the directly protective character of the duty, the Governor General in Council has done all that is now practicable.

INDIRECT
PROTECTION WILL
STILL REMAIN.

192. Although the amount of revenue surrendered in the coming year by the measure thus announced is not likely to exceed £150,000, the Governor General in Council does not underrate the importance of the step, taken, as it will be, when no surplus of revenue over expenditure is expected; when the Estimates show a deficit; and when the arrangements by which it was hoped that protection against famine would, so far as was possible, be secured for the country, have for the time failed to produce the desired effect.

LOSS OF £150,000
REVENUE.

193. The pledges given from time to time in regard to the gradual removal of the duties on cotton goods, have always been made subject to the condition that their fulfilment must depend on the position of the Indian finances. It certainly cannot now be asserted, in the face of the great and increasing loss occasioned by the fall in the value of silver in relation to gold, that the financial condition of India is satisfactory; although every branch of the public revenue is prosperous, and, with the exception which has been mentioned, no fresh causes for financial anxiety are apparent.

ACCEPTED
NOTWITHSTANDING
DEFICIT.

194. In saying this, the Governor General in Council is not unmindful of the fact that India is still engaged in the prosecution of war. He cannot, however, recognise in this fact any reason whatever for the postponement of a

WAR.

be accepted as proving that there is a real competition between the productions of the English and Indian Mills for the supply of coarse goods to India.

As regards the medium class of goods which compose nearly two-thirds of our Indian exports, I admit that the Indian Mills are not at present making them extensively, the reason being that they are fully employed in manufacturing the coarser fabrics, on which the transit charges and the duty tell the most heavily in favour of the Native manufacturer and against the importer. Their power to make these goods out of indigenous cotton has, however, been proved, and samples so made have been exhibited in England.

The English manufacturers, moreover, produced the medium, or shirting, class of goods out of Indian cotton without admixture of other growths, during the American war; and I have no hesitation in saying that when the factory industry of India has so extended as to over-supply the demand for coarse fabrics, the native manufacturer will supplant the British in the supply of the Indian markets with the finer goods.

It is not unimportant that the same opinion has recently been given by an Indian manufacturer interested in more than one Indian mill.”

AND FALL OF EX-
CHANGE.

INJURY AND LOSS
CAUSED BY DUTIES.

PRINCIPLES OF
INDIAN
COMMERCIAL
TAXATION.

necessary fiscal reform. The consideration of Her Majesty's Government will, he trusts, enable India, not indeed to throw off her just liability for the charges of a necessary war undertaken for the protection of her own interests, but to meet those charges in a way which will throw no serious burden on her resources.

195. The real question which the Governor General in Council has had to consider is this:—Ought the Government to look upon the fresh financial difficulties arising from the fall in the exchange as a sufficient reason for refusing to sanction any further remission in the duty on cotton-goods? And this question, His Excellency in Council considered, must be answered in the negative. The injury and loss which these duties are causing both to the English producer and to the Indian consumer, and to the true interests of Indian commerce and manufactures, are certain. Measures which, for the present at least, will almost completely remove the protective, and therefore the most objectionable, feature in these duties, can be taken without surrendering any very considerable amount of revenue. The difficulties caused by the increased loss by exchange are great, but they will not practically be aggravated to an appreciable extent by the loss of £200,000. If the fresh fall in the exchange should prove to be temporary, such a loss will possess slight importance. If, on the other hand, the loss by exchange does not diminish, and no other remedies can be applied, it will become necessary to take measures of a most serious nature for the improvement of the financial position; but the retention of the import duties on cotton goods will not thereby be rendered possible. On the contrary, such retention will become more difficult than ever.

196. The principles by which the action of the Government of India are guided in regard to the commercial taxation of India were explained in the Financial Statement for 1878-79, and it is desirable that they should now be repeated:—

"The principles on which the Customs legislation of the United Kingdom has been based are now admitted axioms by all who recognise the theoretic advantages of free trade. They must be regarded as a part of the national policy which Great Britain has finally adopted, and which the Secretary of State for India, with the deliberate approval of the House of Commons, has required the Government of India in this country to carry out.

These principles are, as regards imports,—

(1) that no duty should exist which affords protection to native industry, and, as a corollary, that no duty should be applied to any article which can be produced at home, without an equivalent duty of excise on the home production; also, that no duty should be levied except for purely fiscal purposes;

(2) that, as far as possible, the raw materials of industry and articles contributing to production should be exempt from customs taxation;

(3) that duties should be applied only to articles which yield a revenue of sufficient importance to justify the interference with trade involved by the machinery of collection.

As regards exports;—that duties should be levied on those commodities only in which the exporting country has practically a monopoly of production.

These principles are of general application, but in the case of India, they possess a peculiar significance. India is a country of unbounded material resources, but her people are a poor people. Its characteristics are great power of production, but almost total absence of accumulated capital. On this account alone the prosperity of the country essentially depends on its being able to secure a large and favourable outlet for its surplus produce. But there is a special feature in the economic conditions of India which renders this a matter of yet more pressing, and even of vital, importance,—this is the fact that her connection with England and the financial results of that connection, compel her to send to Europe every year about 20 millions sterling worth of her products without receiving in return any direct commercial equivalent. It is this excess of exports over imports which, in the language of the economists, is described as tribute. It is really the return for the foreign capital, in its broadest sense, which is invested in India, including under capital not only money, but all advantages which have to be paid for, such as the intelligence, strength, and energy, on which good administration and commercial prosperity depend. From these causes, the trade of India is in an abnormal position, preventing her receiving, in the shape of imported merchandise and treasure, the full commercial benefit which otherwise would spring from her vast material resources.

The comparatively undeveloped condition of the trade of India may be illustrated by the following figures. The value of the imports and exports taken together per head of the population is in the United Kingdom about £20. In British India it is about 10 shillings. The Custom revenue on the few articles now retained in the Import Tariff of the United Kingdom is about 12 shillings per head, while that of India, on all the articles of its lengthy Tariff, is about 3 pence, shewing that small as is the proportion of the foreign trade of India to that of England, the proportion of Customs revenue derived from it is smaller still.

Here then is a country which, both from its poverty, the primitive and monotonous condition of its industrial life, and the peculiar character of its political condition, seems to require from its Government, before all things, the most economical treatment of its resources, and, therefore, the greatest possible freedom in its foreign exchanges."

197. Not only are these principles totally inconsistent with the permanent maintenance of protective duties, but, as has just been observed, they add to the difficulty of defending even the temporary maintenance of such duties, in the face of the profound disturbance caused by the change in the relative value of gold and silver.

DO NOT ADMIT OF
RETENTION OF
DUTIES.

198. It has been urged by some high authorities that, in its effect upon the import trade of India, a fall in exchange is almost equivalent to an import duty of corresponding amount; and that, while the direct effect of the low exchange is to stimulate the export trade, an opposite influence is produced on imports. Other high authorities dispute the accuracy of this view, and the Government of India does not now desire to discuss this part of the subject. If, however, there be one fact in connection with these most difficult questions regarding which there can be no possibility of doubt, it appears to the Governor General in Council to be this:—The effects which a great fall in the exchange value of the rupee must produce on the trade of India; on the prosperity of the people; on the means at the disposal of the Government for meeting its obligations; on the necessity which may arise of imposing fresh taxation to meet the increased liabilities of the State;—all these are questions which will be variously appreciated; but one thing at least is certain; under abnormal economic conditions such as those now existing, everything which interferes with the natural operations of trade, everything which imposes artificial restrictions, or gives artificial advantages, cannot fail to be mischievous.

EFFECT OF
FALL IN
EXCHANGE.

199. It is of course true that such questions as these cannot wisely be settled on economic grounds alone; but, in the present case, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the political are fully as weighty as the economic reasons for the removal of the duties now under consideration. As observed by the Secretary of State these duties place "two manufacturing communities, upon whose well-being the prosperity of the Empire largely depends, in a position not only of competition but of political hostility to each other. * * The impost is too much at variance with the declared policy of this country to be permanently upheld; but, if the task of dealing with it be long postponed, it will be the subject of controversy between interests far more powerful and embittered than those that are contending over it at the present time." "I will not dwell again at length," the Secretary of State wrote in another despatch, "upon the political reasons which furnish, in my judgment, the weightiest arguments in favour of the course which I have urged upon your Excellency's Government. I need hardly insist further upon the danger of keeping open between two great communities of Her Majesty's subjects an irritating controversy which can be closed by one, and only one solution. It is difficult to overstate the evil of permitting an industry so large as the cotton manufacture in India is certain to become, to grow up under the influence of a system which a wide experience has proved to be unsound, and which is opposed to the deliberate policy of England, nor can I view without serious apprehension, unless it should be the result of natural causes, the gradual contraction of a trade which constitutes one of the strongest bands of material union between England and India."

REMISSION OF
COTTON DUTIES IN
HARMONY WITH
POLITICAL AS WELL
AS ECONOMIC
REASONS.

200. In thus ascribing great weight to the political reasons for the removal of these duties, the Government of India desires that its motive may not be misunderstood. It is not, for the sake of averting an embittered controversy, yielding anything which it would otherwise be unwilling to concede. The impossibility of maintaining protective duties is indisputable and obvious. Such duties must, sooner or later, inevitably, be removed wherever they are to be found. The existing duties on a great variety of articles comprised in the Indian Tariff are, as was shown in the Financial Statement for last year, undoubtedly protective; and they are constantly becoming more so, as the industrial and manufacturing resources of India develop. But the removal of protective duties must necessarily be a work of time, dependent on the state of the finances

AND OTHERWISE
INEVITABLE.

and on the expedients which can be devised for replacing the revenue lost. The Government of India deems it right to begin by a single measure of relief which will at once and directly reach one great and important branch of manufacturing industry, rather than by spreading its exemptions over a large area in which their effect, though not lost, might be ill-defined and uncertain.

REFORM ACCOM-
PLISHED

201. The measure now announced has been adopted in the sincere belief that it is required by the true interests of the people of India. The late Viceroy, the Earl of Northbrook, declared that "in all Financial questions those interests are the only considerations which the Government of India has to regard." The Governor-General in Council unreservedly repeats that declaration. This measure will be a serious step towards the fulfilment of the pledges repeatedly given by the Secretary of State and by the Government of India—pledges which received the strongest possible confirmation from the Resolution adopted by the House of Commons, on the 11th July 1877, without a division:—

"that in the opinion of this House, the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay so soon as the financial condition of India will admit."

REVISED TARIFF
VALUATIONS.

202. The Tariff Commission has also completed its enquiries regarding revised valuations and the other matters which, as shown by the instructions, published in Appendix A, have been referred to it; and on the result of these further enquiries the Commission has submitted a second report which, with one exception, there has not been time to consider in detail.

PRESENT VALUA-
TIONS TOO HIGH.

203. There has been no general revision of the present Tariff Valuations since August 1875, and it has been urged upon the Government by the Chambers of Commerce and others that in many instances these valuations are much above the current market rates, a statement which receives remarkable confirmation from the prices quoted in Table IV of Appendix B. The facts are, in short, indisputable, and it is obviously incumbent on the Government to correct errors of this kind, the practical effect of which is to increase the customs duties beyond the amounts authorised by law.

VALUATIONS RE-
DUCED.

204. The Governor General in Council has, accordingly, resolved to sanction at once the valuations recommended by the Commission, and they will come into effect from the 1st April next. A notification carrying out this decision has now been published.

COST OF THIS
MEASURE.

205. The net decrease of duty consequent on this measure has been estimated by the Commission at £54,424, of which £42,926 is on account of cotton goods. The exemption from duty of grey goods made of yarn of 30s and under will reduce the total loss from the revised Tariff valuations by £11,500, and the actual net estimated loss will be £42,000. In accordance with the advice of the Commission and of the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, it is the intention of the Government that the Tariff valuations should in future be revised annually.

OCTROI DUTIES.

206. In connection with the subject of Customs duties, it may be mentioned here that the Government of India has, for some time past, had under consideration the necessity of imposing more complete checks on the system, by which, through a large part of India, octroi duties are levied for municipal purposes. The Government of India has emphatically condemned the imposition of local taxes on articles which have been either subjected to or relieved from imperial taxation, and has insisted that the duties actually levied shall in all cases fall solely upon articles locally consumed, and shall not be allowed to become taxes on through traffic, or to affect injuriously the general trade of the country.

WILL BE CARE-
FULLY WATCHED.

207. Although much has been done in this respect towards the enforcement of appropriate rates, continued attention will be given to the subject, so that there may be no danger of finding that the principles by which the Government of India is guided in regard to its commercial legislation have been set aside by local authorities, and that the efforts taken to free the trade of the country from impolitic restrictions have not thus been frustrated.

SALT.

208. *VIII & 10, Salt.*—Revenue £100,000 more. Expenditure decreased £36,000. This is owing to the abolition of the Customs Line, which will be almost wholly removed on the 1st April

next, saving £60,000 a year. But a portion of this saving will be required for establishments at the Salt Sources acquired from the Native States in Rájputána. The Treaty payments in 1879-80 are estimated at £260,000. The net salt revenue of 1879-80, after deducting those payments, is now estimated at £6,356,100, being nearly £10,000 more than this year, notwithstanding that, as explained in the Regular Estimate, the reduction of duty on the 25th July last in UPPER INDIA and BENGAL is calculated to cause a loss of £150,000 in 1879-80 in excess of the loss in 1878-79. The local estimates and the growth of this branch of the revenue fully justify the estimate now made.

269. *IX § 10, Opium.*—Revenue less £347,000. Expenditure more £737,000. Net worse OPIMUM.
£1,084,000. Net Revenue £6,500,000. The Revenue has only once (1869-70) been estimated higher than this. The amount of Bengal Provision Opium advertised for sale in the calendar year 1879 is 5,000 chests a month, half Behar and half Benares. The sale of this quantity will leave 31,622 chests of the crop 1877-78 in reserve on the 31st December 1879, as follows:—

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| BEHAR ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,393 |
| BENARES ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,229 |
| | | | | 31,622 |

being less by 16,860 chests than the corresponding Reserve on the 31st December 1878.

210. In future, the Government do not intend to advertise a year's provision at once, but only to announce the provision which will be offered for sale monthly till further notice given at least twelve months before the monthly provision is altered. Accordingly, it has been notified that 4,700 chests a month will be sold in January 1880, and, month by month, thereafter until further notice, and that this provision will be neither increased nor decreased till further notice. The Notification is reprinted verbatim at foot.* A principal object with which the Government has accumulated the opium reserve is that the Provision offered for sale may not fluctuate with every fluctuating crop. The Monthly Provision of 4,700 chests now settled with effect from January 1880 will not be increased unless the Reserve should become considerably inflated, or decreased unless it should become considerably attenuated. The prospects of the present crop, both in MALWA and BENGAL, are, as yet, fair; but it is hardly perhaps to be expected that Bengal will yield 56,400 chests, which is the quantity which, unless some unforeseen obstacle arises, will be sold in the calendar year 1880. The average produce of the last ten years has been 51,552 chests; the average of the last seven years has been 53,367 chests; and that for the last five years (two of them extraordinarily productive) 56,966 chests.

MONTHLY PROVI-
SION SUBSTITUTED
FOR YEARLY.

211. *X § 12, Stamps.*—Revenue more £16,000. Expenditure less £5,000. Total improve-
ment £21,000. Net Revenue £2,976,000. STAMPS.

212. The new General Stamp Act 1879 is not designed to cause any direct addition to the Revenue; but there is reason to hope that its careful provisions as to procedure may be productive of revenue by preventing fraud and negligence which now cause loss.

213. *XI § 13, Mint.*—Revenue more £8,000. Expenditure more £8,000. The net result MINT.
is thus the same as the Regular Estimate for 1878-79.

* It is hereby notified that ~~in the~~ month of January 1880, and thereafter month by month, till further notice, four thousand seven hundred chests of Bengal Opium will be sold under the usual conditions by auction in Calcutta as follows, viz.:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------------|
| Behar Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,350 chests. |
| Benares Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,350 .. |
| | | | | TOTAL | 4,700 chests. |

2. This Monthly Provision of 4,700 chests of opium will neither be increased nor diminished until at least twelve calendar months after notice published in the *Gazette of India* under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India, or in the *Calcutta Gazette* under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

3. The division of the Monthly Provision of 4,700 chests of opium into 2,350 chests of Behar Opium and 2,350 chests of Benares Opium will not be modified until at least six calendar months after notice published in like manner.

4. Provided always that nothing in this Notification shall be understood to prevent the Government, or the Chief Authority to whom the Government may delegate the duty of superintending the sale of Bengal Provision Opium, from selling two Monthly Provisions within one calendar month, instead of in the two successive calendar months in which they would otherwise be sold, whenever the occurrence of Public Holidays or any other circumstances shall appear to the Government to make such modification of the regular course of the Monthly Sales convenient.

5. Provided also, that any chests of opium of which delivery is not taken by the purchasers may be sold in any subsequent month in addition to the 4,700 chests provided for that month.

EXPENDITURE, 1879-80.

Expenditure. 214. 1 & XXI, *Interest on Debt.*—Expenditure more £346,000. Revenue more £22,000.
INTEREST ON DEBT. Net more £324,000. Provision is made here for an addition of £5,000,000 to the Registered Debt of India during the year.

215. The following table contains the usual statistics of the Funded Debt of India:—

**STATISTICS OF
DEBT.**

Estimated Debt of the Government of India on the 31st March 1879.

(Sterling and Rupees combined on the assumption that £1=Rs. 10.)

| RATE OF INTEREST. | CAPITAL AMOUNT OUTSTANDING. | | | | A year's interest thereon. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--|------------------|----------------------------|
| | Sterling. | Rupees. | Silver convertible at the option of the creditors into Sterling at a rate equivalent to 1s. 10½d. (exactly 1s. 10 536d.)=1 Re. | Value in Rupees. | |
| | £ | | | | (Half-year only.) |
| 5½ | ... | 1,26,51,700 | ... | 1,26,51,700 | 3,47,920 |
| 5 | 17,200,000 | 60,03,000 | ... | 17,80,03,000 | 89,00,150 |
| 4½ | ... | 15,53,26,900 | ... | 15,53,26,900 | 69,89,710 |
| 4 | 43,176,000 | 60,10,71,965 | ... | 1,03,28,31,965 | 4,13,13,280 |
| 4 | ... | ... | 1,23,06,665 | 1,23,06,665 | 4,92,267 |
| 7 shillings | ... | 2,50,000 | ... | 2,50,000 | 10,500 |
| 3½ | ... | 6,52,000 | ... | 6,52,000 | 22,820 |
| <i>Nil</i> | 21,000 | 3,99,100 | ... | 6,09,100 | <i>Nil</i> |
| | 60,397,000 | 77,63,54,665 | 1,23,06,665 | 1,30,26,31,330 | 5,80,76,617 |

**GUARANTEED
CAPITAL.**

216. The Capital of the Railway Companies and Madras Irrigation Company is £98,103,546, the interest upon which amounting to £4,690,000 is guaranteed in gold in London from Indian Revenues. The total Debt of India, therefore, of all kinds is as follows:—

TOTAL DEBT.

Total Debt of India classified according to the standard (gold or silver) by which it is paid, and brought to the common standard of silver at 1s. 7d. being the estimated average exchange of the year 1879-80.

| | Capital of debt. | | Capital debt, gold bearing debt being converted into silver at the expected average exchange of 1879-80. | A year's interest thereon. | | The same, the interest payable in gold being converted into silver at the expected average exchange of 1879-80. |
|---|------------------------------------|-----|--|---------------------------------|-----|---|
| | £ | Rs. | Rs. | £ | Rs. | Rs. |
| Interest payable in silver ... | Rs. 76,37,91,335 | | 77,63,54,665 | Rs. 3,17,12,248 | | 3,17,12,248 |
| Ditto ditto in gold ... | £60,397,000 | | 76,29,09,600 | £2,587,000 | | 3,26,77,890 |
| Ditto ditto in silver, or, at the option of the creditor, in gold at a rate equivalent to 1s. 10½d.=1 Re. ... | Rs. 1,23,06,665 | | 1,45,73,680 | Rs. 4,92,267 or £46,150 | | 5,82,947 |
| Capital of Railway Companies and Madras Irrigation Company, (guaranteed interest payable in gold). ... | £98,103,546 | | 1,23,92,02,000 | £4,690,000 | | 5,92,42,100 |
| Total Capital Debt ... | Rs. 77,60,98,000 + £158,500,546 | | 2,79,30,39,945 | Rs. 3,17,12,248 + £7,223,150 | | 12,42,15,185 |

217. The average rate of interest upon the whole Debt is now 4·45 per cent. Expenditure. Last year, thus calculated, it was 4·53 per cent.

218. 2, *Interest other Accounts*.—More £10,000. The claims of the Civil Funds grow year by year. OTHER INTEREST.

219. 4, *Land Revenue*.—Increase £33,000. £19,000 of this is for Village Services in LAND REVENUE. MADRAS. The rest is chiefly due to Survey and Settlement operations. Of the whole increase, only £28,600 falls upon the Imperial Treasury, Provincial and Local Funds bearing the remainder.

220. 11, & XII, *Post Office*.—Expenditure more £74,000. Revenue more £73,000. Net POST OFFICE. Expenditure £97,000; as nearly as possible the same as in the Regular Estimate.

221. 15 & XIII, *Telegraph*.—Expenditure more £60,000. Revenue more £4,000. Net TELEGRAPH. worse £56,000. Net Expenditure £151,000. This includes 1½ lakhs for Frontier Telegraphs.

222. 16, *Administration*.—Increase £14,000; chiefly in the Government of India Offices. ADMINISTRATION.

223. 17 & XIV, *Minor Departments*.—Expenditure more £12,000. Revenue less £8,000. MINOR DEPART-
Net Expenditure more £20,000. Net Expenditure £317,000. Proceeds sales of Chinchona MENTS.
not estimated so highly.

224. 18, and XV, *Law and Justice*.—Expenditure less £19,000. Revenue more £14,000. LAW AND JUSTICE.
Better altogether £33,000. Some decrease in the price of food expected.

225. 19 & XVI, *Police*.—Expenditure more £17,000. Revenue more £20,000. Net POLICE.
Expenditure more £27,000; in BIRMINGHAM, where improvement in this Department has long
been urgently needed. Net Expenditure £2,239,000.

226. 20 & XVII, *Marine*.—Expenditure less £51,000. Revenue less £27,000. Net MARINE.
Expenditure less £24,000. Net Expenditure £310,000. Survey Steamer built this year.

227. 21 & XVIII, *Education*.—Expenditure more £39,000. Revenue less £6,000. Net EDUCATION.
Expenditure more £45,000. Net Expenditure £86,000. Increase general (£19,000 under
Local Funds).

228. 22, *Ecclesiastical*.—Increase £3,000. The expenditure this year is abnormally low. ECCLESIASTICAL.

229. 23 & XIX, *Medical*.—Expenditure more £16,000. Revenue less £14,000. Net MEDICAL.
Expenditure more £30,000. Net Expenditure £640,000. Chief increase in BENGAL.

230. 24 & XX, *Stationery and Printing*.—Expenditure more £27,000. Revenue less STATIONERY AND
£2,000. Net Expenditure more £29,000. Net Expenditure £490,000. The continual increase PRINTING.
of this expenditure deserves the attention of the Local Governments; the service is now
chiefly Provincial.

231. 25, *Political*.—Decrease £74,000. Arrears of subsidy paid to Khan of Khelat this POLITICAL.
year.

232. 26, *Allowances and Assignments*.—Increase £76,000. Salt payments in Rājputānā ALLOWANCES.
(£260,000,) exceed this year's payments by £96,300.

233. 27, *Civil Furlough Allowances*.—More £1,000. Expenditure this year unusually FURLOUGH
low. This item is now steady. ALLOWANCES.

234. 28 & XXII, *Superannuations*.—Expenditure less £58,000. Revenue less £152,000. PENSIONS.
Net Expenditure more £94,000. The retirement of the Subscribers to the Bombay Medical Fund
this year increased this expenditure by £68,738. The loss of revenue is nominal, the balance
at credit of several of the Military Funds being now exhausted. The transfers to Revenue
this year will be less than last year by £143,113.

235. These Funds, the transfers from which have for so long disturbed the MILITARY FUND.
Finances, were as follows:—In each of the three Presidencies there were a
Military and a Medical Fund, and in Bengal there was also a Military Orphan
Fund—seven Funds in all. The transfers in 1879-80 will exhaust the balances
of all but the Bengal Military Orphan Fund and the Madras Medical Fund.

236. 30, *Famine Relief*.—£10,000 is provided for expenditure in the NORTH-WESTERN PRO- FAMINE RELIEF.
VINCES AND OUDH from Provincial Funds. It is earnestly to be desired that no more expenditure
may be called for under this Head.

237. 31 & XXIII, *Public Works Ordinary*.—Expenditure more £219,000. Revenue less PUBLIC WORKS
£39,000. Net Expenditure more £258,000 of which £100,000 is caused by the transfer of that ORDINARY.
sum from 39, *Productive Public Works* to cover the cost of the Public Works establishments in
excess of requirements. Net Expenditure £1,418,000.

238. These excess establishments have been caused by a variety of circum-
stances. Active measures are in contemplation to reduce the superfluous establish-
ments which are as injurious to the Departmental Administration as to the Finan-
ces. Meanwhile the Government consider that no part of the cost of these super-
fluous establishments can properly be excluded from the ordinary expenditure and
treated as Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure. The remaining
excess expenditure is explained by the Local Governments having, at the request
of the Government of India, curtailed their expenditure this year.

Expenditure.**IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.**

239. *33 & XXVI, Irrigation and Navigation.*—More Expenditure £164,000 ; more Revenue £44,000. Net Expenditure more £120,000. A large outlay from Local Funds is contemplated upon the Calcutta Canals and on some other works in BENGAL. Net Expenditure £249,000. Net Expenditure on both classes of Ordinary Public Works £4,667,000.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

240. *34 & XXVII, Guaranteed Railways.*—Upon the face of the Estimates Revenue less £1,000 ; Expenditure less £93,000. Net better £92,000.

241. But, as in the Regular Estimate, the comparison can most conveniently be made by the Table V in Appendix B. That Table shows that the Net Traffic Earnings are estimated to be the same as this year ; that, partly owing to an increase of £56,000 in the charge for sterling interest, but much more owing to the further fall in the exchange, the interest is expected to cost £3 0,300 more than this year. Against this is to be set surplus profits payable to the Companies less by £167,700 and a saving in the loss on the Capital Transactions. Altogether the GUARANTEED RAILWAYS are estimated to cost £1,591,600, being £101,200 more than this year and more than in any year since 1872-73. The chief cause, it is needless to repeat, is the fall in the exchange which has seriously increased the charge for interest guaranteed on the Capital of the Companies. The contracts with most of them being for the remittance of this interest at 1s. 10d. the rupee and with one of them (the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND COMPANY) at 2s. the rupee, a substantial part of the loss falls upon the State even when Surplus Revenue is earned. When no surplus is earned the whole loss is borne by the State.

PURCHASE OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**STATE OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE CONTRACT.**

242. By its contract with the East Indian Railway Company, the Government of India provided, free of charge to the Company, all the land on which the Railway is laid, and guaranteed from the Revenues of India, five per cent. interest on the capital of the Company payable in sterling in London.

STATE CLAIMS.

243. All the earnings and all the working expenses of the Company pass through the Public Treasury and Accounts ; if the Net Traffic Earnings of the Company exceed the sum in rupees which, at 1s. 10d. the rupee, suffices to provide the guaranteed sterling interest, half the excess is appropriated to the repayment of the interest advanced by the Government during the many years for which the Railway did not earn a profit. The net cost to the State of all these concessions is estimated to have amounted to not less than twelve crores of rupees, at the end of 1876-77, since when it has somewhat diminished.

SURRENDER CLAUSE

244. The Company, may at any time, surrender their property to the State and claim back its whole capital cost ; and, as, if not transferred earlier, the Railway would become the property of the State by lapse of time after 99 years, it is certain that the Surrender Clause would not be a dead letter.

STATE RIGHT OF PURCHASE.

245. On the other hand, the Government may purchase the Railway at two successive intervals of twenty-five years, paying, in that case, a price intended to represent the fair market value of the Railway as evidenced by the quotations of the shares of the Company. Such payment may be made either in cash or in the form of a Terminable Annuity calculated at the market rate of interest in London on Indian Government sterling obligations.

FIRST OPTION OF PURCHASE.

246. The Government must declare whether ~~it~~ will exercise its first option of purchase within six months after the 15th February 1879. The question whether this declaration should be made, has long been anxiously debated both by the Government in India and by the Secretary of State in Council in London. Last year, Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., was deputed by the Secretary of State to assist the Government of India in coming to a final conclusion, with an intimation that General Strachey enjoyed his confidence in relation to the matter in hand.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

247. The Government of India considered this important measure both financially and administratively. The share capital of the Company is £26,200,000, and they have issued Debentures for £4,220,000 the interest on which is £188,000. The purchase of a property of this magnitude is a large transaction ; but the Government of India had no difficulty in concluding not only that the purchase was financially expedient, but that the State would not be justified in foregoing the purchase upon any conditions that could be acceptable to the Company.

248. It seemed more doubtful whether the Government of India, whose constant policy it is to reduce the mass of details which already inevitably burden it, could wisely undertake the direct management of this great Railway, and whether it would be prudent to disturb the existing management which is on the whole economical and efficient. But it was considered that these objections could be obviated by the formation of a Company to work the Railway for the State upon terms mutually advantageous.

ADMINISTRATIVE
CONSIDERATIONS.LEASE TO WORKING
COMPANY.

249. Accordingly, in a despatch No. 226, dated 17th June last, the Government of India communicated to the Secretary of State its decision that the East Indian Railway should now be bought for the State, and, for the present, worked by a Company constituted from the existing Company. No formal official reply has yet been received to this Despatch; but it is known that the proposals of the Government of India have been substantially adopted, and that, subject to the approval of Parliament, on the 31st December 1879, the East Indian Railway will become the property of the State.

PROPOSALS OF
GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA ACCEPTED.

250. The price to be paid is £125 for every £100 of capital stock or £32,750,000 for the whole stock of £26,200,000. Payment of that amount is to be made by an Annuity terminating on the 1st February 1953, in the calculation of which the rate of interest used is £4-6s. per cent. Both the price of £125 assumed as the market-price of the shares, and the rate of £4-6s. assumed as the market rate of interest upon the Indian Government's London sterling obligations, are liberal, and have apparently been so accepted by the shareholders with general unanimity. But, although, perhaps, by the letter of the bond, even better terms might have been exacted, there is good reason for the belief that, on the whole, the intention of the original parties to the contract has been substantially fulfilled; and it is a cause of much satisfaction to the Government of India that this important transaction has been concluded without any breach of the friendly relations between the Government and the Company, or injury to the interests of the shareholders, who will receive an annuity at the rate of £5. 12s. 6d. per cent. upon their capital, equal to simple interest at the rate of £5. 8s. 6d.

TERMS OF
PURCHASE.

251. The New Working Company is now in course of formation with a capital of £6,550,000, being one-fifth of the capital of the present Company commuted into sterling bonds at £125 per centum. The nature of the arrangement with the Company and the effect of the whole measure upon the Revenues of India is illustrated by the following Statement in which the Estimates of the coming year as now framed are compared with what they would be if the arrangement now negotiated were in force:—

CONDITIONS OF
LEASE AND
FINANCIAL COM-
PARISON WITH
PRESENT SYSTEM.

| | | | | ESTIMATES FOR 1879-80. | |
|---|--|--|--|------------------------|---|
| | | | | As now framed. | As they would be by the new arrangements. |
| NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS | | | | Rs. 2,49,50,000 | Rs. 2,49,50,000 |
| | | | | £ | £ |
| INTEREST on Debentures | | | | 188,000 | 188,000 |
| INTEREST at 5 per cent. on Capital of present Company | | | | 1,310,000 | ... |
| Four-fifths of ANNUITY on present Company's Capital | | | | ... | 1,179,000 |
| Simple interest at 4 per cent. on Capital of New Company | | | | ... | 262,000 |
| TOTAL INTEREST and ANNUITY ... | | | | £ 1,498,000 | £ 1,629,000 |

ESTIMATES FOR 1879-80.

| | As now framed. | As they would be by the New arrangements. |
|--|-----------------|---|
| Converted into rupees at 1s. 7d. ... | Rs. 1,89,22,000 | Rs. 2,05,77,000 |
| Company's share of SURPLUS PROFITS ... | 47,10,000 | 7,45,000* |
| Contribution to PROVIDENT FUND (one per cent. on Net Traffic Earnings) ... | ... | 2,49,000 |
| Loss on Capital Transactions owing to operation of contract rate of Exchange ... | 2,29,000 | ... |
| TOTAL CHARGES ... | Rs. 2,38,61,000 | Rs. 2,15,71,000 |
| NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS less TOTAL CHARGES ... | 10,89,000 | 33,79,000 |
| Sinking Fund payment £52,400† at 1s. 7d. ... | ... | 6,63,000 |
| NET PUBLIC REVENUE ... | Rs. 10,89,000 | Rs. 40,42,000 |

RESULT TO NEW COMPANY

252. The estimated net traffic earnings being £2,495,000, the Surplus Profits of the Line in 1879-80 by the new arrangement would be £372,400, of which one-fifth or £74,500 would be the remuneration of the Working Company, making their income £336,400 in all, or 6.42 per cent. upon their original unconverted share of the capital (£5,240,000). In consideration of this concession, the shareholders of the New Company surrender all claims to any interest in excess of 5 per cent. on their original capital, or 4 per cent. on their commuted capital (£6,550,000), and to all current annuity payments. When their contract terminates they will begin to receive only the yearly payment of £5. 12s. 6d. per cent. which will be paid all along on the remaining four-fifths of the capital, and the capital debt of the Government to them will be extinguished on the same date as its debt to the other four-fifths of the Company.

AND TO STATE

253. The remaining four-fifths of the Surplus Profits or £297,600 will belong to the State, which will moreover receive £40,000 interest on the value of the stores in course of consumption. Moreover, the calculation which brings out this result, includes the yearly payment of Rs. 6,63,000 or, in the conventional notation of the Accounts, £66,300, being the amount required for the extinction of the original capital debt of £32,750,000 by the 14th February 1953. The expected Net Public Revenue from the East Indian Railway in 1879-80, if the new arrangements were already in force, would be £404,200, of which £337,900 would appear upon the Estimates, instead of £108,900 as actually estimated. Thus there is a good hope that the State will now, at length, be, to some extent, compensated for the heavy sacrifices entailed upon it during the early history of this great undertaking.

STATE REVENUE WILL INCREASE.

254. The gain to the State is likely to be still larger in the future, because four-fifths of the increasing Net Earnings which may confidently be expected from the East Indian Railway will henceforth accrue to the Public Treasury.

PRINCIPLES OF NEW ARRANGEMENT.

255. The remuneration to the New Company is liberal; but, in making this important experiment, the Government deemed it essential to offer inducements sufficient to ensure the devotion to the management of the Line of at least as much energy, enterprise, and skill as have contributed to produce the success of the East Indian Railway as it is. The theory of the new plan is that a personal interest on the part of the managers of such a property is likely to yield more satisfactory results than the best conceivable official management without that stimulus; and it was necessary to take care that, in the actual arrangements made, the stimulus provided should be adequate.

* Thus calculated—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Net Traffic Earnings ... | ... | 2,49,50,000 |
| Interest and Annuity ... | 2,05,77,000 | |
| Provident Fund ... | 2,49,000 | |
| Interest on value of Stores in Stock ... | 4,00,000 | |
| | | 2,12,26,000 |
| Net Divisible Surplus Profits ... | ... | 37,21,000 |
| Of which the Working Company's one-fifth share ... | ... | 7,45,000 |

† The actual payment is only £41,720 on four-fifths of the Capital, but, by the contract with the Working Company, their Capital is placed in the same condition as if a yearly Sinking Fund payment of £10,180 were made on their one-fifth of the Capital also. Credit must plainly be taken for this item in favour of the new arrangement.

256. The contract is to be for fifty years, terminable, however, first, after twenty years, and, thereafter, at intervals.

DURATION OF
CONTRACT.

257. The Government of India have only now to record their high appreciation of the success obtained by the Company now in liquidation. The construction and management of the East Indian Railway is an achievement of which Great Britain may be proud; and the honour of it belongs chiefly to the East Indian Railway Company and its many distinguished Officers. The services of those who remain will not be lost to the State. Nor can the Government of India withhold the expression of its appreciation of the broad sagacity with which the Chairman who has, for twenty-five years, so ably presided over the East Indian Railway Company, has conducted the negotiation the successful termination of which has now been recorded.

SERVICE OF EXIST-
ING E. I. R. COM-
PANY.

AND THEIR
CHAIRMAN.

258. 34 & XXXII, *State Railways*.—Revenue more £280,000. Expenditure less £37,000. Net Result better £317,000. Net Revenue £245,000. Considerable improvement expected in the revenues of these Lines. The account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lines constructed by means of Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure is shown below the first total in Abstract No. II. This statement shows Revenue more £280,000. Expenditure more £130,000. Net Revenue more £150,000. Net Revenue £329,000. The Revenue shown in this Statement above the first Total is that of the *Mathura-Hatras* Line, the cost of which was not treated as *Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure*.

STATE RAILWAYS.

259. 35 & XXXIII, *Madras Canal Company*.—Less Revenue £13,000. The Revenue this year was due to special causes explained upon the Regular Estimate.

MADRAS CANAL
COMPANY.

260. 36 & XLX, *Provincial and Local Surplus and Deficits*.—Surplus less £283,000. Deficits more £154,000. Net worse £437,000. Net Deficit £191,000. This year the Provincial Governments are saving £246,000 of their income. Next year they expect to spend £191,000 more than their income. These Governments have considerable balances at their credit (See Abstract Statement No. IX), and they might profitably spend some part of them; but the Government of India has been obliged, for financial reasons, to place some temporary restraint upon them in this respect.

PROVINCIAL AND
LOCAL SURPLUS
AND DEFICITS.

261. 37 & XXX, *The Army*.—Expenditure more £1,245,000. Revenue less £15,000. Net Expenditure more £1,290,000, of which £81,900 at the *Home Treasury*, and the rest in India. Net cost of the Army, £17,375,000, to be compared with previous years, as follows:—

THE ARMY.

| | £ |
|---------|------------|
| 1872-73 | 11,596,802 |
| 1873-74 | 14,217,390 |
| 1874-75 | 14,386,321 |
| 1875-76 | 14,262,816 |
| 1876-77 | 14,866,639 |
| 1877-78 | 15,769,780 |

262. The net average yearly cost of the Army, as recorded in the Accounts, in times of peace, cannot now be estimated at less than £15,200,000. The sum provided in the Estimates of 1879-80 for the Military operations beyond the Frontier is £2,000,000.

263. 39. *Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure*.—Less £1,099,000. Much to its regret, the Government of India has been obliged to reduce to £3,500,000 the grant for these works. There can be no doubt that much more than this could be profitably spent, but the Government have not this year the means of supplying more.

CAPITAL EXPEND-
ITURE,
PRODUCTIVE PUB-
LIC WORKS.

264. *Productive Public Works Revenues and Expenditure*.—Revenue more £287,000. Expenditure more £227,000. Net expenditure less £60,000. Net loss on working £1,622,000. Including the Gain by Exchange (£588,000) and the Loss (£1,262,000) arising out of these transactions, we have the following results:—

PRODUCTIVE
WORKS.

| | £ |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Interest and Working Expenses | 9,740,000 |
| Revenue | 7,213,000 |

Loss, £2,497,000

against which has to be set the Land Revenue due to Productive Works in MADRAS, and it has to be borne in mind that some considerable amount of interest is charged upon Capital which is still infructuous. The depression of the Guaranteed Railways (expected to yield next year £1,985,356 less than in 1877-78) produces the comparatively unfavourable result.

265. The deficit thus shown upon the face of the Estimates, after providing £2,000,000 for the expenses of the war in Afghanistan, is £1,395,000. It must, however, as has frequently been pointed out on former occasions, be remembered in estimating the real amount of our annual revenues, that among the receipts there is shown a merely nominal credit on account of the extinct

Military Funds. This amounts in the present Estimates to £214,000 and it plainly adds nothing to our actual resources. It must also not be forgotten that the Estimates under Loss by Exchange would have been increased by £189,815, if provision were now being made for the remittance of the whole net current requirements of the Home Treasury during the year. If there had been no war, the surplus shown on the Estimates could have been £605,000. Taking however, into consideration the points just noticed, which cannot easily be neglected if we desire to form a really complete and accurate judgment on the actual financial condition of the country, and making certain allowances on the other side of the account, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that looking only to the normal resources of the year, the real Estimated Surplus would be £813,000.

266. If the exchange could have been estimated for the coming year at the same rate as that taken for 1878-79, this surplus would have been larger by £1,364,000. Apart from the war, the Surplus, on the face of the Estimates, would, in that event, have amounted to £1,969,000; and after making the corrections to which reference has just been made, £2,177,000.

267. Thus, but for the further fall in exchange, the Government of India would have been able, by suspending, during the year, the operation of the so-called Famine Insurance Surplus, to pay from the actual normal resources of the year, the whole estimated cost of the war in Afghanistan. The extreme gravity of this question of the exchange can hardly be stated too strongly.

WAYS AND MEANS.

268. *Ways and Means.*—Excluding the book-credits from the Military Funds, the gross Deficit of Public Revenue is £5,109,000. In accordance with the change of policy described in paragraph 28, provision is made for the loan of only £200,000 (net) to Native States and Corporations, &c.; £287,500 net is expected to reach the Treasury on the Miscellaneous Debt Account, the main items of Deposits and Remittances being, as usual, estimated to be in equilibrium. Thus, provision must be made for a net sum of £5,026,500; but as £1,673,500 has to be repaid to the holders of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan and others, the gross deficiency is £6,695,000, of which, upon the estimates, £700,000 will be provided from the Public Balances. A Notification is published to-day inviting a Loan in India of Five Crores of the remainder. As £1,550,000 of this is needed to discharge on the 1st May next, the untransferred portion of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan, the net amount thus called for is only £3,450,000.

BRIEF REVIEW OF FINANCES OF FOUR YEARS, 1876-80.

269. In making this announcement the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to present the following brief statement of the Finances of the four years, 1876-80. Excluding the Fund credits and including provision for the remittance of the whole current requirements of the Home Treasury, the deficit of the four years amounts to £24,863,000. Extraordinary Public Expenditure has been or is being incurred during this period as follows:—

| | £ |
|--|--------------------|
| Famine, including loss of Revenue ... | 9,400,000 |
| War | 2,670,000 |
| Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure .. | 16,699,000 |
| TOTAL ... | £28,769,000 |

NET RESULT.

270. Thus, if these three great disturbing causes were eliminated, there would have been a Surplus during the four years £3,906,000. In other words, the current revenue has contributed £3,906,000 towards these extraordinary objects, besides bearing all current burdens. The net addition to the Registered Debt during this period is £20,920,061, but of this sum, £2,795,731 was lent at interest to Native States, Corporations, &c., and £1,554,629, Railway Capital, was repaid. The net amount borrowed during the four years is only £16,570,000.

271. The difference between the deficit of the four years (£24,863,000) and the net amount borrowed (£16,570,000) is £8,293,000, which is thus supplied—

| | £ |
|---|------------------|
| The Public Balances reduced by | 4,272,000 |
| The Secretary of State's bills outstanding increased by ... | *1,740,000 |
| Deposits and Remittances | 2,181,000 |
| | <hr/> £8,293,000 |

272. The Government of India has repeatedly declared that an annual surplus of £2,000,000 is necessary, in ordinary times, to provide the means of protecting, so far as may be possible, the country against famine, and leave a margin such as every solvent State ought to maintain to meet unforeseen contingencies. It has been necessary, as has been shown, to abandon all hope of obtaining such a surplus in the coming year.

273. The ultimate burden caused by the war will not, it may be reasonably anticipated, prove serious, and the assistance which will, it is hoped, be given from the British Treasury removes all present anxiety on this head. The deficit caused by the war, and shown in the Estimates of the coming year, is therefore rather apparent than real.

274. The reduction in the revenues caused by the depression of trade and the diminished receipts from the Guaranteed Railways will, it cannot be doubted, be temporary only; and the Guaranteed and State Railways are certain to prove growing sources of revenue.

275. The loss caused by the further and great fall which has taken place in the value of silver in relation to gold is a far more real and serious cause of financial embarrassment.

276. The Loss by Exchange on the estimated amount of the Home remittances in the coming year is £3,947,368; it would have been £4,142,000 if provision were made for remittances to cover the whole of the current Home Charges. The latter sum is more by £3,324,000 than would have been required for the remittance of the same amount in 1872-73, the last year before the long standing equilibrium between gold and silver was violently disturbed. So far as these remittances are required to meet fixed payments, such as Interest, Pensions and the like,—and such fixed payments constitute the bulk of the Home charges,—it may be said that this great sum of £3,324,000 represents the yearly taxation now required in addition to what would have been necessary if the old rate of exchange had been maintained.

277. In the Financial Statement published at the beginning of the present year, it was shown that the Government believed that a *bond fide* surplus of nearly £2,000,000 of income over expenditure had been secured; and of this sum, £1,500,000 was to be annually set aside as a special provision against famine. This apparently very satisfactory result was brought about partly by administrative improvements, but mainly by the imposition of new taxation, estimated to yield, eventually, about £1,100,000 a year (see para. 160). The Government then hoped that it saw its way to giving to the country the most complete protection which could be devised against the terrible calamities of famine to which it is periodically exposed. It was also sanguine that many reforms were within our reach which would be in the highest degree beneficial.

278. Although the condition of the finances continues in other respects to be favorable, the fresh fall in the value of silver in relation to gold has, as has been shown, virtually swept away the financial improvement arrived at with so much difficulty. It may be considered that the whole of the new taxation has been swallowed up in the additional charges on account of Loss by Exchange. The net amount yielded by this taxation in the present year was, as has been stated in para. 160, about £971,400, and it is estimated at £1,077,400 for 1879-80. To remit the whole of the amount required to meet the Home

* On the 1st April 1876, bills for only £12,000 were outstanding unpaid; the Secretary of State had suspended his drawings. The usual amount is about 1½ millions.

Charges in the coming year, it has just been shown that the sum of £1,364,362 would be required in excess of the estimate of last year. The insurance provided against future famine has virtually ceased to exist; and the difficulties in the way of fiscal and commercial and administrative reform have been greatly aggravated. Nor can it be any way assumed that the evil will not continue and go on increasing.

**FINANCIAL POLICY
DISCONCERTED.**

279. Under such circumstances it is extremely difficult to follow any settled financial policy; for the Government cannot even approximately tell what income will be required to meet the necessary expenditure of the State.

**PROBLEM OCCUPY-
ING ATTENTION OF
GOVERNMENT.**

280. It is hardly necessary to add that this most grave question has long been a cause of anxious deliberation to the Government of India. The Governor General in Council has submitted his views to the Secretary of State, and they are now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It would plainly be undesirable to say more on the subject, until Her Majesty's Government has had time to mature its decision in regard to the measures which ought to be taken.

**STANDARD SURPLUS
CANNOT BE
ABANDONED.**

281. Although, for the present at least, the Surplus which the Government hoped that it had secured, has almost disappeared, the Governor General in Council will in no degree abandon the imperative duty of making, to the utmost of his ability, provision for protecting the country against famine. He still believes that a surplus of £1,500,000 a year, in ordinary times, is necessary to cover this liability alone.

**PROVISION MADE
FOR NEXT YEAR.**

282. So far as the coming year is concerned, the help which it is hoped will be afforded by the British Treasury for meeting the expenses of the war, relieves the Government from financial anxiety on this account. For the present the Governor General in Council thinks it wise to abstain from imposing any fresh burdens on the country, and to accept the temporary loss of the surplus by which it was hoped that an insurance against famine had been provided.

**NO FAMINE FUND
WAS CONSTITUTED.**

283. The propriety of the course followed by the Government last year in refusing to constitute any separate Fund in connection with the famine arrangements has thus, it may be added, been justified by the event. Foreseeing the possibility of such a contingency as that which has actually occurred, Sir John Strachey spoke in the Legislative Council on the 9th February 1878 as follows. Any other decision might, he said:—

“lead to results probably not contemplated by those who have suggested the establishment of a separate Fund; I mean that this might involve the necessity for imposing fresh taxation. Suppose, for instance, that the produce of the new taxes were, by law, strictly set apart from the general revenues, and paid into a separate Fund only to be applied to specified purposes: if then, any sudden change of circumstances arose, calling for seriously increased expenditure, or causing a considerable falling off in the revenue, we should have to choose between the imposition of fresh taxes and the abrogation of the law constituting the Fund; for I set aside the idea of meeting ordinary charges by borrowing, as a course financially inadmissible. This dilemma might arise, though the pressure was likely to be only temporary; nor can any one say that such a contingency would be at all improbable, or that it might not occur at any moment. With all my desire to see the pledges maintained that we have given, as to the application of a sum not less than £1,500,000 as an insurance against famine, I think it would be irrational, under many circumstances that I can conceive, to object to the temporary diversion of any necessary part of the revenue from this purpose, with the view of obtaining relief which might be no less urgently required than that which experience has taught us to be requisite in meeting famine. * * * Without thinking of a future far removed from us, events might, of course, happen which would make it impossible even for us who have designed these measures to maintain our present resolution.”

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENTS.

I.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Estimates

| REVENUE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| CIVIL. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—LAND REVENUE ... | 20,026,036 | 22,071,000 | 22,241,000 | 170,000 | ... | 21,945,000 | ... | 296,000 |
| II.—TRIBUTES ... | 675,120 | 705,000 | 709,000 | 4,000 | ... | 703,000 | ... | 6,000 |
| III.—FOREST ... | 664,102 | 682,000 | 593,000 | ... | 89,000 | 672,000 | 79,000 | ... |
| IV.—EXCISE ... | 2,457,075 | 2,750,000 | 2,592,000 | ... | 158,000 | 2,742,000 | 150,000 | ... |
| V.—ASSESSED TAXES ... | 86,110 | 765,000 | 869,000 | 104,000 | ... | 896,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ... | 238,504 | 3,316,000 | 2,680,000 | ... | 636,000 | 2,740,000 | 60,000 | ... |
| VII.—CUSTOMS ... | 2,622,296 | 2,480,000 | 2,440,000 | ... | 40,000 | 2,248,000 | ... | 92,000 |
| VIII.—SALT ... | 6,460,082 | 6,813,000 | 6,900,000 | 87,000 | ... | 7,000,000 | 100,000 | ... |
| IX.—OPIMUM ... | 9,182,722 | 8,250,000 | 9,347,000 | 1,097,000 | ... | 9,000,000 | ... | 347,000 |
| X.—STAMPS ... | 2,993,483 | 2,977,000 | 3,071,000 | 94,000 | ... | 3,087,000 | 16,000 | ... |
| XI.—MINT ... | 443,859 | 180,000 | 172,000 | ... | 8,000 | 180,000 | 8,000 | ... |
| XII.—POST OFFICE ... | 847,694 | 872,000 | 910,000 | 38,000 | ... | 983,000 | 73,000 | ... |
| XIII.—TELEGRAPH ... | 358,430 | 331,000 | 376,000 | 42,000 | ... | 380,000 | 4,000 | ... |
| XIV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 74,616 | 26,000 | 66,000 | 40,000 | ... | 58,000 | ... | 8,000 |
| XV.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 813,221 | 823,000 | 874,000 | 51,000 | ... | 888,000 | 14,000 | ... |
| XVI.—POLICE ... | 83,717 | 69,000 | 213,000 | 144,000 | ... | 233,000 | 20,000 | ... |
| XVII.—MARINE ... | 231,538 | 201,000 | 233,000 | 32,000 | ... | 206,000 | ... | 27,000 |
| XVIII.—EDUCATION ... | 108,991 | 111,000 | 145,000 | 34,000 | ... | 139,000 | ... | 6,000 |
| XIX.—MEDICAL ... | 36,229 | 33,000 | 53,000 | 20,000 | ... | 39,000 | ... | 14,000 |
| XX.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ... | 33,289 | 20,000 | 48,000 | 28,000 | ... | 46,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| XXI.—INTEREST ... | 528,288 | 562,000 | 612,000 | 50,000 | ... | 631,000 | 22,000 | ... |
| XXII.—SUPERANNUATIONS ... | 596,995 | 598,000 | 678,000 | 80,000 | ... | 526,000 | ... | 152,000 |
| XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ... | 269,783 | 183,000 | 361,000 | 178,000 | ... | 332,000 | ... | 29,000 |
| XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY. | 357,701 | 196,000 | 516,000 | 328,000 | ... | 477,000 | ... | 39,000 |
| XXV.—IRRIGATN. & NAVIGATN | 516,816 | 642,000 | 742,000 | 100,000 | ... | 786,000 | 44,000 | ... |
| XXVI.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS | 6,129,765 | 4,943,000 | 4,862,000 | ... | 81,000 | 4,861,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| XXVII.—STATE RAILWAYS ... | 548,528 | 967,000 | 960,000 | ... | 7,000 | 1,240,000 | 280,000 | ... |
| XXVIII.—MADRAS CANAL COMPANY | —7,839 | ... | 15,000 | 15,000 | ... | 2,000 | ... | 13,000 |
| XXIX.—PROVL. & LOCAL DEFICITS | *160,925 | 289,000 | 54,000 | ... | 235,000 | 208,000 | 154,000 | ... |
| XXX.—ARMY ... | 869,981 | 895,000 | 925,000 | 30,000 | ... | 880,000 | ... | 45,000 |
| XXXI.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ... | 561,238 | 497,000 | 423,000 | ... | 74,000 | 431,000 | 8,000 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 58,969,301 | 63,250,000 | 64,680,000 | 1,430,000 | ... | 64,562,000 | ... | 118,000 |
| DEFICIT ... | 3,543,087 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,393,000 | 2,695,000 | ... |

* Including £80,643 Provincial contributions.

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

79-80.

| EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| CIVIL. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| -INTEREST ON DEBT ... | 5,710,390 | 59,09,000 | 6,007,000 | 98,000 | ... | 6,353,000 | 346,000 | |
| -INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS | 355,867 | 372,000 | 376,000 | 4,000 | ... | 386,000 | 10,000 | |
| -REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS .. | 301,202 | 321,000 | 357,000 | 33,000 | ... | 356,000 | | 1,000 |
| -LAND REVENUE * | 2,531,325 | 2,961,000 | 2,955,000 | ... | 6,000 | 3,038,000 | 83,000 | |
| -FOREST | 121,667 | 479,000 | 473,000 | ... | 6,000 | 510,000 | 37,000 | |
| -EXCISE | 99,039 | 96,000 | 91,000 | ... | 5,000 | 118,000 | 27,000 | |
| -ASSESSED TAXES | 4,631 | 51,000 | 34,000 | ... | 20,000 | 29,000 | ... | 5,000 |
| -PROVINCIAL RATES | 1,027 | 43,000 | 43,000 | ... | ... | 53,000 | 10,000 | |
| -CUSTOMS | 202,815 | 196,000 | 202,000 | 6,000 | ... | 203,000 | 1,000 | |
| -SALT | 539,858 | 520,000 | 419,000 | ... | 101,000 | 383,000 | ... | 36,000 |
| OPIMUM | 2,661,266 | 2,250,000 | 1,763,000 | ... | 487,000 | 2,500,000 | 737,000 | |
| STAMPS | 102,673 | 124,000 | 116,000 | ... | 8,000 | 111,000 | ... | 5,000 |
| MINT | 132,983 | 110,000 | 105,000 | ... | 5,000 | 113,000 | 8,000 | |
| POST OFFICE | 905,821 | 942,000 | 1,009,000 | 67,000 | ... | 1,083,000 | 74,000 | |
| TELEGRAPH | 461,146 | 514,000 | 471,000 | ... | 43,000 | 531,000 | 60,000 | |
| ADMINISTRATION | 1,473,764 | 1,463,000 | 1,481,000 | 21,000 | ... | 1,498,000 | 14,000 | |
| MINOR DEPARTMENTS | 331,604 | 550,000 | 363,000 | ... | 187,000 | 375,000 | 12,000 | |
| LAW AND JUSTICE | 3,319,673 | 3,299,000 | 3,400,000 | 101,000 | ... | 3,381,000 | ... | 19,000 |
| POLICE | 2,158,237 | 2,368,000 | 2,425,000 | 57,000 | ... | 2,472,000 | 47,000 | ... |
| MARINE | 542,200 | 574,000 | 597,000 | 23,000 | ... | 546,000 | ... | 51,000 |
| EDUCATION | 738,020 | 1,015,000 | 986,000 | ... | 29,000 | 1,025,000 | 39,000 | |
| ECCLIASTICAL | 158,039 | 164,000 | 158,000 | ... | 6,000 | 161,000 | 3,000 | |
| MEDICAL | 611,819 | 647,000 | 663,000 | 16,000 | ... | 679,000 | 16,000 | |
| ATIONERY AND PRINTING | 425,645 | 430,000 | 509,000 | 79,000 | ... | 536,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| POLITICAL | 468,975 | 432,000 | 500,000 | 68,000 | ... | 426,000 | ... | 74,000 |
| ALLOWCES. & ASSIGNTS. | 1,646,093 | 1,655,000 | 1,833,000 | 178,000 | ... | 1,909,000 | 76,000 | |
| CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWCES. | 237,362 | 233,000 | 231,000 | ... | 2,000 | 232,000 | 1,000 | |
| UPERANNUATIONS | 1,858,686 | 1,842,000 | 1,981,000 | 139,000 | ... | 1,923,000 | ... | 58,000 |
| ISCELLANEOUS | 219,534 | 276,000 | 301,000 | 25,000 | ... | 277,000 | | 24,000 |
| AMINE RELIEF | 5,345,775 | 500,000 | 555,000 | 55,000 | ... | 10,000 | ... | 545,000 |
| UBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY... | 3,126,178 | 4,700,000 | 4,676,000 | ... | 84,000 | 4,895,000 | 219,000 | |
| IGATION & NAVIGATION... | 920,943 | 976,000 | 871,000 | ... | 105,000 | 1,035,000 | 164,000 | |
| JARANTEED RAILWAYS | 5,454,680 | 5,441,000 | 5,634,000 | 193,000 | ... | 5,541,000 | ... | 93,000 |
| ATE RAILWAYS | 420,754 | 704,000 | 1,032,000 | 328,000 | ... | 995,000 | ... | 37,000 |
| ADRAS CANAL COMPANY | 50,335 | 50,000 | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 | ... | ... |
| OV. & LOCAL SURPLUSES | 247,031 | 21,000 | 300,000 | 279,000 | ... | 17,000 | ... | 283,000 |
| EMY | 16,639,761 | 15,800,000 | 17,010,000 | 1,210,000 | | 18,255,000 | 1,245,000 | |
| SS BY EXCHANGE | 1,653,377 | 3,000,000 | 3,400,000 | 400,000 | | 3,952,000 | 552,000 | |
| TOTAL ORDINARY | 62,512,388 | 61,094,000 | 63,380,000 | 2,286,000 | ... | 65,957,000 | 2,577,000 | |
| ... | ... | 2,156,000 | 1,300,000 | ... | 856,000 | | | |
| DUCTIVE PUBLIC WORK | 4,791,052 | 4,555,000 | 4,599,000 | 44,000 | ... | 3,500,000 | | 1,099,000 |

WATERFIELD,
Jg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

(Distinguishing Revenue and Charge)

| REVENUE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REG ESTIMATES, 1878-79 | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| CIVIL. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—LAND REVENUE ... | 19,869,667 | 21,904,000 | 22,077,000 | 173,000 | ... | 21,784,000 | ... | 293,000 |
| II.—TRIBUTES ... | 675,120 | 705,000 | 709,000 | 4,000 | ... | 703,000 | ... | 6,000 |
| III.—FOREST ... | 664,102 | 682,000 | 593,000 | ... | 89,000 | 672,000 | 79,000 | ... |
| IV.—EXCISE ... | 2,457,075 | 2,750,000 | 2,592,000 | ... | 158,000 | 2,742,000 | 150,000 | ... |
| V.—ASSESSED TAXES ... | 86,110 | 765,000 | 869,000 | 104,000 | — | 896,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ... | 238,504 | 3,316,000 | 2,680,000 | — | 636,000 | 2,740,000 | 60,000 | ... |
| VII.—CUSTOMS ... | 2,622,296 | 2,480,000 | 2,440,000 | — | 40,000 | 2,248,000 | ... | 192,000 |
| VIII.—SALT ... | 6,460,082 | 6,813,000 | 6,900,000 | 87,000 | — | 7,000,000 | 100,000 | ... |
| IX.—OPIUM ... | 9,182,722 | 8,250,000 | 9,347,000 | 1,097,000 | — | 9,000,000 | — | 347,000 |
| X.—STAMPS ... | 2,993,483 | 2,977,000 | 3,071,000 | 94,000 | — | 3,087,000 | 16,000 | — |
| XI.—MINT ... | 443,859 | 180,000 | 172,000 | — | 8,000 | 180,000 | 8,000 | — |
| XII.—POST OFFICE ... | 847,694 | 872,000 | 910,000 | 38,000 | — | 983,000 | 73,000 | — |
| XIII.—TELEGRAPH ... | 358,430 | 331,000 | 376,000 | 42,000 | — | 380,000 | 4,000 | — |
| XIV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS... | 74,616 | 26,000 | 66,000 | 40,000 | — | 58,000 | ... | 8,000 |
| XV.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 813,221 | 823,000 | 874,000 | 51,000 | — | 888,000 | 14,000 | — |
| XVI.—POLICE ... | 83,717 | 69,000 | 213,000 | 144,000 | — | 233,000 | 20,000 | — |
| XVII.—MARINE ... | 231,538 | 201,000 | 233,000 | 32,000 | — | 206,000 | — | 27,000 |
| XVIII.—EDUCATION ... | 108,994 | 111,000 | 145,000 | 34,000 | — | 139,000 | — | 6,000 |
| XIX.—MEDICAL ... | 36,229 | 33,000 | 53,000 | 20,000 | — | 39,000 | — | 14,000 |
| XX.—STATIONERY & PRINTING | 33,289 | 20,000 | 48,000 | 28,000 | — | 46,000 | — | 2,000 |
| XXI.—INTEREST ... | 528,288 | 562,000 | 612,000 | 50,000 | — | 634,000 | 22,000 | — |
| XXII.—SUPERANNUATIONS ... | 596,995 | 598,000 | 678,000 | 80,000 | — | 526,000 | — | 152,000 |
| XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ... | 269,783 | 183,000 | 361,000 | 178,000 | — | 332,000 | — | 29,000 |
| XXIV.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY. | 357,704 | 196,000 | 516,000 | 320,000 | — | 477,000 | — | 39,000 |
| XXV.—IRRIGATION & NAVIGN. | 14,599 | 93,000 | 164,000 | 71,000 | ... | 184,000 | 20,000 | ... |
| XXVII.—STATE RAILWAY ... | 9,364 | 10,000 | 10,000 | ... | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... |
| XXIX.—PROVL. & LOCAL DEFICITS | *160,925 | 289,000 | 54,000 | ... | 235,000 | 208,000 | 154,000 | ... |
| XXX.—ARMY ... | 869,981 | 895,000 | 925,000 | 30,000 | — | 880,000 | — | 45,000 |
| XXXI.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ... | 561,238 | 497,000 | 423,000 | — | 74,000 | 431,000 | 8,000 | — |
| TOTAL ... | 51,649,625 | 56,634,000 | 58,111,000 | 1,477,000 | ... | 57,706,000 | ... | 405,000 |
| Revenue from Productive Public Works. | | | | | | | | |
| I.—LAND REVENUE ... | 156,369 | 167,000 | 164,000 | ... | 3,000 | 161,000 | ... | 3,000 |
| XXV.—IRRIGN. AND NAVIGATION | 502,217 | 540,000 | 578,000 | 29,000 | ... | 602,000 | 24,000 | ... |
| XXVI.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS | 6,129,765 | 4,943,000 | 4,862,000 | ... | 81,000 | 4,861,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| XXVII.—STATE RAILWAYS ... | 539,164 | 957,000 | 950,000 | ... | 7,000 | 1,230,000 | 280,000 | ... |
| XXVIII.—MADRAS CANAL COMPANY | —7,839 | ... | 15,000 | 15,000 | ... | 2,000 | ... | 13,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 7,319,676 | 6,616,000 | 6,569,000 | ... | 47,000 | 6,856,000 | 287,000 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL REVENUE ... | 58,969,301 | 63,250,000 | 64,680,000 | 1,430,000 | ... | 64,562,000 | ... | 118,000 |
| DEFICIT ... | 3,543,087 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,395,000 | 2,695,000 | ... |

FORT WILLIAM;
 FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. }
 The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
 Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

F INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.
(Productive Public Works.)
 79-80.

| EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| CIVIL. | | | | | | | | |
| —INTEREST ON DEBT .. | 1,072,450 | 4,650,700 | 1,591,000 | ... | 56,700 | 1,534,300 | 161,000 | ... |
| —INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS .. | 355,867 | 372,000 | 373,000 | 1,000 | ... | 386,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| —REPAIRS AND DRAWBACKS .. | 301,202 | 321,000 | 357,000 | 33,000 | ... | 356,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| —LAND REVENUE .. | 2,531,325 | 2,961,000 | 2,955,000 | ... | 6,000 | 3,038,000 | 83,000 | ... |
| —FOREST .. | 121,067 | 170,000 | 173,000 | ... | 6,000 | 510,000 | 37,000 | ... |
| —EXCISE .. | 90,670 | 96,000 | 91,000 | ... | 5,000 | 118,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| —ASSESSED TAXES .. | 1,631 | 51,000 | 31,000 | ... | 20,000 | 20,000 | ... | 7,000 |
| —PROVINCIAL RATES .. | 1,027 | 43,000 | 43,000 | ... | ... | 53,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| —CUSTOMS .. | 202,015 | 190,000 | 200,000 | 6,000 | ... | 200,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| SALT .. | 539,338 | 5,900,000 | 11,100,000 | ... | 101,000 | 383,000 | ... | 36,000 |
| —OPIMUM .. | 2,661,200 | 2,570,000 | 1,700,000 | ... | 187,000 | 2,560,000 | 7,000 | ... |
| —STAMPS .. | 162,000 | 1,100,000 | 116,000 | ... | 80,000 | 111,000 | ... | 5,000 |
| —MINT .. | 130,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | ... | 5,000 | 113,000 | 8,000 | ... |
| Post Office .. | 5,68,201 | 912,000 | 1,000,000 | 67,000 | ... | 1,063,000 | 71,000 | ... |
| —TELEGRAPH .. | 101,100 | 51,000 | 171,000 | ... | 13,000 | 531,000 | 60,000 | ... |
| —ADMINISTRATION .. | 1,173,761 | 1,063,000 | 1,100,000 | 21,000 | ... | 1,308,000 | 11,000 | ... |
| MAJOR DEPARTMENTS .. | 327,000 | 550,000 | 500,000 | ... | 10,000 | 3,500 | 12,000 | ... |
| —LAW AND JUSTICE .. | 3,710,073 | 3,200,000 | 3,100,000 | 301,000 | ... | 3,300,000 | ... | 10,000 |
| POLICE .. | 2,158,237 | 2,368,000 | 2,125,000 | 57,000 | ... | 2,100,000 | 17,000 | ... |
| MARINE .. | 51,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 23,000 | ... | 510,000 | ... | 51,000 |
| EDUCATION .. | 700,000 | 1,000,000 | 980,000 | ... | 20,000 | 1,025,000 | 50,000 | ... |
| ECCLIASTICAL .. | 15,000 | 13,000 | 15,000 | ... | 6,000 | 161,000 | 3,000 | ... |
| MEDICAL .. | 611,819 | 617,000 | 663,000 | 16,000 | ... | 670,000 | 16,000 | ... |
| STATIONERY & PRINTING .. | 25,615 | 100,000 | 500,000 | 70,000 | ... | 530,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| POLITICAL .. | 168,975 | 100,000 | 500,000 | 6,000 | ... | 120,000 | ... | 71,000 |
| ALLOWANCES & ASSIGNS .. | 1,600,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 17,000 | ... | 1,900,000 | 76,000 | ... |
| TALE FURTHER ALLOWANCES .. | 237,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | ... | 20,000 | 200,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| SUPERINTENDENTS .. | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 100,000 | ... | 1,000,000 | ... | 58,000 |
| DISCRETIONARY .. | 200,000 | 200,000 | 300,000 | 20,000 | ... | 277,000 | ... | 21,000 |
| FAMINE RELIEF .. | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000 | ... | 10,000 | ... | 515,000 |
| PUBLIC WORKS ORDINARY .. | 3,123,178 | 5,170,000 | 1,670,000 | ... | 10,000 | 1,895,000 | 210,000 | ... |
| IRRIGATION & NAVIGATION .. | 50,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | ... | 610,000 | 150,000 | ... |
| STATE RAILWAYS .. | 5,118,000 | 5,000 | 261,000 | 250,000 | ... | 5,000 | ... | 167,000 |
| ROYAL & LOCAL PURPOSES .. | 217,000 | 20,000 | 310,000 | 50,000 | ... | ... | ... | 280,000 |
| ARMY .. | 16,600,000 | 15,800,000 | 15,300,000 | 1,500,000 | ... | 18,000,000 | 1,200,000 | ... |
| LOSS BY EXCHANGE .. | 1,670,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,100,000 | 1,000,000 | ... | 2,000,000 | 750,000 | ... |
| EXPENDITURE ORDINARY .. | 5,000,000 | 53,275,500 | 55,120,000 | 1,000,000 | ... | 5,000,000 | 2,000,000 | ... |
| EXPENDITURE ON Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Depreciation). | | | | | | | | |
| —INTEREST ON DEBT .. | 1,000,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,100,000 | 150,000 | ... | 1,300,000 | 180,000 | ... |
| —IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION .. | 37,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 10,000 | ... | 300,000 | 8,000 | ... |
| —STATE RAILWAYS .. | 5,000,000 | 5,100,000 | 5,100,000 | 10,000 | ... | 5,100,000 | ... | 95,000 |
| —STATE RAILWAYS .. | 115,000 | 600,000 | 770,000 | 720,000 | ... | 100,000 | 130,000 | ... |
| —ADAM CANAL COMPANY .. | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL .. | 7,000,000 | 7,810,000 | 8,250,000 | 1,000,000 | ... | 8,100,000 | 1,200,000 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 62,512,000 | 61,091,000 | 63,370,000 | 2,280,000 | ... | 65,000,000 | 2,500,000 | ... |
| PLUS PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS .. | 4,700,000 | 1,550,000 | 1,300,000 | ... | 850,000 | ... | ... | 1,000,000 |

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AN

| REVENUE. | REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1878-79. | | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1879-80. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | Imperial. | Provincial | Local. | TOTAL. | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | TOTAL. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| OPENING BALANCE ... | ... | 687,100 | 857,700 | ... | ... | 902,600 | 843,700 | ... |
| I.—LAND REVENUE ... | 21,215,200 | 1,015,100 | 10,400 | 22,241,000 | 20,915,800 | 1,017,700 | 11,500 | 21,945,000 |
| II. TRIBUTES ... | 709,000 | ... | ... | 709,000 | 703,000 | ... | ... | 703,000 |
| III.—FOREST ... | 531,600 | 18,200 | 23,200 | 593,000 | 629,600 | 18,100 | 21,300 | 672,000 |
| IV.—EXCISE ... | 589,900 | 2,001,000 | 1,100 | 2,592,000 | 659,900 | 2,081,000 | 7,100 | 2,742,000 |
| V.—ASSESSED TAXES ... | 619,500 | 219,500 | ... | 869,000 | 711,200 | 181,800 | ... | 896,000 |
| VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ... | 61,500 | 317,600 | 2,270,700 | 2,680,000 | 114,300 | 311,100 | 2,251,300 | 2,740,000 |
| VII.—CUSTOMS ... | 2,220,200 | 210,800 | ... | 2,410,000 | 2,050,200 | 197,800 | ... | 2,248,000 |
| VIII.—SALT ... | 6,850,000 | 50,000 | ... | 6,900,000 | 6,951,000 | 19,000 | ... | 7,000,000 |
| IX.—OPIUM ... | 9,317,000 | ... | ... | 9,317,000 | 9,000,000 | ... | ... | 9,000,000 |
| X.—STAMPS ... | 575,200 | 2,505,800 | ... | 3,071,000 | 556,200 | 2,530,800 | ... | 3,087,000 |
| XI.—MINT ... | 172,000 | ... | ... | 172,000 | 180,000 | ... | ... | 180,000 |
| XII.—POST OFFICE ... | 909,600 | ... | 100 | 910,000 | 982,600 | ... | 400 | 983,000 |
| XIII.—TELEGRAPH ... | 376,000 | ... | ... | 376,000 | 380,000 | ... | ... | 380,000 |
| XIV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 30,700 | 31,900 | 100 | 66,000 | 26,900 | 31,000 | 100 | 58,000 |
| XV.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 82,100 | 782,300 | 7,600 | 874,000 | 77,300 | 803,500 | 7,200 | 888,000 |
| XVI.—POLICE ... | 600 | 188,600 | 23,800 | 213,000 | ... | 208,600 | 21,100 | 233,000 |
| XVII.—MARINE ... | 98,500 | 131,500 | ... | 233,000 | 75,700 | 130,300 | ... | 206,000 |
| XVIII.—EDUCATION ... | 700 | 118,200 | 26,100 | 145,000 | 1,100 | 112,900 | 25,000 | 139,000 |
| XIX.—MEDICAL ... | 1,600 | 48,900 | 2,500 | 53,000 | 1,500 | 35,300 | 2,200 | 39,000 |
| XX.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ... | 7,800 | 49,200 | ... | 48,000 | 7,900 | 38,100 | ... | 46,000 |
| XXI.—INTEREST ... | 598,800 | 4,800 | 8,400 | 612,000 | 620,900 | 5,900 | 7,200 | 634,000 |
| XXII.—PENSIONS ... | 658,000 | 15,300 | 4,700 | 678,000 | 509,100 | 12,100 | 4,800 | 526,000 |
| XXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ... | 76,800 | 191,300 | 92,900 | 361,000 | 73,900 | 179,600 | 78,500 | 332,000 |
| XXIV.—P. W. ORDINARY ... | 88,100 | 321,900 | 106,000 | 516,000 | 67,800 | 311,600 | 97,600 | 477,000 |
| XXV.—IRRIGATION ... | 261,800 | 469,700 | 7,500 | 742,000 | 270,100 | 503,900 | 12,000 | 786,000 |
| XXVI.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | 4,862,000 | ... | ... | 4,862,000 | 4,861,000 | ... | ... | 4,861,000 |
| XXVII.—STATE RAILWAYS ... | 681,000 | 279,000 | ... | 960,000 | 888,100 | 351,600 | ... | 1,240,000 |
| XXVIII.—MADRAS CANAL ... | 15,000 | ... | ... | 15,000 | 2,000 | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| XXIX.—PROVL. AND LOCAL DEFICITS ... | 51,000 | ... | ... | 51,000 | 208,000 | ... | ... | 208,000 |
| XXX.—ARMY ... | 925,000 | ... | ... | 925,000 | 880,000 | ... | ... | 880,000 |
| XXXI.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ... | 422,300 | 700 | ... | 123,000 | 430,400 | 600 | ... | 431,000 |
| | 53,061,700 | 9,029,600 | 2,585,700 | 64,680,000 | 52,865,800 | 9,114,600 | 2,547,600 | 61,562,000 |
| Allotments ... | ... | 5,019,600 | ... | ... | ... | 4,498,100 | ... | ... |
| Contributions ... | ... | 2,900 | 45,100 | ... | ... | ... | 51,600 | ... |
| Debt ... | ... | ... | 16,200 | ... | ... | ... | 5,900 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | ... | 11,052,100 | 2,617,300 | ... | ... | 13,646,700 | 2,605,100 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 11,739,500 | 3,505,000 | ... | ... | 14,549,300 | 3,448,800 | ... |
| PROVL. AND LOCAL DEFICIT ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65,600 | 125,500 | ... |

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER.

N ENGLAND IN THE THREE DIVISIONS, IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.

| EXPENDITURE. | REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1878-79. | | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1879-80. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | TOTAL. | Imperial. | Provincial. | Local. | TOTAL. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—INTEREST | 5,365,600 | 641,400 | ... | 6,007,000 | 5,651,100 | 698,900 | ... | 6,353,000 |
| 2.—INTEREST | 375,600 | 400 | ... | 376,000 | 385,500 | 500 | ... | 386,000 |
| 3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ... | 179,300 | 152,400 | 25,300 | 357,000 | 197,200 | 134,000 | 21,800 | 356,000 |
| 4.—LAND REVENUE | 894,900 | 1,605,000 | 455,100 | 2,955,000 | 923,500 | 1,632,100 | 482,400 | 3,038,000 |
| 5.—FOREST | 439,190 | 13,300 | 20,600 | 473,000 | 476,500 | 14,000 | 19,500 | 510,000 |
| 6.—EXCISE | 23,000 | 67,200 | 800 | 91,000 | 22,600 | 94,600 | 800 | 118,000 |
| 7.—ASSESSED TAXES | 3,600 | 30,400 | ... | 34,000 | 5,000 | 24,000 | ... | 29,000 |
| 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES | ... | 6,000 | 37,000 | 43,000 | ... | 10,200 | 42,800 | 53,000 |
| 9.—CUSTOMS | 25,100 | 176,900 | ... | 202,000 | 24,100 | 178,600 | ... | 203,000 |
| 10.—SALT | 330,300 | 88,700 | ... | 419,000 | 285,300 | 97,700 | ... | 383,000 |
| 11.—OPIMUM | 1,763,000 | ... | ... | 1,763,000 | 2,500,000 | ... | ... | 2,500,000 |
| 12.—STAMPS | 57,800 | 58,200 | ... | 116,000 | 51,300 | 59,700 | ... | 111,000 |
| 13.—MINT | 105,000 | ... | ... | 105,000 | 113,000 | ... | ... | 113,000 |
| 14.—POST OFFICE | 922,900 | 29,300 | 56,800 | 1,009,000 | 963,900 | 27,800 | 61,300 | 1,083,000 |
| 15.—TELEGRAPH | 471,000 | ... | ... | 471,000 | 531,000 | ... | ... | 531,000 |
| 16.—ADMINISTRATION | 898,300 | 573,800 | 11,900 | 1,484,000 | 911,500 | 575,100 | 11,900 | 1,498,000 |
| 17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 245,900 | 91,500 | 25,600 | 363,000 | 257,500 | 88,800 | 28,700 | 375,000 |
| 18.—LAW AND JUSTICE | 566,600 | 2,833,300 | 100 | 3,400,000 | 560,900 | 2,820,000 | 100 | 3,381,000 |
| 19.—POLICE | 20,300 | 2,166,600 | 238,100 | 2,425,000 | 20,500 | 2,209,800 | 241,700 | 2,472,000 |
| 20.—MARINE | 453,700 | 143,300 | ... | 597,000 | 395,700 | 150,300 | ... | 546,000 |
| 21.—EDUCATION | 11,100 | 708,100 | 266,800 | 986,000 | 10,100 | 728,800 | 286,100 | 1,025,000 |
| 22.—ECCLESIASTICAL | 121,700 | 36,300 | ... | 158,000 | 124,400 | 36,600 | ... | 161,000 |
| 23.—MEDICAL | 156,600 | 422,600 | 83,800 | 663,000 | 162,300 | 421,600 | 95,100 | 679,000 |
| 24.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ... | 224,500 | 283,900 | 600 | 509,000 | 250,000 | 284,800 | 1,200 | 536,000 |
| 25.—POLITICAL | 499,300 | 600 | 100 | 500,000 | 425,500 | 400 | 100 | 426,000 |
| 26.—ALLOWANCES | 1,180,400 | 652,600 | ... | 1,833,000 | 1,252,200 | 656,800 | ... | 1,909,000 |
| 27.—C. F. & A. ALLOWANCES ... | 230,500 | 500 | ... | 231,000 | 231,700 | 300 | ... | 232,000 |
| 28.—SUPERANNUATION | 1,841,200 | 139,400 | 400 | 1,981,000 | 1,781,800 | 140,800 | 400 | 1,923,000 |
| 29.—MISCELLANEOUS | 127,200 | 103,500 | 70,300 | 301,000 | 92,400 | 116,500 | 68,100 | 277,000 |
| 30.—FAMINE RELIEF | 67,400 | 487,600 | ... | 555,000 | ... | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 |
| 31.—P. W. ORDINARY | 1,723,400 | 1,652,100 | 1,300,500 | 4,676,000 | 1,845,900 | 1,693,100 | 1,356,000 | 4,895,000 |
| 32.—IRRIGATION | 591,400 | 272,700 | 3,900 | 871,000 | 591,000 | 437,300 | 3,700 | 1,035,000 |
| 33.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS | 5,541,000 | ... | ... | 5,541,000 | 5,541,000 | ... | ... | 5,541,000 |
| 34.—STAFF RAILWAYS | 718,100 | 313,900 | ... | 1,032,000 | 741,400 | 253,600 | ... | 995,000 |
| 35.—MADRAS CANAL | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 |
| 36.—P. & L. SURPLUSES | 300,000 | ... | ... | 300,000 | 17,000 | ... | ... | 17,000 |
| 37.—ARMY | 17,010,000 | ... | ... | 17,010,000 | 18,255,000 | ... | ... | 18,255,000 |
| 38.—LOSS BY EXCHANGE | 3,400,000 | ... | ... | 3,400,000 | 3,952,000 | ... | ... | 3,952,000 |
| | 47,030,800 | 13,751,500 | 2,597,700 | 63,380,000 | 49,635,600 | 13,596,700 | 2,724,700 | 65,957,000 |
| Contributions | ... | 45,400 | 2,900 | ... | ... | 51,600 | ... | ... |
| Debt | ... | ... | 60,700 | ... | ... | ... | 7,200 | ... |
| P. P. Works—Capital Expt. Prov. ... | ... | 40,000 | ... | ... | ... | 64,000 | ... | ... |
| CLOSING BALANCE | ... | 13,836,900 | 2,661,300 | ... | ... | 13,712,300 | 2,731,900 | ... |
| | ... | 902,000 | 843,700 | ... | ... | 837,000 | 716,900 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 14,739,500 | 3,505,000 | ... | ... | 14,549,300 | 3,448,800 | ... |
| PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SURPLUS ... | ... | 215,200 | 30,500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF

| RECEIPTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—BALANCE | 15,461,665 | 16,000,000 | 15,574,959 | | 425,041 | 14,200,000 | | 1,374,959 |
| II.—PUBLIC REVENUE | 58,969,301 | 63,250,000 | 61,680,000 | 1,570,000 | | 61,562,000 | | 118,000 |
| III.—LOCAL REVENUE | 3,811,061 | 600,000 | 455,000 | | 145,000 | 450,000 | | 5,000 |
| IV.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL | 584,323 | 600,000 | 500,000 | | 10,000 | 603,000 | 13,000 | |
| V.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY | | | | | | | | |
| VI.—LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS REPAYED | 122,493 | 200,000 | 200,000 | | | 216,000 | 16,000 | |
| VII.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | 725,688 | 700,000 | 720,000 | 20,000 | | 730,000 | 10,000 | |
| VIII.—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED | 26,678,791 | 14,000,000 | 12,687,000 | | 1,313,000 | 12,000,000 | | 687,000 |
| IX.—LOCAL REMITTANCES | 79,119 | 200,000 | 155,000 | | 45,000 | 154,000 | 3,000 | |
| X.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS | 15,578,696 | 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 25,000,000 | | |
| XI.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY | 1,229,432 | 1,300,000 | 1,431,000 | 231,000 | | 1,430,000 | | 3,000 |
| XII.—SECRETARY OF STATES BILLS ON INDIA SOLE | 10,134,155 | 17,000,000 | 15,680,000 | | 1,320,000 | 15,680,000 | | 620,000 |
| XIII.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS IN- CURRED | 552,713 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 32,000 | | 602,000 | 102,000 | |
| XIV.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED | 8,467,484 | 2,800,000 | 16,320,000 | 13,520,000 | | 8,000,000 | | 8,320,000 |
| XV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED | 1,287,962 | 1,950,000 | 2,081,000 | 731,000 | | 2,081,000 | 3,000 | |
| TOTAL | 117,285,825 | 139,900,000 | 156,814,959 | 17,714,959 | | 144,937,500 | | 19,717,450 |

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be borrowed and to be paid by the Home Treasury by Bills in 1879-80 are the same as those in the Statement of the Secretary of State for India in 1878-79, as the latter is the exact amount of the bills to be issued.

Abstract of the above showing how the

| ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | | | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| | £ | | | £ | |
| SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE | 183,830 | DEFICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE | 8,331,139 | SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE | 35,000 |
| SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL | 609,937 | SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY | 281,687 | SURPLUS OF SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL | 113,000 |
| DEPOSITS | 2,212,894 | LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORA- TIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 10,255,7 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | 30,000 |
| SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS | 58,322 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN | 1,985,8 | REMITTANCES | 285,041 |
| PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED | 7,415,413 | REMITTANCES | 166,841 | PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED | 1,498,000 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED | 125,747 | BALANCE CARRIED | 140,290 | SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS | 183,000 |
| TOTAL | 9,986,316 | TOTAL | 9,986,316 | BALANCE CARRIED | 1,374,959 |
| | | | | TOTAL | 6,519,000 |

ROBT WILLIAMS,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | £ | |
| —WHOLE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE | 67,303,440 | 65,649,000 | 67,979,000 | 2,330,000 | | 69,457,000 | 1,478,000 | |
| —LOCAL EXPENDITURE | 3,627,231 | 600,000 | 420,000 | ... | 180,000 | 455,000 | 35,000 | |
| —SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL | 521,286 | 500,000 | 477,000 | | 23,000 | 453,000 | ... | 24,000 |
| —SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 281,687 | 281,000 | 357,000 | 76,000 | | 214,000 | ... | 143,000 |
| —LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 1,505,050 | 800,000 | 1,240,000 | 440,000 | | 416,000 | | 824,000 |
| —SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ... | 736,546 | 650,000 | 690,000 | 40,000 | ... | 700,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| —OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ... | 21,465,897 | 14,000,000 | 13,800,000 | ... | 200,000 | 12,000,000 | | 1,800,000 |
| —LOCAL REMITTANCES ... | 89,789 | 200,000 | 113,000 | ... | 87,000 | 837,000 | 721,000 | ... |
| —INTER-PROVINCIAL AND IN- TER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANS- ACTIONS ... | 15,871,617 | 20,000,000 | 21,635,959 | 4,635,959 | ... | 21,525,000 | | 110,959 |
| —REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ... | 1,166,288 | 1,270,000 | 1,652,000 | 382,000 | ... | 1,290,000 | | 362,000 |
| —SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID ... | 10,460,819 | 17,000,000 | 15,680,000 | ... | 1,320,000 | 15,000,000 | | 680,000 |
| —SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DIS- CHARGED ... | 494,291 | 400,000 | 349,000 | ... | 51,000 | 494,500 | 145,500 | |
| —PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ... | 1,021,770 | 300,000 | 11,831,000 | 11,531,000 | | 3,683,000 | ... | 8,148,000 |
| —GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAP- ITAL WITHDRAWN ... | 4,162,155 | 2,950,000 | 3,391,000 | 441,000 | | 3,073,000 | | 318,000 |
| —BALANCE | 15,571,959 | 14,500,000 | 14,200,000 | ... | 300,000 | 13,500,000 | | 700,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 147,285,825 | 139,100,000 | 156,814,959 | 17,714,959 | | 146,097,500 | | 10,717,459 |

that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself at the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year.

ys and Means are provided.

| ES, 1878-79. | | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | £ | | £ |
| ICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE | 3,299,000 | SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 150,000 |
| VICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 357,000 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ... | 30,000 |
| NS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- ORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 1,040,000 | SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... | 107,500 |
| OSITS REPAID ... | 1,113,000 | PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... | 4,326,500 |
| RANTED RAILWAY CAP- L WITHDRAWN ... | 710,000 | BALANCE REDUCTD ... | 700,000 |
| TOTAL ... | 6,519,000 | TOTAL ... | 5,314,000 |
| | | TOTAL ... | 5,314,000 |

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF TI

Estima

| REVENUE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879 COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | | | |
| CIVIL: | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | | £ |
| I.—LAND REVENUE ... | 20,026,036 | 22,071,600 | 22,241,000 | 170,000 | ... | 21,945,000 | ... | 296,000 |
| II.—TRIBUTES ... | 675,120 | 705,000 | 709,000 | 4,000 | ... | 703,000 | ... | 6,000 |
| III.—FOREST ... | 650,668 | 682,000 | 592,500 | ... | 89,500 | 670,400 | 77,900 | ... |
| IV.—EXCISE ... | 2,477,975 | 2,759,000 | 2,592,000 | ... | 158,000 | 2,742,000 | 150,000 | ... |
| V.—ASSESSED TAXES ... | 83,110 | 765,000 | 869,000 | 104,000 | ... | 836,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES ... | 238,594 | 3,316,000 | 2,689,000 | ... | 636,000 | 2,743,000 | 60,000 | ... |
| VII.—CUSTOMS ... | 2,622,206 | 2,480,000 | 2,449,000 | ... | 10,000 | 2,248,000 | ... | 192,000 |
| VIII.—SALT ... | 6,469,082 | 6,813,000 | 6,909,000 | 87,000 | ... | 7,000,000 | 100,000 | ... |
| IX.—OPIMUM ... | 9,182,722 | 8,279,000 | 9,347,000 | 1,097,000 | ... | 9,000,000 | ... | 347,000 |
| X.—STAMPS ... | 2,993,483 | 2,977,000 | 3,071,000 | 94,000 | ... | 3,087,000 | 16,000 | ... |
| XI.—MINT ... | 113,832 | 180,000 | 171,000 | ... | 8,100 | 180,000 | 8,100 | ... |
| XII.—POST OFFICE ... | 847,694 | 872,000 | 910,000 | 38,000 | ... | 983,000 | 73,000 | ... |
| XIII.—TELEGRAPH ... | 352,284 | 329,100 | 355,400 | 26,300 | ... | 357,000 | 1,600 | ... |
| XIV.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 29,236 | 23,000 | 39,000 | 16,000 | ... | 32,400 | ... | 4,200 |
| XV.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 842,221 | 829,000 | 874,000 | 51,000 | ... | 883,000 | 11,000 | ... |
| XVI.—POLICE ... | 83,417 | 60,000 | 243,000 | 141,000 | ... | 233,000 | 20,000 | ... |
| XVII.—MARINE ... | 231,538 | 201,000 | 233,000 | 32,000 | ... | 206,000 | ... | 27,000 |
| XVIII.—EDUCATION ... | 108,294 | 114,000 | 145,000 | 31,000 | ... | 1,500,000 | ... | 600 |
| XIX.—MEDICAL ... | 31,206 | 32,000 | 34,400 | 10,400 | ... | 37,500 | ... | 13,500 |
| XX.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ... | 33,289 | 20,000 | 48,000 | 28,000 | ... | 46,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| XXI.—INTEREST ... | 504,674 | 572,000 | 598,000 | 16,000 | ... | 624,000 | 26,000 | ... |
| XXII.—SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS ... | 495,070 | 504,000 | 579,300 | 75,300 | ... | 400,000 | ... | 148,800 |
| XXIII.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE ... | 561,238 | 497,000 | 425,000 | ... | 74,000 | 431,000 | 8,000 | ... |
| XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS ... | 204,224 | 174,000 | 347,500 | 175,500 | ... | 328,100 | ... | 21,400 |
| XXV.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDN. | 349,610 | 459,500 | 4,435,000 | 33,470 | ... | 461,000 | ... | 38,300 |
| XXVI.—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION ... | 543,951 | 699,000 | 741,500 | 81,500 | ... | 785,500 | 14,000 | ... |
| XXVII.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | 6,129,765 | 4,943,000 | 4,862,000 | ... | 81,000 | 4,861,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| XXVIII.—STATE RAILWAYS ... | 54,528 | 467,000 | 999,000 | ... | 7,000 | 1,249,000 | 280,000 | ... |
| XXIX.—MADRAS CANAL COMPANY ... | —4,839 | ... | 15,000 | 15,000 | ... | 2,000 | ... | 13,000 |
| XXX.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DISTRICT ... | 160,925 | 289,000 | 51,000 | ... | 235,000 | 208,000 | 15,000 | ... |
| XXXI.—ARMY ... | 810,016 | 850,000 | 877,500 | 27,500 | ... | 844,500 | ... | 23,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 58,677,420 | 63,061,700 | 64,428,900 | 1,377,200 | ... | 65,348,900 | ... | 90,000 |

PORT WILHELM:
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KEULNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.
1879-80.

| EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. DECREASE. | | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | | INCREASE. | DECREASE. |
| CIVIL. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ... | 3,218,108 | 3,280,500 | 3,411,100 | 133,900 | ... | 3,681,500 | 270,100 | ... |
| 2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS ... | 355,152 | 371,000 | 375,100 | 1,100 | ... | 385,000 | 9,900 | ... |
| 3.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS ... | 301,292 | 321,000 | 357,000 | 33,000 | ... | 356,000 | ... | 1,000 |
| 4.—LAND REVENUE ... | 2,527,958 | 2,958,100 | 2,952,900 | ... | 5,200 | 3,035,300 | 82,100 | ... |
| 5.—FORESTS ... | 111,329 | 176,000 | 170,200 | ... | 5,800 | 505,300 | 35,700 | ... |
| 6.—EXCISE ... | 91,337 | 96,000 | 91,000 | ... | 5,000 | 118,000 | 27,000 | ... |
| 7.—ASSESSED TAXES ... | 4,631 | 51,000 | 31,000 | ... | 20,000 | 20,000 | ... | 5,000 |
| 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES ... | 1,027 | 13,000 | 13,000 | ... | ... | 53,000 | 40,000 | ... |
| 9.—CUSTOMS ... | 202,815 | 196,000 | 202,000 | 6,000 | ... | 203,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| —SALT ... | 539,018 | 520,000 | 419,000 | ... | 101,000 | 383,000 | ... | 36,000 |
| —OPIMUM ... | 2,659,501 | 2,219,000 | 1,762,000 | ... | 187,000 | 2,199,100 | 737,100 | ... |
| —STAMPS ... | 71,213 | 71,300 | 73,300 | ... | 1,000 | 71,900 | 1,600 | ... |
| —MINT ... | 105,849 | 88,000 | 92,500 | 1,700 | ... | 87,300 | ... | 5,400 |
| —POST OFFICE ... | 809,245 | 813,900 | 917,500 | 73,600 | ... | 981,300 | 65,800 | ... |
| —TELEGRAPH ... | 376,376 | 377,700 | 372,700 | ... | 5,000 | 392,200 | 19,500 | ... |
| —ADMINISTRATION ... | 1,258,971 | 1,215,100 | 1,233,000 | 16,200 | ... | 1,279,000 | 16,000 | ... |
| —MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 309,725 | 510,000 | 335,500 | ... | 174,500 | 345,600 | 11,100 | ... |
| —LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 3,319,213 | 3,236,300 | 3,337,100 | 101,100 | ... | 3,379,500 | ... | 17,900 |
| POLICE ... | 2,158,237 | 2,361,000 | 2,125,000 | 57,000 | ... | 2,172,000 | 47,000 | ... |
| —MARINE ... | 399,501 | 411,300 | 437,700 | 23,100 | ... | 393,000 | ... | 49,800 |
| —EDUCATION ... | 737,629 | 1,011,100 | 981,600 | ... | 29,800 | 1,021,500 | 39,900 | ... |
| —ECCLÉSIASTICAL ... | 156,611 | 162,900 | 155,800 | ... | 7,100 | 159,000 | 1,100 | ... |
| —MEDICAL ... | 611,819 | 617,000 | 669,000 | 16,000 | ... | 679,000 | 16,000 | ... |
| —STATIONERY AND PRINTING ... | 266,308 | 242,000 | 311,000 | 79,000 | ... | 313,000 | 31,900 | ... |
| —POLITICAL ... | 389,791 | 498,700 | 496,500 | 68,000 | ... | 375,000 | ... | 91,000 |
| —ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS ... | 1,625,926 | 1,633,900 | 1,598,900 | 165,000 | ... | 1,887,900 | 89,000 | ... |
| —CIVIL PUNEO. ALLOWANCES ... | 2,210 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 3,000 | ... | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| —SUFFERANCES ... | 691,377 | 588,000 | 658,000 | 79,000 | ... | 641,000 | ... | 21,000 |
| —MISCELLANEOUS ... | 172,926 | 213,000 | 267,000 | 219,000 | ... | 245,000 | ... | 22,000 |
| —FAMINE RELIEF ... | 5,335,090 | 500,000 | 555,000 | 55,000 | ... | 10,000 | ... | 545,000 |
| —PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY ... | 3,029,602 | 1,635,500 | 1,571,000 | ... | 67,500 | 4,772,200 | 173,200 | ... |
| —IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION ... | 920,754 | 976,000 | 870,500 | ... | 105,200 | 1,631,800 | 161,900 | ... |
| —GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | 819,189 | 732,000 | 914,800 | 202,800 | ... | 796,500 | ... | 118,300 |
| —STATE RAILWAYS ... | 420,751 | 704,000 | 1,032,000 | 628,000 | ... | 995,000 | ... | 37,000 |
| —MADRAS CANAL COMPANY ... | 352 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL SUR- PLUS ... | 217,031 | 21,000 | 30,000 | 279,000 | ... | 17,000 | ... | 283,000 |
| ARMY ... | 12,358,511 | 11,519,000 | 12,361,200 | 1,010,300 | ... | 11,155,300 | 1,175,100 | ... |
| LOSS BY EXCHANGE ... | 1,653,377 | 3,000,000 | 3,199,000 | 199,000 | ... | 3,952,300 | 552,000 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 48,161,938 | 17,293,500 | 19,381,800 | 2,178,300 | ... | 51,719,800 | 2,329,000 | ... |
| PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS ... | 3,611,229 | 3,568,000 | 3,816,500 | 429,500 | ... | 2,729,500 | ... | 1,270,000 |

J. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Gov. of India.

VI.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE HOME

Estimates,

| REVENUE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES. 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES. 1878-79. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH THE REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | | BUDGET ESTIMATES. 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH THE REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| III.—FOREST | 13,431 | ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 1,600 | 1,100 | ... |
| XI.—MINT | 37 | ... | 100 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| XIII.—TELEGRAPH | 6,149 | 4,900 | 20,600 | 15,700 | ... | 23,000 | 2,400 | ... |
| XIV.—MINE DEPARTMENTS... | 51,380 | 3,000 | 29,400 | 26,400 | ... | 25,600 | ... | 3,800 |
| XIX.—MEDICAL | 2,023 | 1,600 | 1,600 | ... | ... | 1,500 | ... | 100 |
| XXI.—INTEREST | 23,617 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 4,000 | ... | 10,000 | ... | 4,000 |
| XXII.—SUPERANNUATION CON- TRIBUTIONS | 101,925 | 97,000 | 98,700 | 1,700 | ... | 95,500 | ... | 3,200 |
| XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS | 15,492 | 8,400 | 11,500 | 3,100 | ... | 3,000 | ... | 7,600 |
| XXV.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDY. | 17,085 | 18,400 | 16,700 | ... | 1,700 | 10,000 | ... | 700 |
| XXVI.—IRRIGATION | 765 | ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 500 | ... | ... |
| XXXI.—ARMY | 59,965 | 45,000 | 47,500 | 2,500 | ... | 35,500 | ... | 12,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 291,872 | 188,300 | 241,100 | 52,800 | ... | 213,100 | ... | 28,000 |

FORT WILLIAM ;

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, }

The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,

Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1879-80.

| EXPENDITURE. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £. | £ |
| 1.—INTEREST ON DEBT ... | 2,492,282 | 2,628,500 | 2,592,600 | ... | 35,900 | 2,668,500 | 75,900 | ... |
| 2.—INTEREST, OTHER ACCOUNTS | 715 | 1,000 | 900 | ... | 100 | 1,000 | 100 | ... |
| 4.—LAND REVENUE ... | 3,367 | 2,900 | 2,100 | ... | 800 | 2,700 | 600 | ... |
| 5.—FOREST ... | 7,338 | 3,000 | 2,800 | ... | 200 | 4,100 | 1,300 | ... |
| 6.—EXCISE ... | 4,702 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10.—SALT ... | 810 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11.—OPIUM ... | 1,762 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 900 | ... | 100 |
| 12.—STAMPS ... | 28,160 | 49,700 | 42,700 | ... | 7,000 | 36,100 | ... | 6,600 |
| 13.—MINT ... | 26,234 | 22,000 | 12,300 | ... | 9,700 | 25,700 | 13,400 | ... |
| 14.—POST OFFICE ... | 96,586 | 98,100 | 91,500 | ... | 6,600 | 99,700 | 8,200 | ... |
| 15.—TELEGRAPH ... | 81,770 | 136,300 | 98,300 | ... | 38,000 | 138,800 | 40,500 | ... |
| 16.—ADMINISTRATION ... | 215,693 | 215,600 | 220,400 | 4,800 | ... | 218,400 | ... | 2,000 |
| 17.—MINOR DEPARTMENTS ... | 30,878 | 40,000 | 27,500 | ... | 12,500 | 28,400 | 900 | ... |
| 18.—LAW AND JUSTICE ... | 431 | 2,700 | 2,600 | ... | 100 | 1,500 | ... | 1,100 |
| 19.—MARINE ... | 151,699 | 162,700 | 159,300 | ... | 3,400 | 149,100 | ... | 10,200 |
| 20.—EDUCATION ... | 391 | 600 | 1,400 | 800 | ... | 500 | ... | 900 |
| 21.—ECCLESIASTICAL ... | 1,128 | 1,100 | 2,200 | 1,100 | ... | 1,100 | ... | 1,100 |
| 22.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING ... | 189,337 | 198,000 | 198,000 | ... | ... | 190,100 | ... | 7,900 |
| 23.—POLITICAL ... | 79,184 | 33,300 | 33,300 | ... | ... | 50,300 | 17,000 | ... |
| 24.—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNS. ... | 21,067 | 21,100 | 31,100 | 13,000 | ... | 21,100 | ... | 13,000 |
| 25.—CIVIL FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES. | 235,122 | 232,000 | 227,000 | ... | 5,000 | 230,000 | 3,000 | ... |
| 26.—SUPERANNUATIONS ... | 1,255,309 | 1,254,000 | 1,323,000 | 69,000 | ... | 1,289,000 | ... | 34,000 |
| 27.—MISCELLANEOUS... | 46,608 | 33,000 | 31,000 | 1,000 | ... | 32,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| 28.—FAMINE RELIEF... | 10,685 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29.—PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY ... | 96,576 | 124,500 | 102,000 | ... | 22,500 | 142,800 | 40,800 | ... |
| 30.—IRRIGATION ... | 192 | ... | 200 | 200 | ... | 200 | ... | ... |
| 31.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS ... | 4,635,491 | 4,599,000 | 4,689,200 | ... | 9,800 | 4,744,500 | 55,300 | ... |
| 32.—MADRAS CANAL COMPANY ... | 44,422 | 50,000 | 50,000 | ... | ... | 50,000 | ... | ... |
| 33.—ARMY ... | 4,281,250 | 3,880,400 | 4,049,800 | 169,400 | ... | 4,119,700 | 69,900 | ... |
| TOTAL ORDINARY ... | 14,048,350 | 13,890,500 | 13,998,200 | 107,700 | ... | 14,246,200 | 248,000 | ... |
| —PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS | 1,146,823 | 987,000 | 752,500 | ... | 234,500 | 779,300 | 26,800 | ... |

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VII

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES

| RECEIPTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—BALANCE ... | 12,750,698 | 14,734,600 | 14,498,302 | ... | 236,298 | 12,988,800 | ... | 1,509,502 |
| II.—PUBLIC REVENUE ... | 58,677,429 | 63,061,700 | 64,438,900 | 1,377,200 | ... | 64,348,900 | ... | 90,000 |
| III.—LOCAL REVENUE ... | 3,811,061 | 600,000 | 455,000 | ... | 145,000 | 450,000 | ... | 5,000 |
| IV.—SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 584,323 | 600,000 | 590,000 | ... | 10,000 | 603,000 | 13,000 | ... |
| V.—SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VI.—LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND IN- DIVIDUALS REPAID ... | 422,493 | 200,000 | 200,000 | ... | ... | 216,000 | 16,000 | .. |
| VII.—SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS... | 725,688 | 700,000 | 720,000 | 20,000 | ... | 730,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| VIII.—OTHER DEPOSITS RECEIVED & ADVANCES RECOVERED | 26,617,182 | 13,996,000 | 12,681,000 | ... | 1,315,000 | 11,996,000 | ... | 685,000 |
| IX.—LOCAL REMITTANCES ... | 79,119 | 200,000 | 155,000 | .. | 45,000 | 456,000 | 301,000 | ... |
| X.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ... | 15,978,696 | 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 5,000,000 | ... | 25,000,000 | ... | ... |
| XI.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ... | 1,119,627 | 1,115,000 | 1,027,000 | ... | 118,000 | 1,089,000 | 62,000 | ... |
| XIII.—SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS IN- CURRED ... | 552,713 | 500,000 | 532,000 | 32,000 | ... | 602,000 | 70,000 | ... |
| XIV.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED* | 4,087,186 | 2,800,000 | 13,317,400 | 10,517,400 | ... | 5,000,000 | ... | 8,317,400 |
| XV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ... | 2,010,667 | 1,822,100 | 1,877,500 | 55,400 | ... | 2,119,700 | 272,200 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 127,417,182 | 129,359,400 | 135,192,102 | 15,132,702 | ... | 125,629,400 | ... | 9,862,702 |

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1879-80 are the that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated

Abstract of the above showing how the

| ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | | REGULAR ESTI | |
|--|------------|---|------------|
| £ | £ | £ | £ |
| SURPLUS OF PUBLIC REVE- NUE ... | 6,569,162 | DEFICIT OF PUBLIC REVENUE | 11,210,600 |
| SURPLUS OF LOCAL REVENUE ... | 183,830 | SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 281,687 |
| SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 60,037 | LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 1,082,557 |
| DEPOSITS RECEIVED ... | 2,151,512 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS | ... |
| SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ... | ... | WITHDRAWN ... | 10,858 |
| REMITTANCES ... | 1,053,443 | SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ... | 10,460,819 |
| PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... | 3,065,116 | BALANCE INCREASED ... | 1,747,601 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ... | 438,703 | | |
| SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... | 58,422 | | |
| BALANCE REDUCED ... | ... | | |
| TOTAL ... | 13,583,525 | TOTAL ... | 13,583,525 |
| | | TOTAL ... | 18,192,000 |

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| -WHOLE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE | 52,108,267 | 50,771,500 | 53,228,300 | 2,456,800 | ... | 54,431,500 | 1,203,200 | ... |
| -LOCAL EXPENDITURE ... | 3,627,231 | 600,000 | 420,000 | ... | 180,000 | 455,000 | 35,000 | ... |
| -SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 524,286 | 500,000 | 477,000 | ... | 23,000 | 453,000 | ... | 24,000 |
| -SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 281,687 | 281,000 | 357,000 | 76,000 | ... | 214,000 | ... | 143,000 |
| LOANS ADVANCED TO NATIVE STATES, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ... | 1,505,050 | 800,000 | 1,240,000 | 440,000 | ... | 416,000 | ... | 824,000 |
| SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN ... | 736,546 | 650,000 | 690,000 | 40,000 | ... | 700,000 | 10,000 | ... |
| OTHER DEPOSITS REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE ... | 21,462,970 | 13,996,000 | 13,796,000 | ... | 200,000 | 11,996,000 | ... | 1,800,000 |
| LOCAL REMITTANCES ... | 89,789 | 200,000 | 113,000 | ... | 87,000 | 837,000 | 724,000 | ... |
| INTER-PROVINCIAL AND IN- TER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANS- ACTIONS ... | 15,871,617 | 20,000,000 | 24,635,959 | 4,635,959 | ... | 21,525,000 | ... | 110,959 |
| REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE HOME TREASURY ... | 162,593 | 157,900 | 515,143 | 357,543 | ... | 256,500 | ... | 258,943 |
| SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA PAID* ... | 10,460,819 | 17,000,000 | 15,680,000 | ... | 1,320,000 | 15,000,000 | ... | 680,000 |
| SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS DIS- CHARGED ... | 494,291 | 400,000 | 349,000 | ... | 51,000 | 494,500 | 145,500 | ... |
| PUBLIC DEBT DISCHARGED ... | 1,021,770 | 300,000 | 9,141,500 | 9,141,500 | ... | 1,673,500 | ... | 7,768,000 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL WITHDRAWN ... | 1,571,964 | 1,633,800 | 1,560,100 | ... | 73,700 | 1,608,900 | 48,800 | ... |
| BALANCE ... | 14,498,302 | 13,069,200 | 12,988,800 | ... | 80,400 | 12,568,500 | ... | 420,300 |
| TOTAL ... | 127,417,182 | 120,359,900 | 135,192,102 | 15,132,702 | | 125,629,400 | ... | 9,862,702 |

can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

and Means are provided.

| 1878-79. | | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | |
|---|-----------|---|------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 357,000 | SURPLUS OF PUBLIC REVENUE | 9,917,400 |
| TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 1,040,000 | SERVICE FUNDS, CIVIL ... | 150,000 |
| REPAID ... | 1,115,000 | SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS ... | 30,000 |
| BY OF STATE'S BILLS | | REMITTANCES ... | 926,500 |
| ... 15,680,000 | | SUNDRY OBLIGATIONS ... | 107,500 |
| | | PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... | 3,326,500 |
| | | GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPI- TAL RECEIVED ... | 540,800 |
| | | BALANCE REDUCED ... | 420,300 |
| TOTAL ... 18,192,000 | | TOTAL ... 15,419,000 | |
| | | | £ |
| | | DEFICIT OF LOCAL REVENUE ... | 5,000 |
| | | SERVICE FUNDS, MILITARY ... | 214,000 |
| | | LOANS TO NATIVE STATES, COR- PORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS | 200,000 |
| | | SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS PAID ... | 15,000,000 |
| | | TOTAL ... 15,419,000 | |

WATERFIELD,
g. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VII

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME

| RECEIPTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | INCREASE. | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879- COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—BALANCE ... | 2,713,967 | 1,265,400 | 1,076,657 | ... | 188,743 | 1,211,200 | 134,543 | ... |
| II.—PUBLIC REVENUE ... | 291,872 | 188,300 | 241,100 | 52,800 | ... | 213,100 | ... | 28,000 |
| VIII.—DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED | 61,309 | 4,000 | 6,000 | 2,000 | ... | 4,000 | ... | 2,000 |
| XI.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS ON INDIA SOLD AND BILLS BOUGHT IN INDIA ... | 10,131,155 | 17,000,000 | 15,680,000 | ... | 1,320,000 | 15,000,000 | ... | 680,000 |
| XII.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS REMITTANCES FROM INDIA ... | 109,805 | 155,000 | 501,000 | 349,000 | ... | 107,000 | ... | 397,000 |
| XIV.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED* | 4,280,000 | ... | 3,011,600 | 3,011,600 | ... | 3,009,500 | ... | 2,100 |
| XV.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIVED ... | 2,277,235 | 127,900 | 803,500 | 675,600 | ... | 923,300 | 119,800 | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 19,868,613 | 18,710,600 | 21,322,857 | 2,582,257 | ... | 20,168,100 | ... | 85,470 |

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1879-80 and of the Debt transactions are the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated, or

Abstract of the above showing how the

| ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | | REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|--|---|--|---|
| £ | £ | £ | £ |
| SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD ... 10,131,155 | DEFICIT OF REVENUE ... 14,903,301 | SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD AND BILLS BOUGHT IN INDIA ... 15,680,000 | |
| NET DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ... 58,382 | NET MISCELLANEOUS REMIT- TANCES TO INDIA ... 893,890 | NET PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED ... 622,100 | |
| NET PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED... 4,280,000 | NET GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN ... 312,956 | NET DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ADVANCES RECOVERED ... 2,000 | |
| BALANCE REDUCED ... 1,637,310 | | | |
| TOTAL ... 16,110,147 | TOTAL ... 16,110,147 | TOTAL ... 16,304,100 | |

PORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| DISBURSEMENTS. | ACCOUNTS, 1877-78. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | REGULAR ESTIMATES 1878-79. | INCREASE | DECREASE. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1878-79. | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE | 15,195,173 | 14,877,599 | 14,750,700 | .. | 126,800 | 15,025,500 | 274,800 | ... |
| 7.—DEPOSITS, REPAID AND ADVANCES MADE | 2,027 | 4,000 | 4,000 | ... | ... | 4,000 | ... | ... |
| 9.—MISCELLANEOUS REMITTANCES TO INDIA | 1,033,500 | 1,112,100 | 1,136,557 | 24,457 | ... | 1,033,500 | ... | 103,057 |
| 3.—PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED | .. | .. | 2,389,500 | 2,389,500 | ... | 2,009,500 | ... | 380,000 |
| 5.—GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN | 2,160,100 | 1,316,200 | 1,820,900 | 504,700 | .. | 1,164,100 | ... | 366,800 |
| 6.—BALANCE | 1,070,557 | 1,130,800 | 1,211,200 | .. | 219,600 | 931,500 | ... | 279,700 |
| TOTAL | 18,383,230 | 18,700,000 | 21,022,857 | 2,582,257 | ... | 20,168,100 | ... | 854,757 |

and cannot be made, but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that all transactions will be carried out in accordance with the above.

is and Means are provided.

| 18, 1878-79 | | BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1879-80. | |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| £ | £ | £ | £ |
| NET OF REVENUE | 11,509,600 | SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS SOLD | 15,000,000 |
| MISCELLANEOUS RE- MITTANCES TO INDIA | 632,557 | NET PUBLIC DEBT INCURRED | 1,000,000 |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN | 1,027,100 | BALANCE REDUCED | 279,700 |
| NET REDUCED | 131,543 | NET MISCELLANEOUS REMIT- TANCES TO INDIA | 926,500 |
| TOTAL | 16,301,100 | NET GUARANTEED RAILWAY CAPITAL WITHDRAWN | 540,800 |
| TOTAL | 16,301,100 | TOTAL | 16,279,700 |

WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

B. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IX.

CLOSING BALANCE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

| | REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1878-79. | | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1879-80. | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--|---------------------------|---------|-----------|--|
| | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | | Provincial. | Local. | Total. | |
| INDIA | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | £ | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | ... | 5,200 | 5,200 | | ... | 1,400 | 1,400 | |
| BRITISH BURMAH | 58,300 | 17,200 | 75,500 | | 76,800 | 9,800 | 86,600 | |
| ASSAM | 131,500 | 21,300 | 152,800 | | 82,300 | 21,300 | 103,600 | |
| BENGAL | 41,300 | 10,800 | 52,100 | | 55,100 | ... | 55,100 | |
| N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH | 308,500 | 43,400 | 417,900 | | 357,000 | 600 | 357,600 | |
| PUNJAB | 68,100 | 384,100 | 452,800 | | 47,100 | 396,800 | 443,900 | |
| MADRAS | 16,500 | 29,000 | 75,500 | | 49,200 | 29,000 | 78,200 | |
| BOMBAY | 63,500 | 190,500 | 254,000 | | 42,200 | 163,300 | 205,500 | |
| | 131,300 | 135,900 | 257,100 | | 127,300 | 94,700 | 222,000 | |
| Total | 902,000 | 513,700 | 1,746,300 | | 837,000 | 716,900 | 1,553,900 | |

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th March 1879

E. W. KELLNER,
Comptroller General.

W. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX A.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO CERTAIN QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF, AND THEIR REPORT.

No. 29, dated Calcutta, 7th February 1879.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPT. REVE. AGRI. AND COMMERCE,
To—The HONOURABLE T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., and J. D. MACLEAN, ESQ.

I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint you to consider and to submit a joint report on certain matters connected with the operation of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875. These matters are stated in the following paragraphs, and I am to request that your report thereon may be submitted as speedily as possible so as to admit of its due consideration and the introduction of such changes as may be decided upon with effect from the 1st of April next.

2. By the Notification of this Department, dated the 18th March last, No. 43, certain descriptions of cotton yarn and piece goods, being of the kind largely spun and woven in the Indian mills, were exempted from duty on import into India. Various representations have been made since the issue of the Notification by private firms, by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce through Her Majesty's Secretary of State, pointing out that the terms of the Notification should be altered and the limits of exemption enlarged. Detailed enquiries have been made into the matter by the Government of India in communication with the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the result of these enquiries would seem to indicate that some amendment of the Notification, so far as concerns piece goods, may be desirable, if a satisfactory amendment can be made without entailing upon the revenues a loss which in the present financial condition of the State they are not able to bear.

3. The exemptions made by the Notification were avowedly arbitrary in their nature and were designed to afford a certain amount of relief to importers on a basis that was sufficiently definite to be maintained in practice without much trouble or complaint. The enquiries that have been made would seem to shew that this expectation has substantially been realised and that the complaints have been few. At the same time, it is no doubt true that some extension of the original definition might be permitted which would fulfil more completely the intention of exempting from duty all goods of the class produced or capable of being produced in the Indian mills, without causing a loss of revenue that could not be afforded. I am to request accordingly that you will enquire and report, consulting on this point members of the mercantile community, how the definition of the class of cotton manufactures to be admitted free of duty might be improved, without narrowing its operation, and how any extension (within the limits before described) could best be conceded without an undue sacrifice of revenue.

4. It has also been found that the same Notification requires alteration under other heads than that relating to cotton piece goods. The terms of the Notification provide that the articles therein named shall be exempted "from all import duties to which they are liable under the numbers" in which they are entered in Schedule A of the Tariff Act of 1875. In other words, if the articles mentioned can be held liable to duty under other heads of the Tariff Schedule, they shall be taxed. This provision has given rise to much doubt and discussion in Custom-houses, and has occasioned considerable trouble and some confusion in classification. It may be advisable that such a limitation should cease to exist, and that when articles are exempted specifically from duty, they should not be held liable to taxation, unless specifically placed in the Tariff again as dutiable articles. Copy of certain correspondence which has arisen out of this limitation is annexed.

5. Besides these questions, which have arisen out of the Notification of the 18th March, the general question of revising the Tariff classification and

valuations presents itself for consideration. - There has been no general revision of the present Tariff Schedule since it was framed in August 1875, although there have been several modifications from time to time in classification and valuation, and the Notification of the 18th March 1878 struck out partially or wholly a considerable number of articles entered in the Import Schedule.

6. The Chamber of Commerce of Bengal has urged upon the Government the necessity of revising the Tariff valuations, pointing out that in many cases these are much above the current market values. There is no doubt force in this representation, although the present low range of prices may be considered temporary, the result of specific causes. But even if the representation had not the claims to consideration which it seems to deserve, there is no question that valuations which were fixed almost four years ago may require alteration in the interests of the State as well as in those of importers. You are requested to enquire into this matter and submit such proposals as you may consider necessary for the revision of the values entered in the existing Import Schedule of the Tariff Act.

7. The Chamber of Commerce further desires that valuations should be revised annually, and the Governor General in Council considers that compliance with this request might be expedient. How the revision should be made is a matter for consideration. His Excellency in Council, as at present advised, does not think that, for the mere purpose of revising Tariff values, the annual assemblage of a Committee drawn from all parts of India is either necessary or expedient. If price lists are carefully kept up in the Appraising Departments of the Calcutta and Bombay Custom-house, these lists, subject to test and scrutiny by the local Chambers of Commerce, will probably form the best basis for the assessment of values annually. It is understood however that, except in Calcutta, no price lists are kept up at Indian Custom-houses, and your opinion is requested as to this matter generally and as to the nature of the instructions to local authorities which would be necessary for the preparation of price lists in such manner as to make them faithful and complete records of the fluctuations of market prices and a safe basis, acceptable alike to Government and the mercantile community, for the settlement of standard average values for the assessment of duty.

8. It has further been suggested to the Government of India that it is expedient to frame the Tariff so as to levy duty as far as may be possible at a fixed rate on quantity, instead of taking it by a percentage on value, real or assumed. There is a large class of articles, staples of trade, to which this system (on which the Export Schedule of the present Tariff is based) may perhaps, with advantage, be applied.

9. It seems also that the Tariff Schedule might be so reconstructed that by more particular detail of articles and greater precision of definition, no room may be left for doubt as to the classification of articles for duty. At present doubts often arise as to the proper classification of articles not specified in the Tariff. The object proposed to be attained is to increase the number of specified articles under general heads, and so diminish the number of those grouped undistinguished under "Other sorts." And it is also a matter for consideration whether some articles which still remain on the Import Tariff Schedule do not on their own merits, as well as with reference to the small revenue derived from them, deserve exemption as much as, if not more than, some of the articles exempted by the Notification of the 18th March.

10. It is the wish of His Excellency in Council that, in considering the various questions which have been referred to you on this occasion, you should freely consult the members of the mercantile community in Calcutta, and endeavour as far as possible to ascertain their views upon the subjects which come under discussion. It is important that no time should be lost in commencing these enquiries with the view to the early submission of your report.

11. The correspondence noted in the annexed list is forwarded for your information.

List of Enclosures.

Letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 17th April 1878, suggesting an alteration of the terms of the Notification in respect of the abolition of duties on certain classes of cotton goods.

Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Nos. 72 and 95, dated, respectively, the 18th April and 16th May 1878, forwarding representations from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and certain merchants of that city on the same subject.

Letters to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, Nos. 65-67, dated the 24th June 1878, calling for returns shewing the effect of the Notification on the cotton goods trade, and the replies thereto received from those Governments.

Letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 8th July 1878, suggesting a revision of the values under which duties are assessed under the Tariff Act XVI of 1875, and suggesting that Tariff Schedules generally should undergo revision annually.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 932—311, dated the 17th May 1878, with enclosures.

Letter No. 69, dated the 17th July 1878, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3768, dated the 25th July 1878, and enclosure.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 123, dated the 18th September 1878.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 5191, dated the 10th October 1878; No. 5912, dated the 16th November 1878; and No. 6296, dated the 5th December 1878, with enclosures.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 3, dated the 4th January 1879.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 185, dated the 13th January 1879.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 74, dated the 1st February 1879.

No. 5, dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1879.

From—The Honourable T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., AND J. D. MACLEAN, Esq.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPT. OF REVE., AGRIC., AND COMMERCE.

With reference to your letter No. 29 of the 7th instant, we beg to report as follows upon the question of exemption of certain descriptions of cotton yarn and piece goods from duty on import into India. Upon the other subjects to which your letter refers, we shall address you hereafter, when our enquiries, which in some cases involve correspondence with other parts of India, have been brought to a close.

2. The exemption of cotton goods granted by the Notification No. 43 of 18th March 1878, was couched in the following

Terms of exemption of cotton goods.

terms:—

“Cotton, grey piece goods, *viz.* :—

T cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills shewn to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector, whose decision shall be final, to be of the dimensions, weights, counts, and qualities now generally known under those descriptions, and to contain no yarn of a higher number than 30s.

Cotton twist:

Mule, No. 32 and lower numbers.

Water, No. 20 and lower numbers.”

It was subsequently explained (Notification No. 56, dated 24th April 1878) that the exemption of twist applied to grey twist only.

3. To the terms of this exemption exception has been taken in various quarters. Regarding the portion relating to piece

Objections made.

goods, the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester

and Bengal, whose letters we append, and various mercantile firms, urge that the exemption is materially vitiated by the limitation to certain specified classes of goods which it contains. There are, it is said, other classes of goods made of the same coarse yarns as those specified are, and differing from the latter only in width, length, and name, which thus remain subject to duty. And further, it is argued that, if cloth answering to a certain known description is exempted when made of yarns not above 30s, any cloth made of such yarns ought to be free, whether it answers this description or not. The limitation is declared to be thus not only productive of anomalies and unfair taxation, but also in contradiction of the declaration made in paragraph 57 of the Financial Resolution No. 1911, dated 18th March 1878, that “the real test” of what duties are protective “is the quality or fineness of the yarn of which the goods consist.” Finally, both the Chambers referred to suggest as a remedy the exemption of *all* cloths, of whatever designation, made of yarn not finer

than 30s, and the suggestion is supported from other quarters, as explained in paragraph 8.

4. With regard to the exemption of grey twist the only objection comes from the Manchester Chamber, who state that "it is well known a great portion of yarn shipped to India up to 24s water and 40s mule, both inclusive, is spun from cotton grown in India," and who base on this statement a request for the exemption of "all yarns up to 36s water and 42s mule."

5. We will first consider the case of piece goods. It is evident, from the nature of the objections made, that the intention of the Government in issuing the Notification has been generally misunderstood. It is supposed that the intention was to exempt all goods upon which the duties might to any extent operate protectively. But the Resolution itself shews that a more limited measure was alone contemplated. Paragraphs 58 and 57 announce that "the Government of India has determined to *commence* by exempting" only "certain descriptions of goods regarding which it can *safely* be asserted that they are of the kinds with which Indian manufactures can compete successfully." The italics are our own. The necessity for this cautious and limited action arose from financial considerations, which have, in all declarations made regarding the cotton duties by the Secretary of State or the Government of India, been invariably declared to be paramount.

6. The information available in April last shewed, and we may mention that the conclusion has been amply confirmed by subsequent special enquiries, that the Indian mills rarely, if ever, spin yarn finer than 28s, and that the bulk of their cloths are made of much lower numbers. With the view of allowing an ample margin for all cases of doubt, 30s was fixed on as the "quality or fineness of yarn" at which the line of competition should be drawn. The exemption of all cloths made of yarn not exceeding this count would have been a necessary consequence of this decision, but for the difficulty of estimating the loss of revenue involved, the strong presumption that the loss would be considerable, and the inexpediency of running any serious financial risks. The causes of this difficulty, and the grounds for this presumption, will be apparent presently. All that was ascertainable was that grey T cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills were for the most part made of yarns within the limit fixed; that these goods possessed a comparatively well fixed and recognisable character; and that the loss by exempting them would not exceed £20,000 to £22,500. This loss the Government were content to bear, and the Notification was framed accordingly. To prevent the passing of finer goods under the designations exempted, as also to avoid exclusive reliance on the testing of the yarn, which presents many difficulties in practice, the further check was provided that the cloths must be of the "dimensions, weights, counts, and qualities now ordinarily known under those descriptions."

7. There appears to be no room for doubt that the Notification was sufficient and suitable for the objects the Government had in view, and that it has worked, within the limits it was intended to work in, without much trouble or complaint. The records of a number of both Calcutta and Bombay disputed cases, which are before us, shew that attempts of various kinds to pass off cloths of higher descriptions as belonging to the lower were readily detected and generally admitted by the importers, as also that the difficulties of testing the counts of yarn, though considerable, were not so formidable as had been supposed. The descriptions of cloth named in the Notification are all such as are perfectly well known; many of them are generally quoted in trade circulars and prices current; merchants have no difficulty in understanding what is meant, and Customs officers have no doubts about recognising them and passing them. If people make up shirtings in short lengths to pass as T cloths, or in double lengths, with a heading at each end, to simulate domestics, or put headings on their goods different from those with which they have previously been imported, or stamp their goods with designations to which they have no claim, they cannot reasonably complain at being obliged to pay the duty they have deliberately attempted to evade. On the above grounds, therefore, we do not consider that the terms of the Notification could be improved without altering its scope.

8. The real proximate source of the complaints which have arisen is the

Real source of complaints.

fact that there is little essential difference between the cloths which have been exempted and large classes of cloth, otherwise styled, which have not. "Chudders," for instance, are merely sheeting made up in short lengths to suit the Calcutta market, of which they are a specialty; "longcloth" is a name for a coarse shirting of particular dimensions chiefly imported at Bombay; while shirting of a coarse texture, when made up of a certain length and width, is almost the same as T cloth. To put the case in another form, cloth of almost the same texture *may* be found in a chudder, a dhotee, a T cloth, a longcloth and a shirting, the only variation being in length, width, and other details. We are well aware that it is only in a certain sense that these names can be said to be interchangeable, for a cloth is not, strictly speaking, entitled to a certain name unless it is of the dimensions, yarns and description generally known as appertaining to that name. And further, some names indicate somewhat different articles according to whether they are used for the markets of India or the United Kingdom. Virtually, all grey cloths are one long range, varying and almost infinitely variable in the details of length, width, weight, or yarn. It is sometimes very difficult to determine to which "description" a particular cloth belongs.

9. The only effective remedy obviously is to treat similarly, whether by

Only effective remedy is similar treatment of *all* cloths of same texture.

exemption or taxation, all cloths of the same texture, irrespective of the lengths and widths in which they happen to be made up, or the names by which people may choose to call them. This course is that which is, more or less explicitly, asked for by the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Manchester, as well as by four mercantile firms in Calcutta, four in Madras, and four in Bombay, who have been consulted, and is approved by the Bengal Board of Revenue and the Customs-Collector and Government of Madras. On the other hand, it is opposed at Madras by the Board of Revenue and one firm, and by the Chamber of Commerce, a copy of whose letter is appended. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, have expressed no opinion.

10. To ascertain, however, whether cloths are of a specified texture is one

Difficulties of testing texture.

of the difficulties by which the whole question is surrounded. Theoretically, texture depends solely upon the quality or fineness of the yarn employed, and the latter should be readily ascertainable by weighing a piece of cloth of certain dimensions. In other words, the count, dimensions, and weight of a piece should indicate the average number of the yarn. But this is only true of goods made of pure cotton, and, practically, no such goods exist. A certain amount of sizing is indispensable to strengthen the warp against the friction and wear it must undergo in weaving. A larger amount is sometimes added to improve the appearance of the cloth, and more still to make it cheaper by taking the place of cotton. Addition with the last-named object is often carried, by the aid of China clay and other substances, to an extent amounting to fraud. Sizing and "filling" (as heavy sizing is sometimes called) are thus an inevitable disturbing element, which renders simple weighment insufficient as a test of yarn. No practical method of readily testing the amount of size in cloth has yet been brought forward, as far as we are aware.

11. To meet the difficulty, two courses have been suggested. A Manchester

Test by weighment.

manufacturer has represented that weighment is a good test, provided an allowance be made for sizing, and that 25 per cent. should be the amount of such allowance. Having fixed upon a certain standard of yarn for warp and weft as the maximum for exemption, and ascertained the weight, including 25 per cent. of sizing, of a square yard, a series of tables might be constructed shewing the correct duty-free weight of T cloths, longcloths, and other makes for each count in the reed and pick and each different width. A Custom-house officer, after ascertaining the count and dimensions of any cloth, would only have to weigh it, and charge duty or not according to whether the weight was less or more than the duty-free weight shewn in the corresponding table.

12. To this suggestion, which appears to be partly (at least) derived from the French and other Tariffs, there occur to us several objections. *Firstly*, the fixing

of a percentage for sizing is a material interference with the freedom of trade. We are told that there are special objects for which heavily sized goods are preferred, and that in any case the consumer should not be indirectly influenced in the exercise of his discretion. As a matter of fact, goods are frequently sized far above 25 per cent. *Secondly*, a direct inducement would be offered to putting in extra size, so as to bring the weight of the cloth above the weight given in the table, while, on the other hand, the more honest cloths with less sizing would be deliberately handicapped. *Thirdly*, the fixing of a limit would tend to encourage sizing up to that limit, and 25 per cent. is probably about double the proportion required for useful or honest purposes. *Lastly*, any system based on weighment can only test the *average* fineness of the yarn, and will allow of yarn far finer than the standard being used in the weft. Thus, a standard of 30s would, under this system, admit of the use of 40s in the weft, combined with 24s in the warp, with the result of admitting free of duty a yarn respecting which Manchester has at present no direct Indian competition to encounter. If the standard were lowered so as to exclude warp and weft *averaging* more than 30s, it would be unfair to much honest cloth, and possibly might even leave untouched a part of the protection which it is the object to remove. Owing to these objections, and especially the last, we consider the test by weighment, as far as now understood, to be unworkable.

13. The other alternative, advocated by a Bombay merchant, consists in

Test by measurement.

unravelling a sufficient length of the weft, measuring off one or more leas* of it on a machine or wrap

reel of a certain size, and then weighing them to deduce the number of hanks which will go to the pound. He says:—

“The warp would certainly be more difficult to test than the weft; but I think I am correct in saying that in no case is the warp of any cloth ever of higher count than the weft, and thus, if the weft were found by testing to be low enough to pass below the duty standard, it might safely be assumed that the warp was also, so that it would appear that if an efficient test could be applied to the weft, it would meet the object in view. Now, as a matter of fact, the weft is easily unravelled, and still more easily tested; and such testing is likely to be accurate from the fact that cloth is sized while in the warp and before the weft is applied. Thus, the weft is not directly sized, and only absorbs what it may gather from the warp. That it does absorb some, is no doubt the case; but in all probability this is not more than 6 or 8 per cent. at the outside, and the testing would thus be accurate to within that limit; say, in 30s to within two or four counts.”

The Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, writing on the same subject, says that the weft is not invariably, though it is usually, finer than the warp, and that several tests from the same cloth sometimes give different results. On the other hand, he seems to estimate the probable error at not more than one or two numbers, and this is supported by other evidence and our own experiments. We are informed by a Calcutta firm, who import largely on their own account, that the wrap reel is used daily by their agents in Manchester to test the purchases made on their behalf, and is found sufficiently trustworthy to protect them from imposition and loss.

14. This mode of test rests on more than one assumption, and evidently cannot give absolutely accurate results. The margin of error, however, seems pretty fairly distributed. If the weft takes up from the warp size enough to increase its weight by two or three numbers, that is in favour of the manufacturer. If, on the other hand, the effect of the size is, in some cloths at least, “neutralised by the increased tenacity resulting from the weaving and unravelling,” as experience at Bombay is reported to shew, the Government will be no loser.

15. Bearing in mind that absolute accuracy is rarely attainable in anything,

Test by measurement preferred.

that the bulk of imports will probably still consist of cloths of the well-known dimensions, weights,

counts, and qualities (about which disputes are rare), and that, even without the systematic use of the reel, the decisions of our Customs-Collectors as to yarns appear to have been pretty generally acquiesced in as equitable, we are of opinion that the system of measurement will in practice be found sufficient

* Yarns are numbered according to the number of hanks of 840 yards long that go to the pound weight. Yarn of which 30 hanks make a pound is called 30s, and so on. Each hank consists of 7 leas. Each lea of 120 yards long = 80 revolutions of a 54-inch reel.

as a test of texture. It is at any rate preferable to any other with which we are acquainted, and the objections to it are not sufficiently weighty to render unsafe the exemption of all cloths of the same texture, which we have above stated to be the only effective remedy for the complaints against the system of exempting specified classes of goods now in force under the Notification.

16. The question which next arises is what texture of cloth or, in other words, what number of yarn should be made the limit of exemption. In paragraph 57 of the

Suitable limit of exemption.

Resolution already referred to, the object at present in view is declared to be the abolition of such of the Indian cotton duties as are now actually protective. The chief point to consider is what are the present capacities and work of the Indian mills. Regarding Bombay, Mr. O'Connor, the Assistant Secretary in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, made, during a recent visit there, very full enquiries. They amply corroborate what has already been formally stated on various occasions. We make the following extracts from a useful note which he has submitted:—

“The bulk of the yarns spun consists of Nos. 6, 10, and 20 mule twist. Water twist is spun in smaller quantities, and the highest number spun in any quantity seems to be No. 18, but the bulk is 16s. * * * * * The commoner kinds of short-stapled cottons are not fit for the spinning, by machinery, of the finer kinds of yarns; * * * from 21s to 26s, 28s, and 30s the spinner requires a longer-stapled cotton, such as Hingunghat and good Coompta, and even such good cotton is not adapted for the proper spinning of yarn above 30s. * * * For the weaving of T cloths, longcloths, and domestics, the yarns employed range from 14s to 18s water and 16s to 22s mule. Very little mule twist is spun above 21s, and these (21s) are sent largely to China. For hosiery 26s and 28s are spun. * * * The real number, as ascertained by practical test of the yarns spun in the Bombay mills, is almost invariably two numbers lower than the declared number. I have tried the yarn repeatedly and found this to be the case.”

The spinnings at Madras and Calcutta are of much the same character.

17. There are thus good grounds for believing that, except in a small number of isolated instances, the limit of 30s fixed by the Notification goes rather beyond what is necessary for abolishing existing direct protection. The small margin thus left is, however, useful in many ways, by leaving room for errors of estimate, by covering isolated higher local manufacture, by allowing a greater difference between warp and weft, by minimising disputes, and by promising greater permanence for the limit than could otherwise be expected. A limit of 26s might cover the bulk of the local manufacture for a time, but it could not be long maintained, while much outcry would be caused by a reduction from the existing limit of 30s, which seems to have been generally approved. To this we have alluded further in paragraph 27. We would therefore deprecate any alteration, unless indispensable for financial reasons.

18. We have spoken above of existing *direct* protection. But there exists also the indirect protection, alluded to in the Resolution, which enables the Indian-made coarse goods to displace, by their cheapness or other qualities, finer cloths imported. We have been shown a particular cloth, made of 20s in an up-country mill, which we are told is driving out, in a certain local area, imported cloth made of 40s. The former happens to serve a particular purpose as well as the latter, while it is cheaper and wears better. In Bombay, local longcloths have already almost driven out imported ones of finer yarn, and Bombay dhoties *may* in time seriously affect the coloured-border imported dhoties now preferred to them in Bengal. But this indirect protection is very impalpable, and may easily be overestimated. We do not see how it can be dealt with, except by an exemption going far beyond the present limits of actual local manufacture, and involving a sacrifice of revenue not absolutely necessary. Supposing, for instance, 40s. were taken as a limit, this would admit duty-free the great bulk of shirtings and other fine grey goods. The loss would probably reach more than double the amount assigned in paragraph 23 to a limit of 30s., and as the goods are now in the market, instead of having to be made to suit new conditions (as explained in paragraphs 21 and 23) this loss would accrue at once. If so much were conceded, it would hardly be worth while to stop short of exempting *all* grey piece goods from duty.

19. In order to diminish the difficulties of the Customs-Collector in ascertaining whether goods are within the duty-free limit, two suggestions have been made to us by members

Prevention of frauds.

of the mercantile community. The first is that the highest number of yarn used in any imported cotton cloth should invariably be declared by the importer in his bill-of-entry, on his own authority or that of a manufacturer's certificate. This the Chief Customs authority possesses, under section 86 of the Sea Customs Act, power to require him to do. The second is that no such cloth should be admitted duty free unless it was stamped by the manufacturer with the "description," or the limit of yarn, under which it is to be declared and passed. It is argued that these measures would prevent goods being passed as of duty-free quality, and afterwards sold as of their real higher quality, and would thus deprive the importer of his chief inducement to fraud, as also that they would at the same time be a material assistance to sound goods, and no honest trader could reasonably object to them. We must state frankly, however, that we place little reliance upon certificates and declarations. As to marks, experts at trade centres are never guided by them, and up-country retail purchasers rarely even understand them, but depend on their own inspection of the cloth itself.

20. We will now endeavour to present the financial aspects of an exemp-

Financial results of exemption already granted.

tion of *all* cloths made of yarn not finer than 30s. The concession in this direction already made was estimated, in paragraph 58 of the Resolution of 18th March 1878, as costing not more than £22,227, and probably less, according to the duty paid in 1876-77. On the figures of 1877-78, now available, the estimate would

be £16,775 only. The actual amount of duty foregone in the eight and a third months following the date of the Notification has been £8,907, as far as we have been able to ascertain. The later

Madras figures, and those for "other ports," are only estimates. This low result is, however, to a great extent abnormal. Importations of grey piece goods are usually slack before, and during a great part of, the monsoon, while the late scarcity in Western and Southern India, the disturbed state of Europe, the strikes in English manufacturing districts, and the accumulation of certain

stocks have probably all contributed towards a diminution of imports. At the same time, such explanations cannot be altogether relied on, for the fluctuations which take place in the different items of the cotton trade are considerable, and are attributable to alterations in the public taste, to the opening or closing of particular markets, and other causes, as well as to such as those already named. The marginal table is instructive in this respect. The fall in coarse goods above referred to will be seen

| | April to June. | July to December 31st. | Total. |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Bengal | 751 | 3,032 | 4,683 |
| Bombay | 1,005 | 2,220 | 3,231 |
| Madras | 243 | 565 | 808 |
| Other Ports | 60 | 119 | 185 |
| Total | 2,065 | 6,841 | 8,907 |

| Items | VALUES. | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1876-77. | 1877-78. |
| Piece-goods— | £ | £ |
| Jacquets | 631,877 | 751,619 |
| Mulls | 135,640 | 161,597 |
| Prints | 62,941 | 50,000 |
| Shirts and long-cloths | 5,801,802 | 6,231,000 |
| T cloths, 18 reed and upwards, and madapolams | 891,979 | 974,431 |
| T cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills | 144,413 | 335,500 |
| Other sorts, grey | 1,238,124 | 2,218,539 |
| White, bleached | 2,873,630 | 2,954,775 |
| Coloured, printed or dyed | 2,080,189 | 2,454,100 |
| Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece | 60,250 | 135,800 |
| Canvas | 324 | 1,191 |
| Other sorts of piece goods | 4,068 | 5,310 |
| TOTAL PIECE-GOODS | 14,901,311 | 16,749,281 |
| Sewing thread | 60,501 | 83,140 |
| Twist— | | |
| Mule, No. 32 and under | 97,162 | 90,507 |
| " " 33 to 42 | 749,174 | 830,802 |
| " " above 42 | 309,585 | 331,033 |
| W. No. 20 and under | 1,105 | 1,588 |
| " " 21 to 30 | 102,980 | 100,445 |
| " " above 30 | 16,710 | 6,918 |
| Turkey red | 85,836 | 970,307 |
| Other colours | 408,616 | 455,381 |
| TOTAL TWIST | 2,629,313 | 2,888,074 |
| All other sorts of cotton goods | 28,443 | 37,451 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 17,619,628 | 19,768,256 |

to have been accompanied by a considerable rise in higher qualities, resulting

Manchester goods will afford, we are unable to conjecture. But we may quote, as still appropriate, some remarks made by Mr. Hope in a speech, introducing to the Legislative Council of the Governor General the Tariff Bill in August 1875 :

"This scheme (of exempting the coarse goods subject to local competition) had, at first sight, a great deal to recommend it, but it was open to two objections: *first*, that it was impossible to draw a well-defined line between coarse and fine goods; and *secondly*, that any line drawn would not only lead to elaborate evasions and frauds on the part of the home manufacturer, who would endeavour to make goods which should just come within the exemption, but would stimulate the local mills to manufacture goods just above the line, and so would enlarge the range of the competition now complained of. The line would never be a steady and permanent one, for it would be necessary perpetually to keep moving it on further and further, higher and higher, until in the end perhaps the whole duty would be affected."

In the same sense, a large Bombay mercantile firm, speaking of the relief of "chudders" from duty, adds :

"Our own feeling is that local manufacturers can hold their own against Manchester competition in such articles without the assistance that is rendered by import duty, and we further believe that gradually they will extend the field of their competition with Manchester manufacturers, and that, eventually, they will compete successfully in the higher counts of yarn, and also in finer cloths, solely on the strength of their superior position as regards the supply of the raw material and their proximity to the great consuming markets of Asia. At present there is little or no inducement for the local mills to attempt the higher counts of yarn. But competition amongst themselves will gradually force them into it, and in such a case there will be no great difficulty in importing to advantage the better class of raw cotton required either from Egypt or America."

Under these circumstances, we think it is only possible to act upon existing well-ascertained facts.

25. In illustration of this branch of the subject, we may give the following figures, shewing the advance which has lately been made by the Bombay mills in supplying by sea the markets of other parts of India, excluding ports within the Bombay Presidency, of which complete returns are not procurable :—

| EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY. | 1875-76. | | 1876-77. | | 1877-78. | | 1878-79. | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | NINE MONTHS' ACTUAL. | | TWELVE MONTHS' ESTIMATE. | |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| <i>To Ports in Bengal—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn ... lbs. | 372,400 | 1,64,18 | 4,308,524 | 10,05,03 | 5,838,202 | 20,11,55 | 3,130,810 | 18,16,01 | 4,274,413 | 17,04,66 |
| Piece goods ... yards | 1,101,675 | 1,66,70 | 3,497,066 | 6,61,50 | 12,038,569 | 22,52,91 | 13,273,255 | 21,96,62 | 17,097,073 | 20,15,50 |
| <i>To Ports in Madras—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn ... lbs. | 4,607,200 | 21,44,98 | 5,850,365 | 27,25,75 | 5,076,717 | 23,07,53 | 4,145,532 | 18,90,22 | 5,527,376 | 25,32,20 |
| Piece goods ... yards | 1,000,314 | 2,80,74 | 946,658 | 2,78,55 | 705,063 | 2,02,53 | 311,215 | 62,53 | 444,980 | 1,23,06 |
| <i>To other Indian Ports—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn ... lbs. | 502,533 | 2,30,44 | 538,140 | 2,61,40 | 801,440 | 3,00,91 | 602,700 | 2,81,18 | 924,008 | 3,74,00 |
| Piece goods ... yards | 10,420,128 | 13,26,80 | 12,595,622 | 16,39,90 | 12,024,540 | 15,95,35 | 7,851,662 | 8,52,11 | 10,172,892 | 11,36,16 |
| <i>Total—</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn ... lbs. | 5,542,142 | 25,20,60 | 10,697,038 | 48,03,08 | 11,800,419 | 53,99,99 | 7,080,018 | 35,26,41 | 10,725,397 | 47,01,87 |
| Piece goods ... yards | 12,072,014 | 17,80,74 | 17,010,166 | 26,14,04 | 25,750,376 | 40,51,00 | 21,430,152 | 31,31,27 | 28,585,645 | 41,76,63 |
| TOTAL VALUE | | £1,10,93 | | 75,36,12 | | 94,51,08 | | | | 88,76,50 |

To this must be added the goods sent by land. The extent of this trade cannot be ascertained, as even the returns of supplies sent by railway do not distinguish Indian from European cotton manufactures, but it is estimated by authorities competent to judge at not more than 20 per cent. in addition to the above. Besides this expansion within British India, the export trade in cotton

| | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78 | 1878-79 Three months' estimate. |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Twist and yarn lbs. | 6,228,511 | 7,926,710 | 15,600,291 | 21,963,616 |
| Piece goods yards | 15,059,083 | 15,544,168 | 17,546,369 | 22,759,212 |

yarn and piece goods of Indian manufacture from all India has, within the last four years, increased as shewn in the margin. Of this trade, about 85 per cent. belongs to Bombay. On the other hand, taking the value of the whole

internal trade in 1877-78 at £1,130,000 in round numbers, this is only about

8 per cent. of the value (£14,190,000) of the imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom into British India in the same year, and the Bombay trade is undoubtedly far from remunerative at present. At a meeting of the Mill-owners' Association, held there on the 15th inst., it was stated that "nearly one-third of the local mill industry has, in the space of a few months, actually failed. Eight mills have already been put into liquidation, and two or three more are expected to go very soon." Indian cotton manufacture has probably a great future, but that future is probably somewhat remote.

26. Your reference to us likewise contemplates, as a limit to the exemption to be suggested, that it shall not involve "an undue sacrifice of revenue" and "a loss of revenue that could not be afforded." What sacrifice of revenue would not be undue depends upon the present urgency of the necessity for extending the exemption, and what loss of revenue could be afforded can only be determined in clear view of all the financial resources and necessities of India during the coming year. Upon both these matters we possess no sufficient knowledge. We consequently feel that we cannot do more than lay before the Government of India such estimates as we are able to frame of the cost of the various courses of action which appear to be practicable, with the merits or defects of each, and add two remarks *1st*, that the loss by any exemption may be expected to be somewhat recouped by a slight gain, proportioned to its extent but not now ascertainable, in railway receipts; and, *2ndly*, that our recommendations for revision of tariff valuations, which cannot be matured until the end of the month at the earliest, appear likely to involve a considerable loss.

27. Our reasons for thinking the exemption of all cloths of yarns under 30s to be the only present effective remedy for the complaints which have arisen have been given above. In view, however, of the sacrifice of revenue thereby involved being found impossible, we may explain two alternatives which occur to us as practicable: *1st*, to exempt all cloths of the same texture, but to lower the standard to yarns No. 26s; *2nd*, simply to add one or two more designations of cloth to those contained in the Notification of March 18th.

28. All the evidence received shews that, although the Bombay mills *do*, in special cases and by special order, use yarn nominally 28s and 30s, the vast bulk of the outturn is well within a maximum of 24s. A limit of 26s would probably, therefore, suffice for the immediate present to relieve from duty most of the imported cloths (speaking broadly) which now suffer from direct local competition. Under this limit, printers (an insignificant item) would get no exemption, T cloths 18 reed and upwards, as also chudders, would enjoy about the same as under a limit of 30s, exemption of madapollams would fall to about half, and that of shirtings and dhoties (especially the latter) would be very materially, though perhaps not entirely, curtailed.

29. Subject to all our previous reservations as to the impossibility of giving

| | Bengal. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Shirtings and longcloths ... | 30,000 | 8,000 | 38,000 |
| T cloths 18 reed and upwards ... | 2,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| Madapollams ... | 6,000 | 1,000 | 7,000 |
| Shirting dhoties, &c. ... | 10,000 | 1,100 | 11,100 |
| Chudders ... | 2,500 | ... | 2,500 |
| | 50,500 | 17,500 | 68,000 |
| Add for other provinces, say ... | ... | ... | 7,600 |
| TOTAL ... | ... | ... | 76,200 |

more than a guess, the cost of this alternative may be presumed to be as per margin. The item for shirtings, however, may perhaps be too high. As before, the whole of this loss would not accrue in the first year, but a greater proportion of it probably would.

27. The advantages of this alternative are, that it would be much cheaper than the exemption up to 30s, and that it would save our shirting revenue considerably. Supposing the present normal range of coarser shirtings to be made of from 40s to 34s, it would not be difficult for a new class, made of 30s and just under, to take their place extensively. But to get four counts lower is a different thing, and shirtings of

in an increase of 8·8 per cent. in the entire value of the trade, and of £10,370 in the duty accruing to the Government. A scrutiny of the returns shows that this increase has occurred almost entirely in Bengal, and the fact may be held to corroborate the argument put forth in paragraphs 21 to 26 of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 9, dated May 31st 1878, that the trade is checked in Bombay, where local production exists, but thrives in Calcutta. On the other hand, however, it might be retorted that the increased imports from Bombay, mentioned in paragraph 25 are, consequently, doing no harm, and that there have been decreases in Madras, Burma and Scind, where there are no local mills at all. The truth seems to be, that in this case both Bombay and Manchester have poured out their over-production on the largest market they could reach, and that generally, much caution is necessary in drawing inferences from limited statistics.

We may here state that neither in this place, nor elsewhere in this report, are we to be understood as ascribing the advance in local manufactures solely, or even mainly, to any protection which they may have received from the import duties.

After a retrospect of past years, we are inclined to think that the loss in an ordinary whole year by the exemption already granted may be taken at £20,000 in round numbers. It is here worthy of note that the coarse goods import trade only amounts now to about one-half of the estimate of four lakhs given of it by the late Tariff Committee in 1875, in paragraph 13 of their Report.

21. Obscure and doubtful as even an estimate of the loss involved in

Estimated loss by extension up to 30s. the concession already made is thus found to be, it is certainly compared with any figures which can be offered relating to the extension to all goods made of 30s and under, which is now in question. Setting aside all considerations of overstocking, depression of trade, and the like, two fundamental difficulties remain. The first is that the yarn of which goods are made is never specified by importers or manufacturers, whose interest, indeed, it is to hold back what would be a means of ascertaining the amount of size employed. The entire range of superior goods from printers downwards—printers, madapollams, longcloths, shirtings, T cloths 18 reed and upwards, and dhoties—comprises qualities made of 30s, and even, in some cases, rather lower numbers; but what proportion they bear, it is impossible to affirm. The second difficulty is that the extension under discussion would probably soon effect a complete revolution in the piece goods trade. The Commissioner of Customs of Bombay (Mr. Pritchard), in an able report on the whole subject, observes of the extension:

“It will operate to create a new class of shirtings made of yarns 28 by 29 or 30, instead of the present standard quality of 32 by 36. This will pass free of duty, and, if it finds favour in the market, will take the place to a large extent either of the longcloths or of the shirtings now used, or of both. The extent to which the revenue will be affected will depend, first, on whether the new texture takes, and next on whether it finds its chief sale among the classes which now buy Indian-made longcloths, or among those who use the imported shirtings. As it will be of better quality than longcloths, and will be saleable at 5 per cent. cheaper than the shirtings now made, it seems likely that it will compete about equally with both; and that, assuming that it displaces altogether about half as much cloth as is now imported, the loss to the revenue likely to result from its introduction may be taken at about a quarter the income now derived from shirtings.”

A large mercantile firm consulted says:

“There can be no doubt that a trade in cloth made of yarn just within the limit for exemption of duty would be fostered, and which might gradually become of considerable importance. Such cloth would probably be appreciated by consumers for its intrinsic value, as well as for its comparative cheapness, owing to there being no duty upon it; and if this should be the case, it might do away to a considerable extent with the importation of cloth made of yarns ranging from 32s upwards.”

Going on to estimate the total duty paid by grey cloths made of yarns from 32s to 44s at £160,000, this firm give, as a “rough guess,” one-half of that amount as the probable loss under that item alone. Four other non-official authorities, whom we have consulted in Calcutta, respectively put the loss at one-fourth, two-thirds, three-fourths, and seven-eighths of the shirting revenue.

22. The duty received for grey cotton goods in 1877-78 is shewn in the margin. The fifth item

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| 1. Jaconets and mulls | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,712 |
| 2. Printers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,522 |
| 3. Shirtings and longcloths | ... | ... | ... | ... | 841,835 |
| 4. T cloths over 18 reed, and madapollams | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40,037 |
| 5. Ditto under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,775 |
| 6. Other sorts, including dhories and chudders | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110,929 |
| | | | | | <u>559,810</u> |

is that of the goods exempted in March last. The others are those which the extension would more or less affect. Chudders would become entirely free, as

they are of the same class as the articles under item 5. They would probably have been exempted by name in March last had they been brought to notice, but they are not separately specified in the general returns, as their demand is local and their yield inconsiderable. Coarse or "shirting dhories" would also be almost entirely freed, if their borders, which are either coloured or of fine white yarn, were left out of consideration. But these borders place them to some extent in the category of fancy goods, and (together with certain caste rules and preferences) give them a position distinct from that taken up by the coarse Bombay dhories which are now coming to Calcutta in increasing quantities. They are in demand almost exclusively in Bengal, but the item is a very heavy one, and if financial difficulties are pressing, their exemption might be postponed for a time, though it could hardly be permanently denied. The real element of uncertainty arises, however, from the exemption invading, in unknown force, the great domain of shirtings and longcloths, which produces about a third of a million sterling. Longcloths are now an insignificant item, so the shirting revenue is that really threatened.

23. The difficulty of our offering any estimate at all of the probable sacrifice of revenue involved in exemption with a limit of 30s will, we trust, be fully recognised. We can only put forward, as possibly of little worth, the following

| | | | | Bengal. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|----------------|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ |
| Printers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | 500 |
| Shirtings and longcloths | ... | ... | ... | 80,000 | 21,000 | 101,000 |
| T cloths 18 reed and upwards | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| Madapollams | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | 2,000 | 12,000 |
| Shirting dhories, &c. | ... | ... | ... | 50,000 | 5,800 | 55,800 |
| Chudders | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 | ... | 2,500 |
| | | | | 144,500 | 37,300 | 181,800 |
| Add for other provinces, about | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,200 |
| | | | | | | <u>202,000</u> |

figures derived, as regards Bombay, from the Commissioner's report, and as regards Calcutta, from our sifting of the various surmises which have come before us. The amount is about 36 per cent. of the total duty derived from grey goods. Our general impression is that in the first year, before there has been time for new

makes of shirting to be devised and establish a footing throughout the country, the loss would be less, perhaps considerably less, than this proportion, but that in subsequent years it might be more. The period within which the full loss will be attained is put by various authorities at from one year to three. Considering that weaving new kinds of cloth involves first spinning the yarn, that such cloths are not likely to be largely made until samples have been sent to India and public opinion has been tested regarding them, and that existing stocks of finer goods must be worked off, we doubt whether the new makes will appear in any great quantity in the Indian market before the fall of 1879, and we should not be surprised if the actual loss of revenue in 1879-80 turned out to be at least a fourth or a third less than the sum we have named. That sum might be further considerably reduced if dhories were not freed.

24. We have not overlooked the fact that in the 3rd paragraph of your letter the reference to us embraces the question of exempting all goods of a class not only produced, but "capable of being produced," in the Indian mills. Their present capacity, or in other words, what it at present pays them to produce, has been indicated above, and upon that the limit of 30s rests. But what classes of production may hereafter become remunerative to them, with the existing freedom to import long-stapled cotton and under the stimulus which the increase of mills throughout India and the untaxed admission of higher

26s would not be good enough for a large proportion of purchasers. We may add that this limit is recommended by the Bombay Commissioner of Customs. On the other hand, the disadvantages are, that the narrower limit would make disputes much more frequent, that the retrocession from the already notified limit of 30s would cause much outcry, and that the measure could be but very temporary, as the Indian mills would be stimulated at once to push their manufacture into the finer numbers of yarn, and the pressure for a return to the limit of 30s or higher could not be long resisted.

30. If it were decided merely to add a few readily distinguishable kinds of cloth to those already named in the Notification, "chudders," which are merely sheeting made in particular lengths to suit the Calcutta market, should certainly be so treated. The coarsest dhoties might also perhaps be exempted, but in their case a special limit of 26s yarn would be desirable to exclude the better class of shirting dhoties which would otherwise come in largely for shirting purposes. Similar treatment of longcloths we cannot recommend, as they are practically undistinguishable from shirting. To admit them with a special limit of 26s would financially be nearly the same as adopting our first alternative in its entirety, but the practical difficulty of deciding whether a cloth made of 28s should be called a longcloth and taxed, or a coarse T cloth and exempted, would be almost insuperable. The cost of exempting "chudders" and dhoties of 26s would probably not exceed £15,000. The maintenance of the Notification, thus amplified, would of course leave unsatisfied, in the main, the desire of the present complainants to be allowed to make, unfettered except by the 30s limit, shirtings or any other cloth they please. We would not be understood as in any way advocating it.

31. We may here mention that it has been represented to us that it would be better for the interests concerned to reduce the 5 per cent. duty on all grey goods by 1 per cent. or more than to exempt certain specified descriptions of cloth, or even all cloths made of yarn up to 30s or any other particular count. In support of this, much extent and importance is assigned to the displacement movement, and it is said that the Indian piece goods and yarns are rapidly affecting all except the very highest imported goods. It is held that such a general reduction, say, of only 1 per cent. at a time, as the finances could bear the loss, would be preferable to total exemption of goods below any given line combined with full duty on those above it. It is thought hard that mills in Lancashire which turn out one class of goods should get a relief which others do not share. The uncertain financial effect of exemption on a limit of 30s, and the probability of nearly the whole shirting revenue being lost by it, are insisted on, and the general reduction is advocated as a more certain and economical measure.

32. Setting aside for a moment the practical difficulty of re-imposing a duty of 4 per cent. on the descriptions of goods which have already been declared free, we cannot see how the measure proposed is at all in accord with ascertained facts. We have no good evidence that the displacement movement has attained the proportions alleged, but there is no doubt at all that the Indian mills do, within certain limits, compete seriously and extensively with importers. As it has been decided that the latter are to be relieved of protected competitors, we can see no argument, on the merits, for relieving them piecemeal, and prolonging over a series of years part of any loss they are admitted to sustain, especially with the object of giving exemption from duty to those whose position is as yet only feebly assailed. Financially, the measure possesses some recommendations, but we do not think they outweigh the objections to it, and we doubt whether it would find much favour with the mercantile community.

33. We now turn to the complaint regarding yarns made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce alone. It is to the effect that all yarns up to 36s water and 42s mule ought to be exempted, because the great portion of yarn shipped to India up to 24s water and 40s mule, both inclusive, is spun from cotton grown in India. Upon the face of this, it does not appear why the exemption should go up to 36s water, when the limit of Lancashire spinning of Indian cotton is confessedly only 24s; or again, why the Indian cotton should be sent to England

at all to be spun into high numbers unless it cannot be spun profitably on the spot. That it cannot now be so spun, has been repeatedly ascertained by the most careful enquiries, including the recent ones of Mr. O'Connor. He says:

"The bulk of the yarns spun consists of Nos 6, 10, and 20 mule twist. Water twist is spun in smaller quantities, and the highest number spun in any quantity seems to be No. 18,

but the bulk is 16s. * * * The causes, then, which prevent the spinning of yarns of 40s and upwards in the Indian mills are—*1st*, high price of raw material; *2nd*, diminution in outturn as compared with lower counts; *3rd*, inferior quality of outturn as compared with English yarns. These causes are, no doubt, removable. If the finer cottons are more largely grown, and the price falls considerably, the smaller outturn of yarn within a given time will not be of material importance, and it is possible that with the use of longer stapled cotton and the exercise of greater skill and care, the quality may become as good as that of English yarn.

* * * It will be long indeed, in my judgment, before the Indian mills will venture on any active competition with Manchester in the spinning of 40s and higher counts of yarn."

The above conclusion is supported by the fact that the numbers for which

| | WATER TWIST. | | MULE TWIST. | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Imports into Calcutta. | Imports into Bombay. | Imports into Calcutta. | Imports into Bombay. |
| | 21s to 30s. lbs. | 30s. lbs. | 33s to 40s. lbs. | 40s. lbs. |
| 1869 | The imports are quite trifling. | 3,350,185 | 7,501,500 | 1,414,890 |
| 1870 | | 3,686,570 | 10,361,000 | 1,861,310 |
| 1871 | | 1,645,270 | 7,108,500 | 987,712 |
| 1872 | | 2,276,618 | 7,961,000 | 912,415 |
| 1873 | | 2,220,620 | 5,603,500 | 1,432,130 |
| 1874 | | 3,021,510 | 9,052,000 | 1,056,965 |
| 1875 | | 2,019,680 | 5,977,000 | 1,193,100 |
| 1876 | | 2,922,970 | 6,133,000 | 1,557,330 |
| 1877 | | 4,325,511 | 8,433,500 | 1,739,018 |

trade during the last nine years is shewn in the margin. The amount of duty realized is about £35,000 per annum—a sum far too large to be sacrificed without apparent reason. We may add that the exemption

| | 1876-77 | 1877-78 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ |
| Mules, Nos. 33 to 42 | 26,221 | 29,081 |
| " " 21 to 30 | 6,723 | 6,875 |
| above | 585 | 207 |
| TOTAL | 33,429 | 36,163 |

34. With reference to the instructions contained in your 10th paragraph, we have to report that, in addition to careful perusal of the replies of various members of the mercantile community to references, official and demi-official, which had been made to them by the Local Governments and otherwise previously to our appointment, we invited the members of the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Bombay, and of the Calcutta Trades Association, to favour us with any representations or suggestions which occurred to them. We have accordingly received visits from several members individually, as also demi-official letters, and held on the 20th a conference with the Committee of the Bengal Chamber.

35. In conclusion of this report we have only to remark that we consider any discussion of, or expression of opinion on, the general policy of a partial or total remission of the cotton duties, and the probable effects of such a policy upon English or Indian manufacturers, or the Indian producer, consumer or tax-payer, to be beyond the limits of the duty assigned to us, and have carefully abstained from such accordingly.

exemption is asked are those in which the importations are largest, and that there are no symptoms of a decline in the trade. As to indirect competition, we have been told that Bombay 20s are displacing, for homespun cloth, imported 40s doubled, but as to this we can only refer to what we have said above in paragraph 18. The extent of the

a great boon to the Bombay mills, and materially promote their spinning fine cloths with English yarn, to the further detriment of the Manchester piece goods trade.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, 17th April 1878.

From—H. W. I. WOOD, Esq., *Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,*To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPT. OF REVE., AGRI., AND COM.*

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to address you in regard to the Notification No. 43, dated 18th March 1878, exempting from all import duties sundry descriptions of grey cotton piece-goods.

In the Resolution No. 1911, dated 18th March 1878, published by the Financial Department, it is stated that the Government of India have been at some pains to ascertain how such of the cotton duties as appear to them actually protective could be defined, and it is then added, as the result of such enquiry, "that the real test is the quality or fineness of the yarn of which the goods consist."

The Committee of the Chamber do not propose to discuss the question of how far this proposition is correct,—the object of their communication being to point out that the legislation which followed the enquiries resulting in the conclusion above referred to appears to have proceeded on a different basis, and to call attention to certain anomalies which, in consequence, have arisen.

Paragraph 57 of the Resolution particularises by name the descriptions of goods proposed to be exempted from duty,—these being T. cloths, jeans, domestics, sheetings and drills; and paragraph 58 imposes "the further condition that goods so exempted shall not contain finer yarn than what is known as 30s, that is, yarn of which 30 hanks of 840 yards each weigh one pound." In the Notification it is similarly specified that the goods exempted from duty shall come under certain designations, and also be subject to the further condition as regards fineness of yarn already referred to.

The apparent contradiction between the "real test," as defined by the Government of India, and the terms of the Notification, has occasioned considerable dissatisfaction amongst importers of cotton goods, and it has been represented to the Committee of the Chamber that the condition referred to must operate very unfairly against certain goods which, though satisfying the condition as to count of yarn, are still not commonly recognised by any of the names set forth in the Notification. As an illustration, the Committee would draw attention to a certain description of *stout* or *domestic* cloth, which, for convenience of sale, importers have been in the habit of receiving in pairs of about 10 yards in length. These goods are used very largely by the Natives as *chudders*, and consequently this name has been given to them by importers, and is their recognised designation by the Custom House authorities. This being so, it follows that although the cloth is in all respects, as far as quality is concerned, a *domestic*, still, with the present Notification before him, the Collector of Customs is unable to pass it free of duty.

Other instances might be given to show the unfavourable position in which importers of certain fabrics are placed, but *chudders* have been selected both because they fairly illustrate the anomaly created by the terms of the Notification, and also because such goods are largely manufactured in Native mills; and thus the protection which the Government apparently desire to remove still remains in full force in regard to these goods.

The practical effect of the Notification as it now stands is that cloth made in a particular length and bearing an arbitrary title passes free of duty, while precisely the same fabric, cut up for convenience of sale into a different length, has to pay duty.

The Committee of the Chamber would, therefore, respectfully urge on the Government the desirability of amending the Notification so as to include *all* cloths, of whatever denomination, made of yarn not finer than 30s; or if the intention of Government was really to exclude from exemption all goods not specially particularised, although fulfilling as to quality and fineness of yarn the "real test" laid down in the Resolution, then in such case steps should be taken to remove the ambiguity which appears at present to surround the question.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Dated Manchester, 27th March 1878.

From—THOMAS BROWNING, Esq., *Secretary, Manchester Chamber of Commerce,*To—*The Under Secretary of State for India.*

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which the Chamber is informed that Lord Salisbury is not in possession of information more specific as to the particular goods and yarns which in future are to be admitted into India duty-free, than that contained in the telegrams which have appeared in the public press.

I am to state that the Chamber has been informed by telegraph, from Calcutta, that it is the intention of the Government of India to limit the exemption from duty strictly to goods and yarns named in the published reports.

The Directors are of opinion that such a limitation will fail to secure the obvious intention of the Government, and I have been directed to forward to Lord Salisbury the annexed copy of Resolution, passed unanimously at a Meeting of the Board held this morning.

The views contained in the Resolution have been arrived at after careful consideration; and they are respectfully and earnestly commended to the attention of His Lordship, the limitation as it now stands having greatly perplexed both Manufacturers and merchants in their operations.

I am further instructed to say, that if it be the desire of Lord Salisbury to have practical evidence in support of the position taken by the Directors in the Resolution, a small deputation from their number will be happy to wait upon him with that object at any time he may appoint.

Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday, 27th March 1878.

The Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce regard the action of the Government of India, in exempting coarse yarns and goods from import duty as a first step towards the complete abolition of the duties, which they hope soon to see accomplished.

As the Government of India has elected to proceed towards the contemplated end by partial exemption, rather than by affording general relief, with the avowed object of removing the protective incidence of the duties on the particular goods and yarns which the Indian mills, by reason of their natural advantages, are suited to produce, it is obvious that the list of free goods requires to be materially added to.

The exemption is extended, in the first place, to goods containing no yarns finer than 30s such as can economically be spun by the Indian mills from Indian-grown cotton; but then a limitation is added, and the only goods which are to be admitted free are T cloths under 18 reeds, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills.

Shirtings and longcloths, for instance, although they be made from 30s and coarse yarns, such as are spun in India, precisely the same in texture as T cloths, and differing therefrom in width, length, and name only, remain subject to the impost.

In the case of yarns, the objection to the fixed limits of the free list is even stronger; they are 20s water and 30s mule, whilst, as is well known, a great portion of yarn shipped to India, up to 24s water and 40s mule, both inclusive, is spun from cotton grown in India.

In view of the foregoing, it is resolved to urge upon Her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for India the desirableness of simplifying those provisions of the new Indian Budget that affect manufactured cotton, by exempting from duty all goods made from yarns not finer than 30s, and all yarns up to 36s water and 42s mule.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Dated 3rd September 1878.

From—The Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Collector of Customs, Madras.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting the opinion of the Chamber on the expediency of exempting all grey cotton piece goods unmixed with foreign substances, not containing yarns ~~finer~~ ^{stronger} than 30s, and chudders made from 20s to 24s yarn, from import duty.

In reply, I am desired to inform you that, so far from admitting the expediency of the proposed exemption from duty, the Chamber fail to see any reason for inflicting upon the State a loss of revenue for which no compensation will be obtained. It seems to the Chamber that the present is a most unsuitable time for thinking of sacrificing any of the State's resources under pressure from interested and imperfectly informed foreign manufacturers, and that it would be difficult to find a tax which is felt so little by the people as that upon the fabrics referred to.

The repeal of all import duties might be expedient if the country were in a position to sustain without detriment the sacrifice of revenue; but situated as the finances now are, it is more than ever expedient that financiers should leave well alone. The Chamber would refer to the various reductions which have from time to time been made in the duty on cotton yarns and goods, and would ask whether, in any instance, the manufacturers obtained any benefit thereby. It will be found in all cases that the ultimate effect was to cheapen goods in India by the amount of duty surrendered; and the present complaints of Lancashire manufacturers are sufficient answer to any argument that they have profited by an increased consumption of cheaper goods."

APPENDIX B.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

1. The usual comparative statistics will be found in Tables I and II of this Appendix. There is much in them deserving remark. Notwithstanding the Famine, the value of commodities exported to Foreign Countries by sea in 1877-78 exceeded the value of the Imports by the largest sum recorded for many years, and this although the Imports rose to an almost unprecedented figure. The gross trade was the largest ever known excepting during the Cotton Famine which arose out of the American Civil War. Coupled with the Debt incurred, chiefly for the Famine, these excess Exports necessitated immense Imports of Silver and an unprecedented Coinage at the Mints. This, in its turn, sustained the gold price of silver and caused a temporary expansion of the Paper Currency. Still the fall in the gold price of silver was only partially stayed.

Statistics.
1877-78.
LARGE NET EXPORTS.
LARGE IMPORTS.
LARGE GROSS TRADE.
GREAT IMPORTATION OF SILVER AND COINAGE.
SILVER STEADY.
INFLATION OF PAPER CURRENCY.
DECLINE OF COTTON EXPORTS.
DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER STAPLES.
GREAT IMPORT OF COTTON GOODS.

2. Among the details of the Sea-borne Trade in 1877-78 the rapid decline in the Export of Cotton Raw but lately at the head of the list deserves attention. It was compensated by largely increased Exports of *Seeds, Rice and Paddy, Jute, Hides and Skins, Indigo, Tea and Wheat*. Among Imports *Cotton Goods* tower above all the rest. It is said that the trade of 1877-78 in these goods was unprofitable and that the Indian markets were glutted; however that may be, it is certain that the net Imports of these goods, consisting mainly of the comparatively finer qualities, reached the immense value of £19,030,908—the highest value attained during recent years. None of the other Imports require remarks. Upon the whole the year 1877-78 would appear to have been commercially prosperous.

3. The Column for 1878-79 in Table I of this Appendix shows (1) a great increase in London Bills, the full net current requirements of the Home Treasury having been supplied; (2) a continued fall in the value of silver measured in gold with renewed fluctuations to a perplexing extent; (3) a consequent fall in the value of the Rupee securities, but no fall in the value of the Secretary of State's sterling bonds, excepting at a moment of great pressure for money in London when they sank to the almost unprecedented price of £97 for Four per Cents.; (4) a further fall in the exchange with London; (5) a contraction of the maximum issue of Paper Currency which was inflated last year owing to the vast importations of silver; (6) a gratifying increase of the amount of rupee securities enfaced for payment of interest in London by drafts upon India.

Statistics. 1878-79.

4. The statistics of the Sea-borne Trade, Table No. III, show (1) a great decrease compared with last year in the value of commodities (excluding gold and silver) exported; (2) a substantial decrease in the value of the like commodities imported; (3) a vast decrease in the net imports of gold and silver (£1,705,499 against £13,396,232); (4) a great decrease in the whole volume of Trade; (5) a further decrease in the value of *Cotton Raw* exported and a great falling off in the value of *Seeds, Hides, Indigo, and Wheat* exported, with an important increase in the value of *Rice and Paddy* exported; (6) a large decrease in the value of the Net Imports of *Cotton Goods* which are lower now than they have been for some years.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.
1878-79.

5. The year 1878-79 has apparently not been commercially prosperous; but on the whole, contemplated in connection with the Famine that has so lately devastated a large part of India, the facts cannot be regarded as altogether discouraging.

NOT A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

TABLE I.—MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.—continued.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

TABLE II. — SEA-BORNE TRADE FOR THE YEAR (PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THEIR DECLARED VALUE).

| No. | Exports. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. |
|-----|---|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | OPIMUM ... { Quantity ... Chests Value ... £ Average declared value per chest, in rupees ... Rs. | 94,746 11,956,972 1,262 | 88,350 11,118,126 1,261 | 90,870 12,404,748 1,281 | 92,820 12,371,755 1,333 |
| 2 | COTTON Raw ... { Quantity ... Cwts. Value ... £ Average declared value of a lb. { Annas ... Pence, at average exchange ... Twist and Yarn ... { Quantity ... lbs. Value ... £ Average declared value per lb. ... annas Other manufactures Value ... £ Average declared value of Grey or unbleached ... annas Colored, printed or dyed ... Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported | 5,609,086 15,257,312 As. 3 11 5 10 2,831,525 117,562 As. 8 1 361,842 3 25 | 5,009,788 13,278,961 As. 3 9 5 13 6,228,511 266,951 As. 6 10 396,142 As. 2 6 As. 1 9 4 16 | 4,557,914 11,706,184 As. 3 8 4 71 7,926,710 367,363 As. 7 5 415,079 As. 2 3 As. 1 9 6 47 | 2,459,077 9,383,534 As. 3 10 4 98 15,604,291 682,059 As. 7 460,674 As. 2 3 As. 4 10 10 85 |
| 3 | SEEDS ... { Quantity ... Cwts. Value ... £ Average declared value of a lb. { Rupees ... Shillings, at average exchange ... | 6,074,736 3,235,350 5 0 0 9 27 | 10,506,822 5,161,982 5 4 6 9 52 | 9,582,865 5,319,124 5 5 1 9 17 | 12,157,020 7,360,284 5 13 10 10 16 |
| 4 | RICE AND PADDY. { Quantity ... Cwts. Value ... £ Average declared value of a lb. { Rupees ... Shillings, at average exchange ... | 17,392,938 4,765,334 2 0 10 5 11 | 20,116,032 5,311,995 2 2 3 4 70 | 19,914,334 5,815,221 2 15 1 5 02 | 18,428,386 6,970,276 3 12 6 6 55 |
| 5 | JUTE ... Raw and manufactures—Value ... £ Average declared value of a cwt. { Rupees ... Shillings, at average exchange ... Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported | 3,185,522 5 14 7 10 91 6 85 | 3,294,521 5 6 2 9 72 14 85 | 3,356,121 5 13 1 9 94 21 43 | 4,623,241 7 3 11 18 17 97 |
| 6 | HIDES AND SKINS. { Quantity ... Nos. Value ... £ Percentage of dressed or manufactured to whole value | 18,162,851 2,677,767 18 87 | 19,433,332 2,943,575 10 14 | 19,792,877 2,938,684 10 77 | 22,916,317 3,756,888 18 29 |
| 7 | INDIGO ... { Quantity ... Cwts. Value ... £ Average declared value per cwt. { Rupees ... Shillings, at average exchange ... | 81,166 2,576,392 316 3 10 29 27 | 110,392 2,876,962 260 7 0 23 18 | 100,384 2,962,785 295 2 4 25 19 | 120,605 3,494,334 289 11 9 25 09 |
| 8 | TEA ... { Quantity ... lbs. Value ... £ Average declared value per lb. { Annas ... Shillings, at average exchange ... | 21,137,087 1,937,129 As. 11 8 1 70 | 24,361,599 2,166,417 As. 11 3 1 60 | 27,781,124 2,607,125 As. 17 0 1 60 | 33,459,075 3,044,571 As. 14 6 1 57 |
| 9 | WHEAT ... { Quantity ... Cwts. Value ... £ Average declared value per cwt. { Rupees ... Shillings, at average exchange ... | 1,069,076 490,435 4 9 5 8 50 | 2,498,485 901,026 3 9 8 6 51 | 5,583,336 1,956,332 3 8 0 5 98 | 6,340,150 2,856,990 4 8 1 7 80 |
| 10 | COFFEE ... { Quantity ... Cwts. Value ... £ Average declared value per cwt. { Rupees ... Shillings, at average exchange ... | 311,831 1,305,335 11 13 9 77 51 | 371,986 1,627,027 43 11 10 78 85 | 302,189 1,315,822 41 7 10 75 97 | 297,327 1,338,499 45 0 3 77 98 |
| 11 | WOOL ... Raw and manufactures—Value ... £ Average declared value of raw wool per lb. { Annas ... Pence, at average exchange ... | 1,159,086 As. 7 1 9 15 | 1,205,193 As. 7 1 9 55 | 1,293,490 As. 7 2 9 22 | 1,151,518 As. 6 6 8 14 |
| 12 | SILK ... Raw and manufactures—Value ... £ Average declared value of raw silk per lb. { Rupees ... Shillings, at average exchange ... | 98,150 4 10 1 8 57 | 656,728 3 2 9 5 71 | 1,000,566 5 7 8 9 25 | 854,629 4 10 5 8 06 |
| 13 | SUGAR ... Value ... £ | 319,238 | 253,47 | 925,196 | 746,851 |
| 14 | TEAK WOOD ... { Quantity ... Cubic ton. Value ... £ Average declared value per cubic ton { Rupees ... Shillings, at average exchange ... | 42,868 625,341 76 10 4 7 0 | 60,612 110,518 72 11 1 6 83 | 45,108 332,761 73 12 4 6 29 | 56,939 406,652 71 6 8 6 19 |
| 15 | SALTPETRE ... { Quantity ... Cwts. Value ... £ Average declared value per cwt. { Rupees ... Shillings, at average exchange ... | 553,330 501,468 9 1 0 16 78 | 415,080 348,919 8 6 7 1 16 | 466,218 381,736 8 3 0 13 96 | 389,002 379,002 9 11 11 16 88 |
| 16 | LAC ... Value ... £ | 254,011 | 755,717 | 556,976 | 362,048 |

APPENDIX B—continued.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

TABLE II.—SEA-BORNE TRADE FOR THE YEAR,—continued.

| No. | Imports. | 1874-75 | 1875-76 | 1876-77 | 1877-78 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|-------------|
| COTTON — | | | | | |
| 1 | Twist and Yarn | Quantity lbs. | 37,097,260 | 31,927,340 | 33,270,208 |
| | | Value £ | 3,157,780 | 2,791,764 | 2,733,535 |
| | | Average declared value per lb. annas | ... | 11 00 | 13 11 |
| | | peence at average exchange | ... | 1s. 6 3/4d. | 1s. 1 3/4d. |
| | Other manufactures. | Value £ | 16,263,560 | 16,163,875 | 16,012,932 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS | £ | 19,421,340 | 19,258,614 | 18,746,467 |
| Re-exports — | | | | | |
| | Cotton (Foreign Merchandise) | | | | |
| | Twist and Yarn | Quantity lbs. | 781,220 | 792,668 | 839,539 |
| | | Value £ | 66,219 | 57,421 | 58,123 |
| | Other manufactures. | Value £ | 1,067,555 | 981,105 | 1,067,532 |
| | Total Re-exports | | 1,111,970 | 1,011,929 | 1,122,815 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS — Net Imports | | 18,309,361 | 18,247,115 | 17,623,652 |
| 2 | RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK | Value £ | 789,867 | 1,079,105 | 1,191,145 |
| 3 | METALS | ... | 2,697,127 | 3,319,152 | 3,721,007 |
| 4 | LIQUORS | ... | 1,636,568 | 1,792,197 | 1,585,315 |
| 5 | SILK, Raw and Manufactured | ... | 1,383,165 | 1,101,235 | 1,037,957 |
| 6 | COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel) | Quantity tons | 360,262 | 388,180 | 523,384 |
| | | Value £ | 686,770 | 617,562 | 918,509 |
| | | Average declared value per ton, in rupees | 19 03 | 16 07 | 17 51 |
| | | in shillings at average exchange | 31 91 | 31 01 | 30 31 |
| 7 | WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES | Value £ | 557,585 | 1,119,271 | 911,890 |
| 8 | MACHINERY AND MILL WORK | ... | 1,186,913 | 1,139,921 | 963,501 |
| 9 | PROVISIONS | ... | 365,527 | 717,281 | 661,938 |
| 10 | SUGAR | ... | 516,561 | 895,929 | 633,697 |
| 11 | APPAREL | ... | 620,456 | 631,256 | 512,869 |
| 12 | SPICES | ... | 179,126 | 395,988 | 432,991 |
| 13 | SALT | Quantity tons | 277,985 | 365,251 | 298,776 |
| | | Value £ | 755,771 | 601,116 | 430,895 |
| | | Average declared value per ton, in rupees | 27 28 | 16 45 | 14 42 |
| | | in shillings at average exchange | 50 51 | 29 66 | 21 62 |

TABLE III.—SEA-BORNE TRADE FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS (PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ARRANGED IN ORDER OF THEIR DECLARED VALUE).

| | 1875-76 | 1876-77 | 1877-78 | 1878-79 |
|--|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Value of commodities exported, excluding gold and silver | 46,309,370 | 48,295,519 | 42,191,312 | 47,823,446 |
| Value of commodities imported, excluding gold and silver | 30,830,219 | 30,108,746 | 31,137,174 | 32,389,391 |
| Excess exports | 15,479,151 | 17,856,773 | 11,054,138 | 15,434,055 |
| Net imports of silver | 966,336 | 5,628,814 | 13,117,167 | 2,187,577 |
| Net imports of gold | 1,480,222 | 410,234 | 278,765 | —482,078 |
| Total net imports of gold and silver | 2,452,558 | 6,218,580 | 13,596,292 | 1,705,499 |
| GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORT OF ALL KINDS | 83,124,766 | 91,365,735 | 104,112,057 | 88,055,848 |

APPENDIX B—continued.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

TABLE III.—SEA-BORNE TRADE FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS,—continued.

| | | THE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st JANUARY. | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| No. | EXPORTS. | | 1875-76 | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79 | |
| 1 | Opium | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per chest ... | Chests ... £ ... Rs. ... | 73,095 9,186,788 1,256-13-3 | 81,613 10,490,687 1,285-6-8 | 77,387 10,261,036 1,323-5-3 | 76,165 10,917,614 1,433-6-8 |
| 2 | COTTON, RAW | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per lb. ... | Cwts. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 4,295,871 11,176,987 0-3-9 | 3,561,477 8,968,011 0-3-7 | 2,585,377 6,913,551 0-3-10 | 2,282,487 6,151,372 0-3-10 |
| | MANUFACTURES— | | | | | | |
| | Twist and Yarn | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per lb. ... | Lb. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 15,87,295 19,4768 0-6-10 | 6,817,270 316,436 0-7-5 | 12,779,989 558,913 0-6-11 | 18,307,631 767,675 0-6-8 |
| | Other manufactures | Value ... | £ | 326,201 | 375,800 | 392,895 | 431,811 |
| | TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) | | | 11,999,956 | 9,669,510 | 7,991,362 | 7,350,891 |
| 3 | RICE AND PADDY. | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per cwt. ... | Cwts. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 13,015,991 3,513,719 2-11-6 | 11,658,221 3,397,812 2-11-8 | 10,186,055 1,017,310 3-15-1 | 12,120,551 5,699,271 1-9-5 |
| 4 | SEEDS | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per cwt. ... | Cwts. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 8,511,379 3,111,618 5-2-11 | 8,559,142 1,688,529 5-7-8 | 11,239,493 6,758,930 6-0-2 | 6,357,841 1,982,185 6-6-11 |
| 5 | JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value | | £ | 2,630,639 | 2,835,432 | 3,673,332 | 1,976,573 |
| 6 | TEA | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per lb. ... | Lb. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 21,271,915 1,894,961 0-11-1 | 25,183,218 2,361,799 0-15-0 | 30,306,610 2,770,735 0-11-7 | 30,691,151 2,808,157 0-11-8 |
| 7 | HIDES AND SKINS. | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per cwt. ... | Cwts. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 341,501 2,378,801 11-8-1 | 195,367 2,309,733 16-10-0 | 70,852 2,090,694 12-2-1 | 630,278 2,155,043 38-15-2 |
| 8 | INDIGO | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per cwt. ... | Cwts. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 78,091 2,967,993 26-1-3 | 83,113 2,150,385 26-1-0-7 | 90,577 2,652,728 29-10-7 | 61,504 1,767,026 27-3-10 |
| 9 | WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value | | £ | 1,061,152 | 1,073,667 | 939,198 | 1,049,730 |
| 10 | COFFEE | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per cwt. ... | Cwts. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 17,622 662,175 10-3-5 | 19,753 723,711 12-13-11 | 191,693 819,758 11-2-5 | 201,626 883,939 13-15-0 |
| 11 | SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value | | £ | 531,879 | 801,383 | 763,098 | 607,139 |
| 12 | WHEAT | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per cwt. ... | Cwts. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 2,155,626 773,551 3-9-6 | 18,992,060 1,673,199 3-7-1 | 6,793,669 2,393,301 4-7-11 | 1,035,857 508,125 1-14-6 |
| 13 | SALTPETRE | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per cwt. ... | Cwts. ... £ ... Rs. ... | 300,501 251,955 8-7-9 | 369,887 301,733 8-2-7 | 311,682 30,068 9-12-1 | 311,091 296,222 9-8-1 |
| 14 | TEAK | { Quantity ... Value ... (Average value per ton ... | C. tons ... £ ... Rs. ... | 18,775 3,633,777 73-0-11 | 25,777 26,7501 73-10-8 | 11,152 1,1078 7-2-9 | 34,116 247,752 72-9-11 |
| 15 | LAC | | £ | 533,588 | 425,427 | 2,95,509 | 234,712 |
| 16 | SUGAR | | £ | 91,465 | 425,900 | 147,346 | 194,721 |

APPENDIX B—continued.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

TABLE III.—SEA-BORNE TRADE FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS—concluded.

| | | | | | TEN MONTHS, 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----|----|------|--|------------|------------|------------|
| IMPORTS. | | | | | 1876-77. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. |
| 1 COTTON— | | | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn | Quantity | .. | .. | lbs. | 25,923,585 | 26,724,669 | 30,872,371 | 29,736,857 |
| | Value | .. | .. | £ | 2,286,139 | 2,230,376 | 2,425,336 | 2,479,970 |
| | Average value per lb. | .. | .. | Rs. | 0-11-1 | 0-13-4 | 0-12-7 | 0-13-4 |
| | Debit to sterling average exchange | .. | .. | .. | 1s. 7d. | 1s. 5d. | 1s. 4½d. | 1s. 4½d. |
| Other manufactures | Value | .. | .. | £ | 13,097,382 | 13,056,447 | 11,512,524 | 12,274,522 |
| TOTAL COTTON GOODS | | | | | 15,383,521 | 15,286,793 | 16,937,860 | 14,754,192 |
| Re-exports— | | | | | | | | |
| Twist and yarn | Quantity | .. | .. | lbs. | 701,646 | 614,054 | 736,169 | 651,373 |
| | Value | .. | .. | £ | 50,656 | 43,119 | 49,811 | 44,508 |
| | Average value per lb. | .. | .. | Rs. | 0-11-7 | 0-11-3 | 0-10-10 | 0-10-11 |
| Other manufactures of—Value | .. | .. | .. | £ | 849,803 | 839,508 | 875,357 | 966,712 |
| Total Re-exports | .. | .. | .. | .. | 870,449 | 902,572 | 925,468 | 1,011,290 |
| TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports | | | | | 14,513,062 | 14,383,906 | 16,012,392 | 13,743,272 |
| 2 MITALS | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,533,767 | 2,893,993 | 3,008,118 | 2,917,565 |
| 3 SILK (Raw and Manufactured) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,126,153 | 831,128 | 1,271,782 | 1,313,506 |
| 4 RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK | .. | .. | .. | .. | 931,228 | 1,013,842 | 1,227,150 | 1,249,238 |
| 5 SUGAR | .. | .. | .. | .. | 618,835 | 349,066 | 657,943 | 1,137,030 |
| 6 LIQUORS | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,110,828 | 1,286,521 | 1,431,367 | 1,113,149 |
| 7 WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES | .. | .. | .. | .. | 856,226 | 823,119 | 849,529 | 846,244 |
| 8 PROVISIONS | .. | .. | .. | .. | 560,136 | 539,059 | 716,939 | 811,654 |
| 9 MACHINERY AND MILL-WORK | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,243,685 | 803,705 | 724,078 | 781,963 |
| 10 COAL (excluding | Quantity | .. | .. | Tons | 262,999 | 317,716 | 469,270 | 377,986 |
| Coal and Patent | Value | .. | .. | £ | 128,858 | 643,794 | 761,610 | 709,009 |
| Coal— | Average value per ton | .. | .. | Rs. | 16-1-10 | 18-8-2 | 16-1-8 | 18-12-1 |
| 11 SALT | Quantity | .. | .. | Tons | 302,897 | 255,504 | 217,262 | 223,565 |
| | Value | .. | .. | £ | 566,238 | 363,684 | 324,628 | 477,384 |
| | Average value per ton | .. | .. | Rs. | 16-10-10 | 14-3-9 | 14-15-1 | 21-5-7 |
| 12 APPAREL | .. | .. | .. | .. | 548,970 | 460,767 | 491,306 | 461,159 |
| 13 SPICES | .. | .. | .. | .. | 315,656 | 367,877 | 389,649 | 430,862 |

TABLE IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF TYPICAL COMMODITIES IN GOLD AND SILVER IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

| | MEASURED IN GOLD | | | | | | MEASURED IN SILVER | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. |
| IN LONDON—(Prices quoted from the LONDON ECONOMICIST.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants) | 94 | 68 | 54 | 49 | 43 | 36 | 95 | 71 | 58 | 51 | 48 | 44 |
| Coals, Hutton, Wallsend (London) | 94 | 90 | 75 | 57 | 55 | 60 | 97 | 94 | 79 | 59 | 61 | 72 |
| Copper, Chili Bar | 93 | 93 | 92 | 85 | 71 | 61 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 90 | 82 | 77 |
| Strait Tin | 73 | 65 | 56 | 52 | 45 | 42 | 82 | 67 | 60 | 51 | 50 | 50 |
| Wheat | 112 | 81 | 83 | 71 | 94 | 72 | 115 | 81 | 88 | 96 | 104 | 87 |
| Flour, town-made | 111 | 82 | 69 | 82 | 98 | 69 | 111 | 85 | 95 | 86 | 109 | 83 |
| Beef, inferior | 125 | 110 | 128 | 98 | 85 | 90 | 129 | 145 | 136 | 102 | 91 | 104 |
| Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist | 95 | 83 | 86 | 83 | 73 | 73 | 97 | 88 | 91 | 84 | 78 | 73 |
| Wool, Southdown Hogs | 94 | 89 | 85 | 80 | 76 | 65 | 99 | 93 | 91 | 85 | 84 | 78 |
| Sugar, Foreign Muscovado | 92 | 87 | 77 | 113 | 74 | 73 | 95 | 91 | 82 | 119 | 82 | 96 |
| Coffee | 121 | 97 | 105 | 101 | 98 | 73 | 128 | 101 | 111 | 106 | 109 | 88 |
| Pepper | 106 | 95 | 78 | 69 | 67 | N. | 109 | 100 | 83 | 73 | 70 | N. |
| Sulphur | 86 | 80 | 83 | 87 | 98 | 89 | 86 | 82 | 58 | 92 | 109 | 108 |
| Gold | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 101 | 105 | 105 | 111 | 120 |
| Silver | 97 | 96 | 94 | 86 | 90 | 83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IN CALCUTTA—(Prices quoted from the CALCUTTA PORT CHARTER.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grey Shirtings (8½ lbs.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 93 | 81 | 81 | 78 | 73 | 71 |
| Mule Twist, white, good, No. 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | 91 | 87 | 87 | 75 | 75 |
| " " Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 | 101 | 94 | 85 | 85 | 78 |
| " " orange, No. 40 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107 | 93 | 87 | 90 | 83 | 73 |
| Copper, Sheathing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 | 100 | 102 | 93 | 83 | 80 |
| Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 | 89 | 78 | 68 | 60 | 56 |
| Spelter, hard | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 | 118 | 118 | 113 | 130 | 107 |
| Hale, buffalo, slaughtered | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 88 | 75 | 101 | 75 | 69 |
| Indigo, good | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 | N/L | 90 | 110 | 86 | 100 |
| Jute, p. led | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 | 137 | 125 | 150 | 147 | 153 |
| Lac dye, bar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 | 60 | 55 | 69 | 58 | 54 |
| Shed Ice, fine orange | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129 | 183 | 119 | 68 | 49 | 56 |
| Linseed, fine, clean | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 111 | 110 | 92 | 102 | 106 | N. |
| Rice, Ballou | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 165 | 153 | 135 | 159 | 168 | 239 |
| Silk, raw, Cos embazat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | 58 | 40 | 98 | 80 | 69 |
| Sugar, Birming | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 | 87 | 87 | 88 | N/L | .. |
| Tea, Good Souchong | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 | 123 | 104 | 123 | 100 | 77 |
| Wheat, Doodia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115 | 96 | 78 | 96 | 104 | 109 |
| Gold | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 105 | 109 |

* The values measured in silver in London are calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

TABLE V.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE FINANCIAL RESULTS TO THE REVENUES OF INDIA OF THE GUARANTEE OF INTEREST UPON THE CAPITAL OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | 1873-74 | 1874-75 | 1875-76 | 1876-77 | 1877-78 | 1878-79. | | 1879-80. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | Original Estimates | Revised Estimates | Estimates |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gross Earnings ... | 8,315,226 | 8,921,009 | 8,959,235 | 10,871,775 | 13,294,397 | 11,200,000 | 11,380,000 | 11,175,000 |
| Working Expenses ... | 4,691,180 | 4,736,051 | 4,678,551 | 5,760,612 | 6,632,713 | 5,827,500 | 6,100,000 | 5,895,000 |
| Percentage of Working Expenses on Earnings ... | 56.41 | 53.07 | 52.22 | 52.97 | 49.89 | 52.3 | 53.60 | 52.75 |
| Net Traffic Earnings ... | 3,624,046 | 4,184,958 | 4,280,684 | 5,111,163 | 6,661,684 | 5,372,500 | 5,280,000 | 5,280,000 |
| Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements on India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rate obtained for the Secretary of State's Bills ... | 39,249 | 67,906 | 17,126 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Revenue | 3,663,295 | 4,252,864 | 4,297,810 | 5,111,163 | 6,661,684 | 5,372,500 | 5,280,000 | 5,280,000 |
| Gross Guaranteed Interest— | | | | | | | | |
| Paid in India ... | 39,191 | 36,799 | 33,411 | 23,736 | 21,351 | 19,600 | 17,100 | 16,400 |
| Paid in London* | 1,581,548 | 4,609,772 | 4,606,903 | 4,636,768 | 4,635,491 | 4,699,000 | 4,689,000 | 4,745,000 |
| Total Guaranteed Interest (Sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year) ... | 1,620,739 | 4,646,571 | 4,640,314 | 4,660,504 | 4,656,842 | 4,718,600 | 4,706,100 | 4,761,400 |
| Surplus paid to Railway Companies | 31,501 | 27,561 | 227,251 | 296,028 | 799,609 | 612,000 | 936,200 | 768,500 |
| Land and Supervision ... | 152,138 | 55,391 | 83,313 | 51,651 | 61,120 | 81,000 | 71,800 | 75,700 |
| Interest on Revenue Balances ... | 26,931 | 35,613 | 31,970 | 31,936 | 11,687 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 |
| Net loss on Receipts and Disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,161 | 15,567 | 7,150 | 19,800 | 11,500 |
| Total Expenditure ... | 5,230,577 | 5,534,135 | 5,487,052 | 5,666,572 | 6,267,798 | 6,278,050 | 6,770,100 | 6,871,600 |
| Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury ... | 1,567,282 | 1,278,254 | 1,188,912 | 752,439 | ... | 906,150 | 1,490,400 | 1,591,600 |
| Net Revenue ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 393,856 | ... | ... | ... |

* With the exception of the figures in this line, which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this Table are in Rupees converted into the conventional sterling of the Accounts by the removal of one digit to the right.

APPENDIX B—(continued.)

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

TABLE VI.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE FINANCIAL RESULT TO THE REVENUES OF INDIA OF THE GUARANTEE OF INTEREST ON THE CAPITAL OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

| | | | | | | 1877-78. | | 1878-79. | | 1879-80. | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|---|
| | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | Original Estimates. | Regular Estimate. | Original Estimates. | Regular Estimate. | Estimates. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gross Earnings ... | 5,053 | 7,178 | 7,111 | 10,323 | 11,529 | 12,500 | 27,000 | 10,000 | 27,100 | 11,000 | |
| Working Expenses ... | 16,655 | 12,705 | 21,906 | 13,552 | 20,279 | 11,800 | 38,500 | 17,000 | 8,000 | 12,500 | |
| Percentage of Working Expenses on Earnings ... | 329.60 | 176.99 | 318.77 | 131.27 | 175.89 | 91.1 | 142.50 | 170.00 | 32.79 | 89.28 | |
| Gain by Exchange on Capital Account ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,000 | .. | .. | |
| Deficit ... | 11,602 | 5,527 | 17,795 | 3,229 | 8,750 | .. | 11,500 | 5,000 | .. | .. | |
| Net Earnings ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 700 | .. | .. | 16,100 | 1,500 | |
| Guaranteed Interest paid in London* ... | 49,983 | 49,983 | 49,983 | 49,983 | 49,983 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| Guaranteed Interest in rupees converted at average exchange of the year ... | 53,687 | 53,977 | 55,413 | 58,528 | 57,717 | 57,717 | 57,717 | 60,500 | 60,700 | 63,200 | |
| Land and Supervision ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 352 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Loss by Exchange on Capital Account ... | .. | 67 | .. | .. | 92 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Net Cost to the Public Treasury ... | 65,289 | 59,571 | 73,178 | 61,757 | 66,911 | 57,917 | 1,217 | 67,500 | 14,300 | 61,700 | |

* With the exception of the figures in this line, which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this table are in Rupees converted into the conventional sterling of the Accounts by the removal of one digit to the right.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

TABLE VII.

Actual Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works, (Railways) in 1877-78, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1878-79, 1879-80, and to the end of 1879-80.

| | 1877-78, Accounts. | 1878-79, Estimates. | 1879-80, Estimates. | To end of 1879-80 | Sanctioned Estimates | Balance remain- ing to be spent |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Punjab Northern ... | 301,852 | 298,000 | 407,000 | 3,404,000 | 3,661,378 | 260,378 |
| Indus Valley ... | 1,282,691 | 883,000 | 273,000 | 6,126,000 | 7,180,000 | 1,054,000 |
| Northern Bengal (a) .. | 433,736 | 361,000 | 65,000 | 1,987,000 | 1,906,811 | ... |
| Tirhoot ... | 89,568 | 23,000 | 25,000 | 188,000 | 600,149 | 112,149 |
| Rajputana (b) ... | 150,302 | 212,000 | 90,000 | 3,058,000 | 3,053,692 | ... |
| Western Rajputana ... | 150,130 | 616,000 | 386,000 | 1,209,000 | 1,830,000 | 621,000 |
| Neemuch ... | 208,105 | 270,000 | 300,000 | 1,482,000 | 2,750,000 | 1,268,000 |
| Sindia ... | 171,048 | 241,000 | 141,000 | 689,000 | 874,529 | 185,529 |
| Wardha Valley ... | 16,380 | 21,000 | 15,000 | 516,000 | 510,912 | 24,912 |
| Nagpur and Chattisghur | 3,134 | 120,000 | 200,000 | 331,000 | 716,806 | 415,806 |
| Rangoon and Irrawaddy ... | 215,178 | 132,000 | 35,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,261,292 | 11,292 |
| Dhond and Munnad ... | 513,525 | 370,000 | 166,000 | 1,083,000 | 1,350,000 | 267,000 |
| Patna and Gya... .. | 1,878 | 257,000 | 35,000 | 293,000 | 307,167 | 14,167 |
| Holkar ... | 71,920 | 52,000 | 31,000 | 1,262,000 | 1,410,440 | 148,440 |
| Cawnpore and Farakhabad ... | ... | 95,000 | 150,000 | 215,000 | 322,302 | 77,302 |
| Nalhati ... | ... | 8,000 | ... | 35,000 | 30,000 | ... |
| Fluctuations in Store Balances | +278,621 | - 108,000 | + 60,000 | 301,000 | ... | ... |
| Reserve ... | ... | ... | 43,000 | 43,000 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 3,984,968 | 3,452,000 | 2,425,000 | 23,802,000 | 27,828,772 | 4,460,269 |

(a). The outlay in excess of sanction will only take place if a supplemental estimate is sanctioned

(b). Additional Estimates will be submitted for the purchase of extra Rolling Stock required.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

TABLE VIII.

Actual Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works of Irrigation, &c., in 1877-78, and Estimated Expenditure on such Works in 1878-79, 1879-80, and to the end of 1879-80, &c.

| | 1877-78, Accounts. | 1878-79, Estimates. | 1879-80, Estimates. | To end of 1879-80. | Estimated cost. | Balance of sanctioned outlay remaining to be spent. |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Orissa ... | 46,614 | 66,000 | 95,000 | 1,936,000 | 1,931,000 | ... |
| Midnapore ... | 21,689 | 24,000 | 13,000 | 742,000 | 768,000 | 26,000 |
| Soane ... | 169,132 | 185,000 | 127,000 | 2,218,000 | 2,736,000 | 518,000 |
| Ganges ... | 82,981 | 76,000 | 77,000 | (a)722,000 | 859,000 | 137,000 |
| Agra ... | 11,863 | 9,000 | 8,000 | 785,000 | 786,000 | 1,000 |
| Lower Ganges ... | 175,198 | 145,000 | 170,000 | 1,561,000 | 2,494,000 | 933,000 |
| Western Jumna ... | 86,387 | 96,000 | 98,000 | (b)464,000 | 722,000 | 258,000 |
| Bari Doab ... | 14,324 | 14,000 | 12,000 | (c)377,000 | 509,000 | 132,000 |
| Sirhind ... | 114,727 | 125,000 | 132,000 | (d)1,232,000 | (c)1,795,000 | 563,000 |
| Swat River ... | 18,617 | 40,000 | 46,000 | 116,000 | 167,000 | 51,000 |
| Godavery Works ... | 25,085 | 30,000 | 29,000 | (f)323,000 | 361,000 | 41,000 |
| Kistna ... | 5,425 | 26,000 | 39,000 | 174,000 | (g)671,000 | 497,000 |
| Strivikuntum ... | 1,291 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 120,000 | (h)120,000 | ... |
| Bigari ... | 6,301 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 133,000 | 159,000 | 26,000 |
| Hathmati ... | 1,793 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | ... |
| Lower Panjhra ... | 46 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | ... |
| Palkhed ... | 63 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 21,000 | 21,000 | ... |
| Lakh ... | 23 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35,000 | 36,000 | 1,000 |
| Mutha ... | 19,494 | 23,000 | 13,000 | 556,000 | 544,000 | ... |
| Ekruk ... | 1,292 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 119,000 | (i)118,000 | ... |
| Nira ... | ... | 19,000 | ... | (j)54,000 | 398,000 | 344,000 |
| Madras Harbour Works ... | ... | 244,000 | 85,000 | 329,000 | 628,000 | 299,000 |
| Special Reserve, Bombay ... | ... | ... | 45,000 | 43,000 | ... | ... |
| Outlay on Works erroneously classified as Productive ... | 768 | ... | ... | 696,000 | 210,000 | ... |
| Deduct Ordinary outlay on Productive Public Works ... | ... | —5,000 | —10,000 | —222,000 | ... | ... |
| Reserve ... | ... | 10,000 | 80,000 | 90,000 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ... | 806,113 | 1,147,000 | 1,075,000 | 12,709,000 | 16,131,000 | 3,827,000 |

(a.) Exclusive of £2,366,000, amount of outlay against sanctions that have expired.

(b.) Exclusive of £301,000, amount of outlay against sanctions that have expired.

(c.) Exclusive of £1,131,000, amount of outlay against sanctions that have expired, and £54,000, expenditure on the Madhopur Workshops.

(d.) Exclusive of £214,000, outlay from contributions by Native States.

(e.) Exclusive of £1,082,000, share of estimate debitable to Native States.

(f.) Exclusive of £523,000, amount of outlay against sanctions that have expired.

(g.) Represents amount of estimate before the Government of India, plus amount of estimate for Establishment and Tools and Plant also before the Government of India.

(h.) Represents amount of current sanctions shown in Budget-estimate for 1879-80 plus Rs. 77,411, estimate for Establishment and Tools and Plant now before the Government of India.

(i.) Revised estimate under preparation.

(j.) The work was commenced as a Famine Relief Work from Extraordinary Funds, but stopped last September, pending sanction to it as a Productive Public Work, now under consideration in the Financial Department.

TABLE IX.

GROSS EARNINGS, WORKING EXPENSES AND NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAY TO END OF 1877-78, WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES FOR 1878-79, AND BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1879-80.

| RAILWAYS. | ACTUALS. | | | | | REGULAR ESTIMATES. 1878-79. | BUDGET ESTIMATE 1879-80. |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| GROSS EARNINGS. | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana ... | 20,936 | 93,818 | 203,102 | 239,349 | 261,434 | 325,000 | 338,500 |
| Holkar and Neemuch ... | 790 | 16,702 | 38,349 | 39,273 | 62,666 | 100,000 | 112,500 |
| Punjab Northern ... | ... | ... | 22,657 | 50,151 | 76,412 | 115,000 | 111,000 |
| Indus Valley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95,000 | 206,000 |
| Wardah Coal ... | ... | 2,112 | 2,936 | 3,686 | 10,639 | 13,000 | 53,000 |
| Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62,876 | 106,000 | 1,35,000 |
| Dhond and Manmad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,000 | 47,400 |
| Sindia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,319 | 10,000 | 20,000 |
| Patna and Gya ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,500 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 9,833 | 9,861 | 10,486 | 9,775 | 12,616 | 13,000 | 11,700 |
| Nulhatti ... | 8,355 | 8,492 | 7,178 | 8,098 | 9,130 | 8,900 | 8,400 |
| Tirhoot ... | ... | ... | 4,805 | 21,358 | 34,324 | 44,000 | 45,500 |
| Northern Bengal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,111 | 107,500 | 123,000 |
| Hatras-Mutra Light ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,977 | 9,364 | 10,000 | 10,300 |
| | 39,914 | 130,985 | 289,513 | 380,670 | 557,891 | 970,400 | 1,234,800 |
| WORKING EXPENSES. | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana ... | 20,795 | 57,836 | 119,639 | 159,081 | 184,830 | 200,000 | 218,500 |
| Holkar and Neemuch ... | 490 | 11,078 | 35,715 | 39,017 | 39,319 | 70,000 | 80,000 |
| Punjab Northern ... | ... | ... | 13,738 | 45,953 | 70,499 | 108,000 | 90,000 |
| Indus Valley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110,000 | 173,000 |
| Wardah Coal ... | ... | 2,403 | 3,149 | 3,658 | 7,044 | 12,000 | 33,000 |
| Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59,994 | 95,000 | 90,000 |
| Dhond and Manmad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28,000 | 47,400 |
| Sindia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,137 | 11,500 | 18,000 |
| Patna and Gya ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 20,030 | 7,320 | 9,303 | 12,821 | 8,226 | 11,000 | 10,900 |
| Nulhatti ... | 5,073 | 7,367 | 7,936 | 8,315 | 8,732 | 7,700 | 8,300 |
| Tirhoot ... | ... | ... | 4,006 | 14,190 | 23,571 | 35,000 | 26,500 |
| Northern Bengal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,402 | 90,000 | 95,000 |
| Hatras-Mutra Light ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,919 | 5,252 | 5,000 | 5,500 |
| | 46,388 | 86,004 | 193,486 | 287,989 | 426,006 | 783,200 | 906,100 |
| NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS. | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana ... | 141 | 35,983 | 83,463 | 80,267 | 76,604 | 125,000 | 120,000 |
| Holkar and Neemuch ... | 300 | 5,624 | 2,634 | 226 | 23,347 | 30,000 | 32,500 |
| Punjab Northern ... | ... | ... | 8,920 | 4,195 | 5,913 | 7,000 | 21,000 |
| Indus Valley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,000 | 33,000 |
| Wardah Coal ... | ... | 291 | 213 | 28 | 3,595 | 1,000 | 20,000 |
| Bangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,882 | 11,000 | 45,000 |
| Dhond and Manmad ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... |
| Sindia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 818 | 1,500 | 2,000 |
| Patna and Gya ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern ... | 10,197 | 2,541 | 1,183 | 3,046 | 4,390 | 2,000 | 800 |
| Nulhatti ... | 3,282 | 1,125 | 758 | 217 | 398 | 1,200 | 100 |
| Tirhoot ... | ... | ... | 799 | 7,168 | 10,752 | 9,000 | 19,000 |
| Northern Bengal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 710 | 17,500 | 28,000 |
| Hatras-Mutra Light ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,058 | 4,112 | 5,000 | 4,800 |
| | 6,474 | 44,982 | 96,028 | 92,679 | 131,883 | 187,200 | 328,700 |

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 13th March 1879.

No. 1270.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow Five Crores of Rupees for the Public Service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the Form annexed to this Notification, being the Form of the Notes of the Transfer Loan 1879, of which Loan the Notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to Notes of the first Form of the Transfer Loan 1879 will apply to the Notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Five Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday the 12th of May 1879.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the Form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "*Tender for Four-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan, 1879.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an Agent resident in India to whom a Letter of Allotment may be issued, if any part of the Loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five lakhs of Rupees, then, for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender: this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up, and, if it is in cash, will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment: a cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees, or Rupees and Annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered at the Recorded Minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the Recorded Minimum, will be rejected as null and void.

7. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

8. The Minimum Rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, when the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the Recorded Minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday the 12th of May 1879: but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 11.

10. Tenders at the Recorded Minimum Rate, and at rates above the Recorded Minimum Rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate: the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

11. As soon as possible after the said 12th May 1879, Letters of Allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their Agents; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such Letters of Allotment are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head-Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

12. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the Head-Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or in any Branch of any of these Banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India which may be named in the tender.

13. Accepted tenders must be paid, in five equal instalments, as follows:—

One-fifth on or before Friday the 30th May 1879,

One-fifth on or before Monday the 30th June 1879,

One-fifth on or before Wednesday the 30th July 1879,

One-fifth on or before Saturday the 30th August 1879,

One-fifth on or before Saturday the 13th September 1879,

but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the Letter of Allotment.

14. Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the Fourteenth day of September 1879.

15. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes issued under this Notification.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE. (See Clause 2.)

PORT WILIAM, THE 15TH MARCH 1879.

Transfer Loan, 1879, Four-and-a-Half Per Cent. Portion.

Promissory Note for Government Rupees [X] bearing Interest, payable half-yearly, at the rate of Four-and-a-half Rupees per centum per annum.

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government Rupees [X] as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India;

and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, on demand, three months after Notice of Repayment published by order of the Governor General of India in Council in the *Gazette of India*, to repay the said loan of Rupees [X] to the said (A. B.), his (or "her" or "their") Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or his (or "her") or their order in Calcutta, with interest from the 15th day of September 1879 to the date appointed for discharge, at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum;

and such Notice as aforesaid shall be equivalent to a tender of repayment at the period therein appointed for the discharge of this Note.

And the Governor General in Council hereby promises, on and after each succeeding fifteenth day of the Months of September and March, until the expiration of three months after Notice of Repayment as aforesaid (when all further interest will cease), on demand, to pay to the said (A. B.), his (or "her" or "their") Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or his (or "her") or their order, in Calcutta, interest on the said sum of Government Rupees [X] for half-a-year at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum.

The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Repayment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Fifteenth day of June 1893, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Fifteenth day of September 1893.

FORM OF TENDER.

I, A. B., hereby tender for Rupees [X] of *The Four-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan, 1879*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated

* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees [Y] annas [Z]* for every hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt*† for Rupees [XY], and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to

† Or cheque or Government Promissory Note.

the account of the Government at the Bank of ‡ (or at the ‡ Branch of the Bank of ‡

‡ Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury.

; or into the Government treasury at ‡ as the

case may be) the first instalment on or before Friday the 30th May 1879, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—

One-fifth on or before Friday the 30th May 1879.

One-fifth on or before Monday the 30th June 1879.

One-fifth on or before Wednesday the 30th July 1879.

One-fifth on or before Saturday the 30th August 1879.

One-fifth on or before Saturday the 13th September 1879.

|| Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India.

Any Allotment made to me may be communicated to C. D.

NOTE.—(1).—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and each tender must be supported by a separate deposit. In order to avoid mistakes, the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per cent., not the premium or discount: thus;—"One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine;" not "Two per cent. Premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. Discount."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 11th March 1879.

No. 1311.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February 1879, published as required by Section 23 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

| CIRCLES OF ISSUE. | Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation. | RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION. | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | Coin. | Bullion. | TOTAL. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Calcutta | 6,43,83,285 | 55,79,685 | 39,81,649 | 95,61,334 |
| Madras | 1,11,98,100 | 1,21,86,510 | 7,91,000 | 1,29,80,510 |
| Bombay | 2,82,91,015 | 93,60,375 | 82,96,840 | 1,76,57,215 |
| Allahabad | 51,56,505 | 40,56,710 | ... | 40,56,710 |
| Lahore | 48,33,199 | 89,71,400 | ... | 89,71,400 |
| Calicut | 16,31,675 | 11,02,680 | 20,000 | 11,22,680 |
| Cocanada | 21,92,675 | 26,91,105 | 75,000 | 27,69,105 |
| Nagpore | 11,07,160 | 29,16,565 | ... | 29,16,565 |
| Kurrachee | 26,59,675 | 8,60,325 | 20,400 | 8,80,725 |
| Akola | 5,92,035 | 11,33,650 | ... | 11,33,650 |
| TOTAL ... | 12,20,25,315 | 4,88,62,005 | 1,31,90,889 | 6,20,52,894 |
| Invested in Government Securities under Section 17 of the Act ... | | | | 5,99,72,421 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | | | | 12,20,25,315 |

REVENUE—SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM

The 8th March 1879.

No. 1212.—It is hereby notified that in the month of January 1880, and thereafter month by month, till further notice, four thousand seven hundred chests of Bengal Opium will be sold under the usual conditions by auction in Calcutta as follows, *viz.* :—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Behar Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,350 chests. |
| Benares Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,350 „ |
| Total | | | | | 4,700 chests. |

2. This Monthly Provision of 4,700 chests of opium will neither be increased nor diminished until at least twelve calendar months after notice published in the *Gazette of India* under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India, or in the *Calcutta Gazette* under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

3. The division of the Monthly Provision of 4,700 chests of opium into 2,350 chests of Behar Opium and 2,350 chests of Benares Opium will not be modified until at least six calendar months after notice published in like manner.

4. Provided always that nothing in this Notification shall be understood to prevent the Government, or the Chief Authority to whom the Government may delegate the duty of superintending the sale of Bengal Provision Opium, from selling two Monthly Provisions within one calendar month, instead of in the two successive calendar months in which they would otherwise be sold, whenever the occurrence of Public Holidays or any other circumstances shall appear to the Government to make such modification of the regular course of the Monthly Sales convenient.

5. Provided also, that any chests of opium of which delivery is not taken by the purchasers may be sold in any subsequent month in addition to the 4,700 chests provided for that month.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 1170.—Ordered that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* :—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, that articles liable to Sea Customs duty are frequently imported into India through the Letter Post and thus escape the duty to which they are liable. Such importations are in direct contravention of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, Section 60 of which Act declares that any cover supposed to contain articles subject to Customs duty may be opened by the Post Office authorities after due notice to attend has been given to the addressee.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to remind the public that the importation through the Letter Post of goods liable to duty is illegal, and to notify for general information that the provisions of Section 60 of Act XIV of 1866 will be strictly enforced.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and for information and guidance to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1879.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's stay at Lahore, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnston, K.C.B.
Mr. J. C. Lyall, Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
Colonel G. Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Mrs. Pomeroy Colley.
Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Lieutenant H. R. Rose, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant C. W. Muir, A.-D.-C.
Captain R. Pole-Carew, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant C. Herbert, A.-D.-C.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

C. HERBERT, *Lieut., A.-D.-C.,*
for Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 13th March 1879.

No. 598.—The Governor General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, Section 6, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Honourable Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., to be President of the said Council, with effect from to-morrow, the 14th March, during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Governor General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, any law or regulation as provided in the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67. And the Governor General is authorized by this order, made for that purpose alone, to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 600.—The services of Colonel G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th March 1879.

No. 187.—APPOINTMENTS.—Major G. A. Strover, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, British Burma, was appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, from the 14th September 1878, the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Sladen, Commissioner of the Arakan Division, proceeded on furlough up to the 11th December following, the date previous to the day on which Mr. G. I. S. Hodgkinson, C.S., received charge of the Commission of that Division:

Colonel W. Munro, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, officiated as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, *vice* Major Strover:

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, officiated as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, *vice* Colonel Munro:

Mr. G. D. Burgess, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, officiated as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Forbes.

No. 188.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burma, was appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th September 1878, the date on which Captain J. Butler proceeded on leave.

No. 189.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant C. H. E. Adamson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burma, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 3rd October 1878, the date on which he returned to duty:

Captain G. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Town Magistrate, 2nd Grade, in British Burma, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, with effect from the 3rd October 1878, the date on which he received charge of the Kyauk-Phyoo district.

No. 191.—Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has obtained special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 193.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. C. Grant, C.S., Officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of those Provinces during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. Morris, C.S.I., or until further orders.

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, *vice* Mr. Grant.

Mr. F. Venning, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, to officiate as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, *vice* Mr. Crosthwaite.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 195.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. L. Hare, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 10th instant, during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th March 1879.

No. 305.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel, *vice* Mr. J. D. Bell, appointed to officiate as Advocate General, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E., or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th March 1879.

No. 64.—Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, and Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1879.

No. 149.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the Oudh Local Rates Act (IV of 1878), His Honour the President in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on the 1st April 1879.

No. 150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act (III of 1878), His Honour the President in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on the 1st April 1879.

FORESTS.

The 12th March 1879.

No. 266F.—The following Officers of the Forest Department in Mysore are transferred to the Provinces mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. E. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade,—to the Central Provinces.

Mr. W. King, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade,—to Coorg.
Mr. H. B. Anthony, Officiating Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests,—to the Central Provinces.

The 13th March 1879.

No. 279F.—Mr. E. McA. Moir, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, and Officiating as a Deputy Conservator of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, is allowed furlough to Europe for 18 months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with fifteen days' subsidiary leave from the 10th April 1879, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

METEOROLOGY.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 51.—In supersession of Notification No. 144, dated the 18th of December last, it is hereby notified that the services of Mr. J. Eliot were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 20th January 1879, and that that Officer officiated as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, in addition to his other duties, from that date until the 17th ultimo, when he was relieved by Mr. H. F. Blanford.

SEA CUSTOMS.

The 13th March 1879.

No. 59.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 23 and 205 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel so much of the Notification No. 43, dated the 18th March, 1878, as relates to grey cotton piece-goods, and to exempt from all Customs-duties all grey cotton piece-goods, howsoever designated, which are shewn to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector, whose decision shall be final, to contain no yarn of a higher number than 30s.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 15th March 1879.

No. 60.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in modification of Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, to fix for the articles mentioned in the second column of the following Statement the Tariff values set forth in the fourth column of the same.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st April 1879.

| No. | NAMES OF ARTICLES. | Tariff valuation. |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| | | Rs. A. |
| 16 | COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON— | |
| | Piece-goods— | |
| | Grey— | |
| | Jaconets, exceeding 10 × 10 to the quarter-inch ... | lb. 0 10½ |
| | Jaconets, other sorts ... | 0 9 |
| | Mulls ... | 0 14 |
| | Printers ... | 0 10 |
| | Shirtings and longcloths ... | 0 8½ |
| | T cloths 18 reed and upwards, and madapollams ... | 0 8½ |
| | T cloths under 18 reed, jeans, domestics, sheetings, and drills ... | 0 7 |

| No. | NAMES OF ARTICLES. | Per | Tariff valuation. | |
|-----|---|-----------------|-------------------|-----|
| | | | Rs. | A. |
| 16 | COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON— <i>continued</i> . | | | |
| | Twist— | | | |
| | Mule— | | | |
| | Nos. 33 to 42 ... | lb. | 0 | 8½ |
| | „ 43 to 52 ... | „ | 0 | 10 |
| | „ 53 to 60 ... | „ | 0 | 11½ |
| | „ 61 to 70 ... | „ | 0 | 13½ |
| | Water— | | | |
| | Nos. 21 to 30 ... | „ | 0 | 8 |
| | „ 31 to 40 ... | „ | 0 | 10 |
| | „ 41 to 50 ... | „ | 0 | 11½ |
| | Above 50 ... | „ | 0 | 14 |
| | Twist, Orange, Red, and other colours, except Turkey Red* | „ | 0 | 10 |
| | Twist, Turkey Red, all kinds* | „ | 1 | 3 |
| 17 | DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM— | | | |
| | Asafoetida (hing) ... | cwt. | 70 | 0 |
| | „ coarse (hingrá) ... | „ | 11 | 0 |
| | Camphor, refined, cake ... | „ | 55 | 0 |
| | „ crude, in powder ... | „ | 45 | 0 |
| | Cassia lignea ... | „ | 22 | 0 |
| | Salap ... | „ | 90 | 0 |
| | Senna leaves ... | „ | 1 | 0 |
| 18 | DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS— | | | |
| | Cochineal ... | lb. | 1 | 8 |
| | Gallnuts, country, myrabolan ... | cwt. | 2 | 12 |
| | „ Persian ... | „ | 35 | 0 |
| | Sapan wood and root ... | „ | 5 | 8 |
| 23 | GLASS, GLASS-WARE, BEADS, FALSE PEARLS AND FALSE CORALS— | | | |
| | Glass, Crown, of sizes ... | 100 suppl. feet | 5 | 1 |
| | Pearls, false— | | | |
| | Bájria ... | lakh | 3 | 0 |
| | Boria ... | thousand | 1 | 0 |
| | Jouria ... | lakh | 5 | 0 |
| | Nathia ... | thousand | 0 | 3 |
| | Wattanah ... | lakh | 9 | 0 |
| 24 | GUMS, GUM RESINS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF GUM OR GUM RESIN— | | | |
| | Copal ... | cwt. | 55 | 0 |
| | Cutch and Gambier ... | „ | 12 | 8 |
| | Gum Ammoniac ... | „ | 13 | 0 |
| | „ Arabic ... | „ | 13 | 8 |
| | „ Bdellium (common gum) ... | „ | 6 | 0 |
| | „ Bysabol (coarse myrrh) ... | „ | 13 | 0 |
| | Myrrh ... | „ | 32 | 0 |
| 29 | IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— | | | |
| | Unmanufactured— | | | |
| | Elephants' tusks, each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows each weighing 10 lbs. and over | cwt. | 450 | 0 |
| | Elephants' tusks not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs., each, and hollows each weighing less than 10 lbs. ... | „ | 375 | 0 |
| | Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs. ... | „ | 45 | 0 |

* Duty to be charged on the grey weight of the coloured yarn: when this is not ascertainable, the actual weight, or invoice weight, to be taken.

| No. | NAMES OF ARTICLES. | Per | Tariff valuation. | |
|-----|---|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| 35 | METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS— | | Rs. A. | |
| | Brass— | | | |
| | Beads, Ghúngrí, China ... | thousand | 1 0 | |
| | Old ... | cwt. | 30 0 | |
| | Sheets, rolls, very thin ... | " | 75 0 | |
| | Wire ... | lb. | 0 7 | |
| | Copper— | | | |
| | Australian cake ... | cwt. | 45 0 | |
| | Bolt ... | " | 46 0 | |
| | Braziers and sheets ... | " | 46 0 | |
| | Japan ... | " | 41 0 | |
| | Nails and composition-nails ... | " | 46 0 | |
| | Old ... | " | 40 0 | |
| | Pigs and slabs, foreign ... | " | 43 0 | |
| | Sheathing, and plate and raised bottoms ... | " | 48 0 | |
| | Tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks ... | " | 44 0 | |
| | Wire ... | lb. | 0 9 | |
| | Gold leaf, European ... | 100 leaves | 2 12 | |
| | Iron— | | | |
| | Flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch ... | ton | 80 0 | |
| | Hoop, plate, and sheet ... | " | 105 0 | |
| | Nails, rose, clasp, and flat-headed, rivets and washers ... | cwt. | 11 0 | |
| | Nail-rod ... | ton | 85 0 | |
| | Old ... | cwt. | 1 8 | |
| | Pig ... | ton | 42 0 | |
| | Rod, round, British, not exceeding half-inch diameter ... | " | 90 0 | |
| | Rod, exceeding half-inch diameter ... | " | 80 0 | |
| | Swedish, flat and square ... | " | 125 0 | |
| | Tinned plates ... | cwt. | 12 0 | |
| | Lead— | | | |
| | Pig ... | cwt. | 12 0 | |
| | Sheets, other sorts ... | " | 13 0 | |
| | Orsidue and brass-leaves, China ... | lb. | 1 0 | |
| | Patent or yellow metals, sheathing, sheets, and bolts ... | cwt. | 38 0 | |
| | Ditto ditto, old ... | " | 30 0 | |
| | Quicksilver ... | lb. | 1 4 | |
| | Steel, excluding railway materials— | | | |
| | Blistered ... | cwt. | 8 0 | |
| | British and foreign, other than Swedish ... | " | 7 0 | |
| | Cast ... | " | 20 0 | |
| | Spring ... | " | 8 8 | |
| | Swedish ... | " | 9 0 | |
| | Tin, block ... | " | 40 0 | |
| | Zinc or Spelter— | | | |
| | Nails ... | " | 20 0 | |
| | Plate and other shapes, hard ... | " | 12 0 | |
| | Sheet or Zinc sheathing ... | " | 15 0 | |
| 36 | PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR APPLICATION TO LEATHER AND METALS— | | | |
| | Ochre other than European, all colours ... | cwt. | 1 4 | |
| | Paints Composition ... | " | 30 0 | |
| | Prussian blue, European ... | lb. | 1 6 | |
| | Turpentine ... | Impl. gallon | 1 8 | |
| | Verdigris ... | cwt. | 70 0 | |
| | Vermilion, Canton ... | box of 90 bundles. | 80 0 | |

| No. | NAMES OF ARTICLES. | Per | Tariff valuation. |
|-----|--|--|---|
| | | | Rs. A. |
| 43 | PERFUMERY— Rose-flowers, dried ... | cwt. | 12 0 |
| 47 | PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES— Bacon in canisters, Jowls and Cheeks. Cheese ... Ghee ... Pork-hams ... Vinegar, European, in wood ... | lb. " cwt. lb. Impl. gallon | 0 12 0 12 40 0 0 12 1 0 |
| 51 | SHELLS AND COWRIES— Chanks— • Large shells, for cameos ... White, dead ... Cowries— From Mozambique and Zanzibar Cowries— • Maldiva ... Yellow, superior quality ... Mother-of-pearl ... | hundred " " cwt. " " | 6 0 3 8 0 8 7 8 2 8 20 0 |
| 52 | SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK— Floss ... Raw silk— Chahāram, Cochin China and yel- low Shanghai ... Waste and Kachra ... Persian ... Siam ... Raw silk the produce of the tasar or other wild worm ... | lb. " " " " " " | 9 0 4 8 1 0 4 8 2 0 2 8 |
| 54 | SPICES— Aniseed, star ... Betelnuts— All other sorts ... Chillies, dried ... Cloves ... " in seeds, Narlavang ... Mace ... Nutmegs in shell ... Pepper, black and long ... | cwt. " " " " lb. " cwt. | 33 0 9 0 9 0 65 0 24 0 0 14 0 6 20 0 |
| 56 | SUGAR— China, candy ... Loaf ... Soft ... | " " " | 23 0 30 0 15 0 |
| 57 | TEA— Black ... Green ... | lb. " | 0 10 1 2 |
| 61 | UMBRELLAS— China paper kettisals ... Cotton, oiled, other than European | box of 110 each | 45 0 0 8 |

SALT.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 90.—Mr. A. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs at Dídwana, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F., of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 91.—Mr. L. Verrieres, Patrol, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs at Dídwana during the absence on leave of Mr. Ashton, or until further orders.

SURVEYS.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 138.—Mr. H. Horst, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for 2 years under Section 12, Chapter IV, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date after the 15th of May next, on which he may avail himself of it.

**MARINE SURVEYS.—CASUALTIES AND DANGERS TO
NAVIGATION.**

Calcutta, the 10th March 1879.

No. 14, of 1879.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BRITISH BURMA.

*Sunken Dangers between Alguada Reef and
Diamond Island.*

Notice is hereby given that a recent examination of the approaches to the Bassein river made by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys exhibits five separate shoal ridges—on which are rocky patches with from 4 to 13 feet water on them—lying in a N. E. and S. W. direction, between Alguada reef and Diamond island, Bassein river entrance.

The least water discovered was on the "*Hugh Rose rock*," which lies N. N. E., $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alguada reef light-house. This rock—on which the Ship *Inchmarneek* struck in April 1877—has only from 3 to 4 feet water on it at low water.

Also that the Alguada reef light-house lies S. $9^{\circ} 30'$ W. (true), distant $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the pagoda on Pagoda point, and S. W. by W., distant nearly three quarters of a mile from the position at present assigned to it on the charts.

Mariners are cautioned that the passage between Alguada reef and Diamond island is absolutely barred, and is most dangerous.

[Bearings are Magnetic, except where otherwise noted. Variation $2^{\circ} 30'$ E. in 1879.]

R. C. CARRINGTON, *Chief Civil Assistant,*
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I.N.),*
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

CALCUTTA,—Marine Survey
Department;
The 10th March 1879.

By Order, &c.,

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

This Notice affects the following :—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 152, 831, 823, 829, 830, and 706.

INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, No. 131, 15c, and 15d; Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 496.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 11th March 1879.

No. 735G.—In supersession of Foreign Department Notifications No. 270G., dated 30th January 1879, and No. 536G., dated 21st February 1879, Surgeon C. T. Peters, Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Zanzibar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon J. Robb, proceeding on furlough.

Pending the arrival of Surgeon C. T. Peters, Surgeon Behary Lall Dutt, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Zanzibar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 12th March 1879.

No. 745G.—APPOINTMENT.—Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., to be a Resident of the 2nd Class, and General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, with effect from the 14th February 1879, *vice* Colonel E. C. Impey, retired.

No. 755G.—Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, 9th Lancers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed as an attached Officiating Dong-Duty Officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 767G.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant W. P. Kennedy, Officiating 2nd Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, to officiate as 2nd Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. W. E. Foster, on furlough.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th March 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 211.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The under-mentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Louis Nation,—8th March 1879.

No. 212.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe Rose, Bengal Staff Corps,—8th March 1879.

Lieutenant Leonard William Christopher, Bengal Staff Corps,—9th March 1879.

No. 213.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information ;—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th January 1879, page 119.

India Office, 10th January 1879.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BREVEE.*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry William Pagan, Bombay Infantry. Dated 1st October 1878.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.**BENGAL STAFF CORPS.***To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major William Garrow Waterfield. Dated 3rd October 1878.

Major Frederick Peter Luard. Dated 12th October 1878.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Simeon Noble. Dated 4th October 1878.

Captain Rowland Erule Kyrle Money. Dated 9th October 1878.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant George Montalt Bellasis. Dated 7th August 1878.

Lieutenant Edward Baynes Nixon. Dated 21st August 1878.

Lieutenant Alfred George Yaldwin. Dated 11th September 1878.

Lieutenant Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind. Dated 2nd October 1878.

Lieutenant Herbert Anthony Sawyer. Dated 2nd October 1878.

Lieutenant Henry Harvey Swetenham. Dated 2nd October 1878.

Lieutenant Edward Lloyd. Dated 16th October 1878.

Lieutenant Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury. Dated 16th October 1878.

"London Gazette," dated the 11th January 1879, page 172.

War Office, Pall Mall, 14th January 1879.

BREVEE.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Peter Sullivan, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 8th August 1878.

"London Gazette," dated the 17th January 1879, page 233.

India Office, 16th January 1879.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following list of promotions among Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.*To be Major.*

Major Frederick Pratt Worthy, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1878.

"London Gazette," dated the 28th January 1879, page 113.

War Office, Pall Mall, 28th January 1879.

BREVEE.

The under-mentioned Officers to have a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederic James Stephenson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 29th January 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Rynie Alexander, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 29th January 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Douglas Scott, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th January 1879.

To be Major.

Captain Osmyn Bourdillon, Bombay Army. Dated 29th January 1879.

No. 214.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Major-General J. A. Angelo, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Superintendent, Hissar Cattle Farm, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J. I. Robinson, or until further orders.

No. 215.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. E. Tuson, M.D., Medical Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General R. Cockburn, proceeding on furlough.

No. 216.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. A. Urquhart, Royal Artillery, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class.

No. 217.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

In G. G. O. No. 137 of 1879, for "Mr. Louis Edward Daggett Rose," read Mr. Louis Edward Daggett Rose.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 218.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary John Andrew Kelly, Subordinate Medical Department, are dispensed with.

No. 219.—The services of the under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Lahore Medical School are dispensed with :—

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Amcer Allee, No. 1087 | { | Admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 9th August 1876. |
| Mahomed Hussein, No. 1296. | | Admitted by G. G. O. No. 990 of 9th November 1877. |
| Kirpal Singh, No. 1284 | { | |
| | | |

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 220.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel G. G. Anderson, Bengal Infantry, private affairs, for one year and eighty-four days, under the Regulations of 1796.

Surgeon-Major T. P. Wright, Medical Officer, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon C. H. Joubert, M.B.,—medical certificate, for eight months, under rule IX, note one, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 221.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 758 of 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Martin, Bengal Infantry, Wing Commander, and 2nd-in-Command, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted an extension of leave to the 15th November 1878, the date he reported his arrival at Bombay.

No. 222.—Captain W. M. Meacham, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough out of India on private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 28th July 1878, the date he quitted Cyprus.

No. 223.—Captain Thomas Hindmarsh, Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe, with effect from the 1st April 1879 to the 31st July 1880.

No. 224.—Colonel W. C. Gott, Bengal Infantry, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to return and reside in India.

Colonel Gott reported his arrival at Bombay on the 6th March 1879.

No. 225.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. J. Davies, Bengal Infantry, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to reside in England from the 5th February 1879, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 933 of 1873.

No. 226.—Lieutenant J. Stevenson, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe, with effect from the 17th March 1879 to the 16th March 1880.

No. 227.—Lieutenant George Low Calder, Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe with effect from the 1st April 1879 to the 31st July 1880.

No. 228.—The following extract from List No. 7, dated the 14th February 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty.

Major A. Pullan, Staff Corps.

Granted extension of leave.

Major G. S. Hills, Royal Engineers, 6 months, medical certificate.

No. 229.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Trevor, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1201 of 1878,—*Hindustan*, 22nd February 1879, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Sladen, Madras Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 933 of 1878,—*Malwa*, 7th October 1878, from Bombay.

Major N. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 81 of 1879,—*City of Manchester*, 22nd February 1879, from Calcutta.

Lieutenant S. E. Mein, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 180 of 1879,—*Crocodile*, 5th March 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major W. S. Caldwell, M. D., G. G. O. No. 139 of 1879,—*Hindustan*, 22nd February 1879, from Calcutta.

REWARDS.

No. 230.—ORDER OF MERIT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, the Native Officers and Sepoys of the 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry specified below for conspicuous gallantry, while on active service on the Frontier :—

| Rank and Name | Acts of gallantry. |
|-----------------------|---|
| Subadar Deo | Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878, at Ali Musjid, in assisting Lieutenant T. O. Fitzgerald, when he was wounded, and placing him under cover. |
| Jemadar Ram Sing | Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878, at Ali Musjid, in carrying Sepoy Jowahir Singh, when wounded, out of a heavy fire. |
| Havildar Dyal Sing | Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878, at Ali Musjid, in advancing to occupy a "Sanga" close to the enemy's position. |
| Havildar Goordit Sing | |
| Sepoy Goordit Sing | |
| Sepoy Asa Sing | Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878, at Ali Musjid, in assisting Lieutenant T. O. Fitzgerald when he was wounded, and placing him under cover. |
| Sepoy Ummer Sing | |
| Sepoy Luchman Dass | Conspicuous gallantry in action on the 21st November 1878, at Ali Musjid, in carrying Sepoy Nuthoo, when wounded under a very heavy fire, to a place of safety. |

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 231.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General A. Christison, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 232.—The services of Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, Royal Engineers, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of Bengal, No. 1555A, dated the 10th March 1879, replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 233.—The services of Lieutenant J. A. Bell, 44th Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1879.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 7th to 14th March 1879.

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of Decese. | Place of Decese. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Madras Medical Service | Surgeon-Major Joseph Dougall, M.D. ... | 9th February 1879 | Port Blair. | | |

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 7th to 14th March 1879.

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decese. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaim- ed amount deposited | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. | | | | | | | |
| Francis Manners Baker ... | Lieutenant | 73rd Regiment | 2nd October 1878... | Intestate | 116 9 0 | | |
| John Bent* | Lieutenant | Royal Artillery | 21st September 1878 | No will found | 322 8 10 | | 14th May 1879. |

* Next-of-kin—Mother.—Mrs. E. K. Bent, No. 8, Wellwood Park, Torquay Devon.
Brother.—Lieutenant Henry William Morris Bent, 38th Regiment, Duncannon, Fort Waterford, Ireland.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 8th March 1879.

No. 122.—Mr. A. Grant, M Inst., C.E, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class (temporary rank), Officiating Director of State Railways, Central System, is granted furlough to Europe for eight months and nineteen days, under Chapter IV, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 10th April 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 123.—Mr. W. Palmer, Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade from 1st January 1879.

No. 124.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment from 7th January 1879 :—

Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, and Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, to Examiner, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Examiner, 1st Class, 3rd Grade, to Examiner, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

No. 125.—The following changes are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from 1st January 1879, *vide* Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. C. Prior, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class, 1st Grade :—

Major P. Lambert, R.E., Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. B. Braddon, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. I. S. Hubbard, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant F. Beauleck, R.E., Temporary Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. F. F. Hensley, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Major J. Grierson, Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, is promoted, temporarily, to Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. A. Billings, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, is promoted, temporarily, to Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. R. Beecher, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, is promoted, temporarily, to Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, B.A., Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, is promoted, temporarily, to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. B. Gray, Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, is promoted, temporarily, to Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (Open Line, Traffic Department), Punjab Northern Railway, is transferred to the Accounts Branch, and appointed Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

No. 126.—Mr. J. F. Birkinshaw, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is re-transferred from the Dhoond and Maunad State Railway to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 127.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways :—

Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 10th March 1879.

No. 128.—The following Accountants are promoted, temporarily, to the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, as Assistant Examiners, 2nd Grade, on probation, from 1st January 1879 :—

Mr. N. M. Carnell, Accountant, 3rd Grade.
Mr. F. M. Woodroffe, Accountant, 3rd Grade.

No. 129.—Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank, officiated as Superintending Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, from the 29th October 1878 to the 3rd January 1879, inclusive, *vice* Mr. Lambert, on privilege leave.

The 11th March 1879.

No. 130.—Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V.C., R.E., Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days, preparatory to furlough, with effect from 22nd March, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 12th March 1879.

No. 131.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Western System of State Railways, is, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave for 10th and 11th February 1879.

The 13th March 1879.

No. 132.—The following is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

Financial Department Notification (Pay and Allowances),
No. 1264 of 28th June 1878.

In modification of the Notifications of the Government of India in this Department, No. 778 of the 31st January 1872, and No. 2466 of the 17th April 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when an officer, on a salary of less than (Rs. 100) one hundred a month but in "superior service," as defined in the Civil Pension Code, is provided at the public expense with a passage by sea or in a river steamer, he may, at the discretion of the head of his office, be allowed free passage for one native servant.

No. 133.—Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Accounts Branch during the absence of Colonel Innes, V.C., R.E., on furlough, or till further orders.

Mr. J. Hopkins, Examiner, 1st Class, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General and Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Accounts Branch, until further orders.

No. 134.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 94 of 15th February 1879, Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, during the absence of Mr. Molesworth, on special duty in England, or until further orders.

Mr. Geoghegan assumed charge of the duties of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways on the forenoon of the 24th February 1879.

No. 135.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions among the Superintending Engineers attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department :—

To Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Perkins, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Permanent, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel L. Russell, promoted to Chief Engineer, III Class.

To Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Permanent (since transferred to Punjab Provincial Establishment), *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. Perkins, R.E., promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. de Palezieux-Falconnet, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Permanent, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Trevor, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, promoted to Chief Engineer, III Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Tucker, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Permanent, *vice* Mr. Anderson, transferred to the Punjab.

To Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ward, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Temporary rank, Permanent, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. de Palezieux-Falconnet, R.E., promoted.

No. 136.—Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., is, on retirement from the service, re-appointed Director of State Railways with the rank of Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, pending the return to duty of Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E., or till further orders.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 137.—Mr. M. Rayne, Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted twenty months' furlough, under Section 12, and 30 days' subsidiary leave under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 15th April 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

ALEX. FRASER, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

Separate pricing is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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|--|-----|----|----|
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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1879.

Offices opened and closed during the month of February 1879:—

| Name of Station. | Where situated. | Date. | REMARKS. |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|----------|
| * Bagh | Beluchistan | 4th | Opened. |
| * Basawal | Afghanistan | 16th | Ditto. |
| Bharatpur | Rajpootana | 28th | Closed. |
| * Chaman | Beluchistan | 22nd | Opened. |
| * Jellalabad | Afghanistan | 18th | Ditto. |
| Kalutara | Ceylon | 16th | Ditto. |
| Paradure | Ditto | 13th | Closed. |

* Temporary Field Offices.

R. MURRAY, Colonel,
Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1879.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. T. Dyson to be Agent of the Patna Branch.

Mr. E. Fishbourne to be Acting Agent of the Agra Branch.

Mr. E. J. Birch to be Acting Agent of the Allahabad Branch, *vice* Mr. H. T. Balfour, appointed Accountant at Rangoon Branch.

Mr. E. M. Slater to be Acting Agent of the Cawnpore Branch, *vice* Mr. H. B. Sterndale who has obtained leave to Europe.

By Order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1879.

No. 83.—Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the forenoon of the 17th instant.

No. 84.—Mr. T. Kenney, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the forenoon of the 14th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 1st March 1879.

No. 14.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from Madras Famine Relief Work, and resumed his duties in the Southern Road Division, on the afternoon of the 11th February 1879.

No. 15.—Gunesh Moreshwar Vadthekar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 13th February 1879 from the two months' sick leave granted him in Notification No. 11, dated 1st ultimo.

No. 16.—Mr. A. Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been granted fifteen days' extension of

the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 13, dated 8th ultimo.

No. 17.—Baboo Khetternath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted twenty-five days' privilege leave of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 20th February 1879.

No. 18.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, received charge of the current duties of the Office of Executive Engineer, Southern Road Division, in addition to his own duties, on the afternoon of the 20th February 1879, consequent on Baboo Khetternath's departure on leave.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 7th March 1879.

No. 324.—Captain H. A. Vincent, Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date in March 1879 on which he may avail himself of the same.

By Order
E. A. FRASER, *Capt.,*
2nd Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 27th February 1879.

No. 4458.—Consequent upon the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams to Assam, as per Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 51, dated 24th January 1879, the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, Rajputana :—

| Names. | Present Grade | Grade to which promoted. | With effect from | Nature of Promotion |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Murray, Major H. Y. | Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st Grade. | 11th Feb. 1879 | Temporary ... |
| Culcheth, W. W. ... | Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade. | Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... |

Vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Williams, transferred to Assam.
Vice Major Murray.

By Order,
A. G. CROMMELIN,
Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and
Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

Camp Chundawat, the 6th March 1879.

No. 4918.—Major H. Y. Murray and Mr. W. Mackay, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Nusseerabad Division of the Public Works Department on the afternoon of the 25th February 1879.

No. 4948.—Mr. A. G. Crommelin and Major H. Y. Murray, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 28th February 1879.

By Order,
H. Y. MURRAY, *Major,*
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 4th March 1879.

No. 26.—Mr. T. Ranga Rao, Attaché to Resident, Hyderabad, has been granted two months' leave without pay under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
C. B. EUAN SMITH,
First Asstt. Resident.

The 1st March 1879.

No. 249.—Mr. Edalji Bahmanji, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *sub protem.*, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 6th March 1879.

No. 257.—Mr. Bymanji Jamasji, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 258.—The following changes are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 12th February, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Captain E. J. Gunthorpe, Officiating District Superintendent, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd Class.

Mr. E. R. Christian, Officiating District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Class.

Mr. E. A. Hobson, Officiating District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive position as Assistant Superintendent.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR,
Secy. for Berar to the Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 7th March 1879.

No. 6.—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No. 27 of 11th ultimo, Rugbeer Dyal, Accountant, 4th Grade, Chakrata Division, Military Works, was relieved of his duties by Mr. J. Brabson, Accountant, on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

G. DE PALEZIEUX-FALCONNET, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdy. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Rawalpindi Command.

Rawalpindi, the 1st March 1879.

No. 442.—With reference to Superintending Engineer's, Rawal Pindi Command, Notification No. 232 of 11th ultimo, Sergeant H. Goad, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, rejoined the Peshawar Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 6th February 1879.

N. W. MACRORY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Supdy. Engr., Rawalpindi Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umbatta, the 5th March 1879.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 6 of the 7th February 1879, Honorary Lieutenant J. Cargin, Barrack Master, joined the Umbatta Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 3rd March 1879.

JAMES W. WRIGHT, *C.E.,*
Offg. Supdy. Engr., Sirhind Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1879.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 87, dated the 12th February 1879, Major P. Lambert, R.E., received charge of the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India, Calcutta, from Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E., on the forenoon of the 7th March 1879.

C. H. LUARD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Consgr. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 8th March 1879.

No. 25.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 93, dated the 11th November 1878,

Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, Open Line, is retransferred to the Unopen Line, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th December 1878.

The 12th March 1879.

No. 26.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 193 of the 2nd May 1878, Mr. J. F. Birkenshaw, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Southern Section of the Western Rajputana State Railway.

No. 27.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 113 of the 4th March 1879, Mr. C. E. Vining, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway (Open Line).

A. GRANT,

Director,

Offg. in Central System.

Western System.

Rawalpindi, the 5th March 1879.

No. 38.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is, on return from nine months' leave on Medical Certificate (Western System Notification No. 76, dated 21st October 1878) granted four days' subsidiary leave from 3rd to 6th February 1879 inclusive.

F. W. PELLE, Col., R.E.,

Director of State Railways,

Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 5th March 1879.

No. 6.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No. 22, dated 24th February 1879, Baboo Jogendra Lal Chatterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties on these lines on the afternoon of the 7th February 1879.

No. 7.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No. 21, dated 4th March 1879, Mr. F. H. Landon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, availed himself of the nine months' furlough and the usual subsidiary leave granted in the above Notification, on the forenoon of the 25th February 1879.

H. DANGERFIELD,

Offg. Manager,

Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 11th March 1879.

No. 18.—With reference to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 102, dated the 21st February 1879, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer,

2nd Grade (temporary rank), attached to this Railway, reported his departure for Mooltan, on the forenoon of the 1st March 1879.

F. F. DOWDEN, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Southern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahmedabad, the 4th March 1879.

No. 14.—Mr. W. T. Porter, Temporary Accountant, 3rd Grade, was transferred from Sidhpore to Serohi Division, with effect from the 1st December 1878.

The 6th March 1879.

No. 15.—With reference to Director of State Railways Central System's Notification No. 19, dated 13th February 1879, Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported arrival at Ahmedabad this day, and is posted to Platelaying Division.

W. H. PARKER,

Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Sec.,

Western Raj. State Railway.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 13th Mar. 1879 ... Rs. 53,81,506-14-0

W. WATERFIELD,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1879.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 15th March, at 4 P.M.

Graduates of the University in Academic costume are admissible on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor will preside.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th March 1879.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Selections in languages are appointed for the Examinations of 1879-80 and 1881-82 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1879.

Urīya.

The Raghubansá has been substituted for the Batris Sindhásan in the Entrance of 1879 and following years.

1880.

English.

Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.

1881.

Greek.

... Anabasis. Books I and II.

... Iliad. Book I.

Latin.

... { * Tristium Elegiæ.

... { * Miscellanea.

... De Bello Gallico. Book IV.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesa, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat, in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

*Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

... Pages 1 to 105.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

*Selections by the Rev. K. M. Banerjey, D.L.

Urdu.

*Selections in Prose by Rájá Sivaprasád, C.S.I.

*Selections in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

... Bálkanda.

... The first two chapters.

Urīya.

... Sundra Kánda.

... Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyásá-
gara by Fakeer Chand Senápati.

Raghuvansá.

Armenian.

... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka.

Dhamma Pada-ga-hita

... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1881.

English.

* Milton

... Paradise Lost. Book II.

* Cowper

... The Task. Books IV, V, VI.

* Selections from Byron, Scott, Moor, and Wordsworth.

* Robertson

... History of Charles V. Book I.

* Paley

... Selections from Natural Theology.

* Selections from the Spectator and Rambler.

Hutton

... Life of Scott (Morley's English Men of
Letters).

Greek.

... Medea.

... Euterpe. Book II.

Latin.

... Selections.

... Selections.

... Book V.

Sanskrit.

... Books I to VIII, inclusive.

... Books I to V, ditto.

Raghuvansá

Bhattikávyá

***Selections by Mr. Kempson.**

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms. 1 to 72.
Job. Chapters 1 to 5.

Sih-nasr-i-zahuri
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil
Qasaid-i-Urfi
Sekandar Namah

Arabic.

Hebrew.

Persian

... First 25 pages.
... Ditto.
... Ditto.
... Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

1882.

English.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Shakespeare | ... Macbeth, Richard II nd , Midsummer Night's Dream. |
| Milton | ... Lycidas, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Hymn on the Nativity. |
| Wordsworth | ... Excursion. Book 1 (Rivington's School Classics.) |
| Bacon | ... Essays. |
| Huxley | ... Life of Hume. } Morley's English Men of Letters. |
| Morrison | ... Life of Gibbon. } |
| John Stuart Blackie | ... Self Culture. |

Greek.

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Sophocles | ... Philoctetes. |
| Demosthenes | ... De Corona. |

Latin.

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| Virgil | ... Georgics. Books I and II. |
| Tacitus | ... Histories. Books I and II. |

Sanskrit.

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Kumár Sambhava | ... Books I to VII. |
| Meghadúta. | |
| Sákuntala | ... (Devanagri Recension) |

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms. I—XLI.
Isaiah. I—XXXIX.
Daniel. I—VII.
Proverbs.

Tarekh-i-Yamani
Hamasah First 31 pages
Mutanabbi

Arabic.*

... }
... } As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
... }

Persian.*

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Veqae Neamat Khan Ali | ... The first half. |
| Durra-i-Nadiri | ... 50 pages from page 181. |
| Qusaid Khaqani | ... First 50 pages. |
| Qasaid Badar Chaehi | ... Ditto. |
| The 3rd March 1879. | |

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Sil, Kanailal | ... Medical College. |
|---------------|----------------------|

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Bandyopadhyay, Girijapada | ... Medical College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan | ... Ditto. |
| " Bibhutibhushan | ... Ditto. |
| Datta, Khirodkumar | ... Ditto. |
| De, Rajendralal | ... Ditto. |
| 6 Gangopadhyay, Jadunath | ... Ditto. |

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

Adhya, Umacharan ... Medical College.

• SENATE HOUSE, }
The 12th March 1879. }

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th March 1879.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta. 13th Mar. 1879. }

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

No. 3606.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | Estimates. 1878-79. | April to July 1877. | April to July 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue | 22,071,000 | 6,599,450 | 7,381,108 | 781,658 | ... |
| II.—Tributes and Contributions | 705,000 | 221,474 | 234,831 | 13,357 | ... |
| III.—Forest | 682,000 | 95,210 | 76,008 | ... | 19,202 |
| IV.—Excise | 2,750,000 | 861,865 | 860,778 | ... | 1,087 |
| V.—Assessed Taxes | 765,000 | 651 | 13,600 | 12,949 | ... |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 3,316,000 | 1,085,756 | 887,663 | ... | 198,093 |
| VII.—Customs | 2,480,000 | 761,575 | 729,353 | ... | 32,222 |
| VIII.—Salt | 6,813,000 | 2,056,884 | 1,923,596 | ... | 133,288 |
| IX.—Opium | 8,250,000 | 3,316,742 | 3,283,237 | ... | 33,505 |
| X.—Stamps | 2,977,000 | 1,142,954 | 1,116,708 | ... | 26,246 |
| XI.—Mint | 180,000 | 151,768 | 71,944 | ... | 79,824 |
| XII.—Post Office | 872,000 | 228,131 | 281,283 | 53,152 | ... |
| XIII.—Telegraph | 320,100 | 13,969 | 21,399 | 7,430 | ... |
| XIV.—Law and Justice | 823,000 | 261,468 | 280,376 | 18,908 | ... |
| XV.—Police | 69,000 | 27,152 | 23,137 | ... | 4,015 |
| XVI.—Marine | 201,000 | 57,923 | 53,651 | ... | 4,269 |
| XVII.—Education | 111,000 | 40,090 | 36,468 | ... | 3,622 |
| XVIII.—Interest | 552,000 | 210,706 | 217,503 | 6,797 | ... |
| XIX.—Superannuation, &c. | 501,000 | 36,441 | 42,051 | 5,610 | ... |
| XX.—Gain by Exchange* | 443,000 | 202,622 | 110,843 | ... | 91,779 |
| XXI.—Miscellaneous | 249,000 | 73,195 | 68,169 | ... | 5,026 |
| TOTAL | 55,139,100 | 17,446,026 | 17,713,709 | 267,683 | ... |
| XXII.—Army | 850,000 | 255,812 | 242,067 | ... | 13,745 |
| XXIII.—Public Works Ordinary | 174,500 | 39,567 | 68,532 | 28,965 | ... |
| XXIV.—Irrigation | 642,000 | 38,509 | 38,360 | ... | 149 |
| XXV.—Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange | 10,329,900 | 3,729,990 | 3,073,070 | ... | 656,920 |
| XXVI.—State Railways | 967,000 | 152,185 | 265,525 | 113,340 | ... |
| XXVII.—Provincial and Local Deficits | 289,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 68,394,600 | 21,662,089 | 21,401,263 | ... | 260,826 |
| England, including Army and Public Works Ordinary... | 188,300 | 116,093 | 71,075 | ... | 45,018 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 68,582,900 | 21,778,182 | 21,472,338 | ... | 305,844 |

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1879.

* Includes £400,000 as Net Gain

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

NERAL'S OFFICE.

fourth month of the year 1878-79 as compared with the corresponding period of 1877-78.

sterling @ Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1878-79. | April to July 1877. | April to July 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 3,280,500 | 825,148 | 791,452 | ... | 33,696 |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds and Other Accounts | 371,000 | 16,645 | 66,520 | 19,875 | ... |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 324,000 | 114,247 | 123,168 | 8,921 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 2,958,100 | 973,175 | 897,981 | ... | 75,194 |
| 5.—Forest | 176,000 | 79,640 | 77,589 | ... | 2,051 |
| 6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 96,000 | 29,389 | 28,927 | ... | 462 |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes | 51,000 | 4 | 1940 | 4,936 | ... |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | 43,000 | 81,483 | 55,212 | ... | 26,271 |
| 9.—Customs | 196,000 | 66,383 | 65,948 | ... | 435 |
| 10.—Salt | 520,000 | 151,065 | 168,512 | 17,447 | ... |
| 11.—Opium | 2,249,000 | 1,718,812 | 891,435 | ... | 827,377 |
| 12.—Stamps | 71,300 | 27,674 | 26,671 | ... | 1,003 |
| 13.—Mint | 88,000 | 33,121 | 41,400 | 8,279 | ... |
| 14.—Post Office | 813,900 | 236,839 | 293,429 | 56,590 | ... |
| 15.—Telegraph | 377,700 | 35,607 | 69,761 | 25,154 | ... |
| 16.—Administration and Public Departments | 1,247,100 | 390,574 | 197,433 | 16,859 | ... |
| 17.—Minor Departments | 510,900 | 109,725 | 97,537 | ... | 12,188 |
| 18.—Law and Justice | 3,296,300 | 1,105,236 | 1,143,701 | 38,465 | ... |
| 19.—Police | 2,368,000 | 821,821 | 779,842 | ... | 41,979 |
| 20.—Marine | 111,300 | 117,990 | 151,927 | 33,937 | ... |
| 21.—Education | 1,014,400 | 324,584 | 291,078 | ... | 33,506 |
| 22.—Ecclesiastical | 162,900 | 51,807 | 51,489 | ... | 318 |
| 23.—Medical Services | 647,000 | 217,600 | 192,141 | ... | 25,459 |
| 24.—Stationery and Printing | 232,000 | 84,705 | 81,399 | ... | 3,306 |
| 25.—Political Agencies | 398,700 | 166,932 | 106,403 | ... | 60,529 |
| 26.—Allowances and Assignments | 1,633,900 | 435,015 | 410,265 | ... | 24,750 |
| 27.—Civil Purlough Allowances | 1,000 | 311 | 1,255 | 944 | ... |
| 28.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 588,000 | 222,238 | 229,421 | 7,183 | ... |
| 29.—Loss by Exchange | 3,000,000 | 640,699 | 1,066,936 | 426,237 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 243,000 | 148,909 | 72,349 | ... | 76,569 |
| 31.—Famine Relief | 500,000 | 201,013 | 52,532 | ... | 148,481 |
| TOTAL | 28,205,400 | 9,394,421 | 8,732,617 | ... | 661,804 |
| 32.—Army | 11,919,600 | 3,958,433 | 3,967,811 | 9,411 | ... |
| 33.—Public Works Ordinary | 5,049,500 | 808,706 | 779,821 | ... | 28,885 |
| 34.—Irrigation | 562,000 | 244,435 | 305,951 | 61,516 | ... |
| Working Expenses (Guaranteed Railways), less Exchange Loss. | 5,387,900 | 1,242,597 | 1,393,179 | 150,582 | ... |
| 35.—Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies, less Exchange Loss. | 588,400 | 174,506 | 364,245 | 189,739 | ... |
| Guaranteed Interest in India, less Exchange Loss. | 18,100 | 9,558 | 8,298 | ... | 1,260 |
| Land and Supervision | 80,500 | 19,563 | 21,666 | 2,103 | ... |
| 36.—State Railways | 704,000 | 123,283 | 233,137 | 109,854 | ... |
| 37.—Provincial and Local Surpluses | 21,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 52,536,400 | 15,975,502 | 15,806,758 | ... | 168,744 |
| England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary and Guaranteed Interest. | 13,890,500 | 5,291,430 | 5,099,097 | ... | 192,333 |
| TOTAL | 66,426,900 | 21,266,932 | 20,905,855 | ... | 361,077 |
| 38.—Productive Public Works— | | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure in India | 3,568,000 | 1,055,561 | 958,806 | ... | 96,755 |
| Ditto ditto in England | 987,000 | 250,473 | 186,477 | ... | 63,996 |
| TOTAL | 4,555,000 | 1,306,034 | 1,145,283 | ... | 160,751 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 70,981,900 | 22,572,966 | 22,051,138 | ... | 521,828 |

on Railway transactions.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 3607.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the

N. B.—The amounts are converted into

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | Estimates. 1878-79. | April to August 1877 | April to August 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I.—Land Revenue | 22,071,000 | 7,017,540 | 8,046,735 | 999,195 | ... |
| II.—Tributes and Contributions | 705,000 | 261,812 | 273,851 | 12,039 | ... |
| III.—Forest | 682,000 | 130,293 | 108,711 | ... | 21,582 |
| IV.—Excise | 2,750,000 | 1,012,233 | 1,053,102 | 10,869 | ... |
| V.—Assessed Taxes | 765,000 | 13,242 | 66,550 | 53,308 | ... |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 3,316,000 | 1,200,896 | 971,475 | ... | 229,421 |
| VII.—Customs | 2,480,000 | 927,503 | 893,057 | ... | 34,446 |
| VIII.—Salt | 6,813,000 | 2,488,113 | 2,458,415 | ... | 29,698 |
| IX.—Opium | 8,250,000 | 3,838,009 | 3,945,308 | 107,299 | ... |
| X.—Stamps | 2,977,000 | 1,397,224 | 1,383,837 | ... | 13,387 |
| XI.—Mint | 180,000 | 190,413 | 90,521 | ... | 99,892 |
| XII.—Post Office | 872,000 | 295,648 | 211,988 | ... | 83,660 |
| XIII.—Telegraph | 329,400 | 31,333 | 21,400 | ... | 9,933 |
| XIV.—Law and Justice | 823,000 | 323,754 | 350,827 | 27,073 | ... |
| XV.—Police | 69,000 | 35,130 | 28,995 | ... | 6,135 |
| XVI.—Marine | 201,000 | 76,950 | 65,171 | ... | 11,779 |
| XVII.—Education | 111,000 | 49,781 | 46,260 | ... | 3,521 |
| XVIII.—Interest | 552,000 | 271,555 | 277,068 | 5,513 | ... |
| XIX.—Superannuation, &c. | 501,000 | 56,637 | 57,728 | 1,091 | ... |
| XX.—Gain by Exchange* | 443,000 | 247,533 | 138,964 | ... | 108,569 |
| XXI.—Miscellaneous | 249,000 | 92,727 | 101,330 | 8,603 | ... |
| | 55,139,100 | 20,018,326 | 20,591,293 | 672,967 | ... |
| XXII.—Army | 850,000 | 317,551 | 309,957 | ... | 7,594 |
| XXIII.—Public Works Ordinary | 277,800 | 49,443 | 91,741 | 42,301 | ... |
| XXIV.—Irrigation | 642,000 | 142,239 | 122,700 | ... | 19,539 |
| XXV.—Traffic Receipts (G. Rys.) less Gain by Exchange | 10,329,900 | 4,820,655 | 3,693,016 | ... | 1,127,639 |
| XXVI.—State Railways | 967,000 | 187,648 | 314,752 | 127,104 | ... |
| XXVII.—Provincial and Local Deficits | 289,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 68,594,000 | 25,535,862 | 25,123,492 | ... | 412,370 |
| England, including Army and P. W. Ordinary | 188,300 | 137,134 | 77,496 | ... | 59,638 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 68,582,900 | 25,672,996 | 25,200,988 | ... | 472,008 |

* Includes £100,000 as N.

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offy. Deputy Comptroller General.

ERAL'S OFFICE.

fifth month of the year 1878-79, compared with the corresponding period of 1877-78.

sterling @ Rs 10 to the Pound Sterling.

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1878-79. | April to August 1877. | April to August 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 3,280,500 | 1,148,477 | 1,161,359 | 12,882 | ... |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds and other accounts | 371,000 | 62,355 | 95,612 | 33,257 | ... |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 324,000 | 137,953 | 147,421 | 9,468 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 2,958,100 | 1,198,915 | 1,100,094 | ... | 98,821 |
| 5.—Forest | 476,000 | 102,912 | 106,879 | 3,967 | ... |
| 6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 96,000 | 38,841 | 39,004 | 163 | ... |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes | 54,000 | 60 | 8,296 | 8,236 | ... |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | 43,000 | 104,951 | 64,975 | ... | 39,976 |
| 9.—Customs | 196,000 | 83,223 | 82,250 | ... | 973 |
| 10.—Salt | 520,000 | 189,115 | 210,273 | 21,158 | ... |
| 11.—Opium | 2,249,000 | 1,922,576 | 1,011,437 | ... | 911,139 |
| 12.—Stamps | 74,300 | 33,655 | 32,891 | ... | 764 |
| 13.—Mint | 88,000 | 40,426 | 49,272 | 8,846 | ... |
| 14.—Post Office | 843,900 | 298,200 | 212,401 | ... | 85,799 |
| 15.—Telegraph | 377,700 | 60,610 | 60,764 | 154 | ... |
| 16.—Administration and Public Departments | 1,247,400 | 487,309 | 511,319 | 24,010 | ... |
| 17.—Minor Departments | 510,000 | 123,695 | 119,999 | ... | 3,696 |
| 18.—Law and Justice | 3,296,300 | 1,398,384 | 1,440,319 | 41,935 | ... |
| 19.—Police | 2,368,000 | 1,023,685 | 967,216 | ... | 56,469 |
| 20.—Marine | 111,300 | 150,372 | 175,193 | 24,821 | ... |
| 21.—Education | 1,014,400 | 404,790 | 365,459 | ... | 39,331 |
| 22.—Ecclesiastical | 162,900 | 64,094 | 64,282 | 188 | ... |
| 23.—Medical Services | 647,000 | 270,284 | 241,613 | ... | 28,671 |
| 24.—Stationery and Printing | 232,000 | 106,992 | 102,598 | ... | 4,394 |
| 25.—Political Agencies | 398,700 | 140,369 | 136,635 | ... | 3,674 |
| 26.—Allowances and Assignments | 1,633,900 | 522,007 | 496,499 | ... | 25,508 |
| 27.—Civil Furlough Allowances | 1,000 | 412 | 1,494 | 1,082 | ... |
| 28.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances | 588,000 | 267,592 | 270,520 | 3,018 | ... |
| 29.—Loss by Exchange | 3,000,000 | 814,939 | 1,298,532 | 483,593 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 243,000 | 179,412 | 90,656 | ... | 88,756 |
| 31.—Famine Relief | 500,000 | 253,712 | 68,892 | ... | 184,820 |
| | 28,205,400 | 11,630,167 | 10,734,184 | ... | 895,983 |
| 32.—Army | 11,919,600 | 4,925,198 | 4,929,839 | 4,641 | ... |
| 33.—Public Works Ordinary | 5,049,500 | 1,059,765 | 1,295,461 | 235,696 | ... |
| 34.—Irrigation | 562,000 | 383,280 | 381,233 | ... | 2,047 |
| { Working Expenses (G. Ry.) less Loss by Exchange | 5,387,900 | 1,918,796 | 1,702,629 | ... | 216,167 |
| 35.— { Surplus Profits paid to Ry. Cos. less Loss by Exchange | 588,400 | 174,506 | 366,858 | 192,352 | ... |
| { Guaranteed Interest in India, less Loss by Exchange | 18,100 | 9,558 | 8,298 | ... | 1,260 |
| { Land and Supervision | 80,500 | 24,945 | 24,368 | ... | 577 |
| 36.—State Railway— | 704,000 | 152,410 | 288,179 | 136,169 | ... |
| 37.—Provincial and Local Surpluses | 21,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 52,536,100 | 20,278,225 | 19,731,049 | ... | 547,176 |
| England, including Army, P. W. Ordinary and Guaranteed Interest. | 13,890,500 | 6,014,015 | 5,895,269 | ... | 118,746 |
| | 66,426,900 | 26,292,240 | 25,626,318 | ... | 665,922 |
| 38.—Productive Public Works— | | | | | |
| Capital Expenditure in India | 3,568,000 | 1,340,035 | 1,082,411 | ... | 247,624 |
| Capital Expenditure in England | 987,000 | 289,570 | 246,066 | ... | 43,504 |
| | 4,555,000 | 1,629,605 | 1,328,477 | ... | 291,128 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 70,981,900 | 27,921,845 | 26,964,795 | ... | 957,050 |

Gain on Railway transactions.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GE

No 3608—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the

N B—Amounts are converted into

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS | | | | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | Estimates 1875-76 | April to Sept 1877 | April to Sept 1878 | Increase | Decrease |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I—Land Revenue | 22,071,000 | 7,885,111 | 9,110,557 | 1,225,446 | |
| II—Tributes and Contributions | 705,000 | 321,775 | 305,726 | | 13,049 |
| III—Post | 682,000 | 111,987 | 125,213 | | 19,771 |
| IV—Excise | 2,750,000 | 1,237,041 | 1,261,520 | 23,879 | |
| V—Assessed Taxes | 705,000 | 30,757 | 158,447 | 121,690 | |
| VI—Provincial Rates | 3,510,000 | 1,380,620 | 1,161,745 | | 218,884 |
| VII—Customs | 2,480,000 | 1,100,100 | 1,021,225 | | 6,884 |
| VIII—Salt | 681,000 | 28,220 | 312,730 | 301,510 | |
| IX—Opium | 8,250,000 | 1,100,507 | 1,715,000 | 270,086 | |
| X—Stamps | 2,770,000 | 1,030,700 | 1,021,700 | | 15,000 |
| XI—Mint | 180,000 | 307,500 | 133,000 | | 93,500 |
| XII—Post Office | 872,000 | 355,488 | 80,000 | | 20,500 |
| XIII—Telegraph | 200,000 | 80,110 | 50,000 | | 20,100 |
| XIV—Law and Justice | 82,000 | 38,888 | 122,812 | 30,000 | |
| XV—Police | 600,000 | 11,200 | 310,000 | | 7,200 |
| XVI—Mines | 200,000 | 95,207 | 75,800 | | 10,488 |
| XVII—Education | 111,000 | 57,575 | 5,800 | | 1,571 |
| XVIII—Interest | 5,200 | 20,125 | 5,584 | 11,900 | |
| XIX—Superannuations, &c | 500,000 | 71,200 | 70,084 | 57,200 | |
| XX—Gain by Exchange* | 113,000 | 280,788 | 100,212 | | 121,570 |
| XXI—Miscellaneous | 210,000 | 111,100 | 1,700 | 3,470 | |
| Total | 51,000,000 | 25,012,310 | 21,507,688 | 1,135,452 | |
| XXII—Army | 8,500,000 | 3,273,370 | 4,151,168 | 22,131 | |
| XXIII—Public Works Ordinary | 175,000 | 71,100 | 101,086 | 29,051 | |
| XXIV—Irrigation | 612,000 | 255,428 | 197,728 | | 57,700 |
| XXV—In the Receipts Guaranteed Railway (Loss Gain by Exchange) | 10,329,000 | 5,600,870 | 4,311,147 | | 1,316,720 |
| XXVI—State Railways | 967,000 | 218,500 | 365,173 | 116,607 | |
| XXVII—Provincial and Local Debts | 259,000 | | | | |
| Total | 68,391,000 | 29,611,354 | 23,547,069 | | 67,280 |
| Total including Army and P.W. Ordinary | 188,300 | 153,974 | 107,839 | | 16,131 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 68,582,000 | 29,768,328 | 23,654,908 | | 113,422 |

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

CALCUTTA

The 14th March 1879

* Include £40,000 as net gain

E. W. KELLNER,

Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

sixth month of the year 1878-79 as compared with the corresponding period of 1877-78.
sterling @ Rs. 10 to the Pound sterling.

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1878-79. | April to Sept. 1877. | April to Sept. 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 3,280,500 | 1,433,080 | 1,414,238 | ... | 18,842 |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds and other accounts | 371,000 | 159,721 | 154,015 | ... | 5,706 |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 324,000 | 171,821 | 180,610 | 8,789 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 2,958,100 | 1,430,997 | 1,321,735 | ... | 106,262 |
| 5.—Forest | 476,000 | 119,011 | 121,666 | 2,655 | ... |
| 6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 96,000 | 45,636 | 48,520 | 2,884 | ... |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes | 54,000 | 188 | 13,795 | 13,607 | ... |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | 43,000 | 129,987 | 79,922 | ... | 50,065 |
| 9.—Customs | 196,000 | 100,417 | 103,061 | 2,644 | ... |
| 10.—Salt | 520,000 | 250,487 | 259,995 | 9,508 | ... |
| 11.—Opium | 2,249,000 | 2,288,024 | 1,401,824 | ... | 886,200 |
| 12.—Stamps | 74,300 | 39,406 | 38,976 | ... | 430 |
| 13.—Mint | 88,000 | 48,411 | 57,188 | 8,777 | ... |
| 14.—Post Office | 843,900 | 358,860 | 112,325 | ... | 216,535 |
| 15.—Telegraph | 377,700 | 120,342 | 116,591 | ... | 3,751 |
| 16.—Administration and Public Depts. | 1,247,400 | 587,574 | 618,721 | 31,147 | ... |
| 17.—Minor Departments | 510,000 | 149,922 | 140,270 | ... | 9,652 |
| 18.—Law and Justice | 3,296,300 | 1,697,179 | 1,756,086 | 58,907 | ... |
| 19.—Police | 2,368,000 | 1,224,544 | 1,177,111 | ... | 47,433 |
| 20.—Marine | 411,300 | 181,174 | 180,580 | ... | 594 |
| 21.—Education | 1,014,400 | 481,986 | 454,061 | ... | 27,925 |
| 22.—Ecclesiastical | 162,900 | 76,884 | 76,414 | ... | 470 |
| 23.—Medical services | 647,000 | 321,061 | 297,967 | ... | 23,094 |
| 24.—Stationery and Printing | 232,000 | 126,911 | 129,698 | 2,787 | ... |
| 25.—Political Agencies | 398,700 | 169,980 | 165,803 | ... | 4,177 |
| 26.—Allowances and Assignments | 1,633,900 | 693,766 | 696,702 | 2,936 | ... |
| 27.—Civil Furlough Allowances | 1,000 | 556 | 1,578 | 1,022 | ... |
| 28.—Superannuation | 588,000 | 322,667 | 339,415 | 16,748 | ... |
| 29.—Loss by Exchange | 3,000,000 | 915,845 | 1,533,385 | 617,540 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 243,000 | 204,144 | 104,465 | ... | 99,679 |
| 31.—Famine Relief | 500,000 | 371,825 | 86,019 | ... | 285,806 |
| | 28,205,400 | 14,122,406 | 13,085,736 | ... | 1,036,670 |
| 32.—Army | 11,919,600 | 5,877,735 | 5,926,031 | 48,296 | ... |
| 33.—Public Works Ordinary | 5,049,500 | 1,355,505 | 1,590,498 | 234,993 | ... |
| 34.—Irrigation | 562,000 | 449,662 | 456,309 | 6,647 | ... |
| 35.—Working expenses (Guaranteed Railways) less Exchange Loss | 5,387,900 | 2,308,973 | 2,213,275 | ... | 95,698 |
| Surplus profits paid to Railway Companies less Exchange Loss | 588,400 | 174,506 | 366,858 | 192,352 | ... |
| Guaranteed Interest in India less Loss by Exchange | 18,100 | 9,558 | 10,972 | 1,414 | ... |
| Land and Supervision | 80,500 | 29,361 | 29,486 | 125 | ... |
| 36.—State Railways | 704,000 | 181,015 | 361,707 | 180,692 | ... |
| 37.—Provincial and Local Surpluses | 21,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 52,536,400 | 24,508,721 | 24,040,872 | ... | 467,849 |
| England, including Army, Public Works Ordinary, and Guaranteed Interest | 13,890,500 | 6,562,381 | 6,511,123 | ... | 51,258 |
| 38.—Productive Public Works— | 66,426,900 | 31,071,102 | 30,551,995 | ... | 519,107 |
| Capital Expenditure in India | 3,568,000 | 1,546,645 | 1,274,551 | ... | 272,094 |
| Ditto ditto in England | 987,000 | 337,178 | 277,609 | ... | 69,569 |
| | 4,555,000 | 1,883,823 | 1,552,160 | ... | 331,663 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 70,981,900 | 32,954,925 | 32,104,155 | ... | 850,770 |

on Railway transactions.

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | on hand of the Currency Department. |
| 1879. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Mar. 3 | ... | 1,05,210 | ... | 12,557 | 56,00,805 | 24,67,503 |
| " 4 | 8,04,027 | 1,07,868 | ... | 8,04,327 | 56,11,500 | 23,61,505 |
| " 5 | 78,750 | 1,01,793 | ... | 9,11,079 | 54,16,559 | 22,92,599 |
| " 6 | 14,66,980 | 1,02,503 | ... | 23,34,050 | 53,14,544 | 21,60,129 |
| " 7 | ... | 92,540 | ... | 21,33,000 | 52,20,340 | 20,07,383 |
| " 8 | Holiday. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

• CALCUTTA MINT.
The 10th Mar. 1879. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the 3-7th Regiment of Royal Fusiliers, dated at Bombay, this 5th day of March 1879.

Number, Rank, and Name,—
No. 2280, Private George Aylet.
Age,—26 years 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, dark brown.
Date of Desertion,—3rd March 1879.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—1st June 1871.

At what Place Enlisted,—
Ashwell.
Parish and County in which Born,—Westwood, Gravesend, Kent.
Marks,—Wart under left armpit.
Trade,—Laborer.
Coat or Jacket,—
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or Trowsers,—
REMARKS,—
Under 8 years' service.

A. G. DAUBENY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 3-7th Royal Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter from the 3-7th Regiment of Royal Fusiliers, dated at Bombay, this 5th day of March 1879.

Number, Rank, and Name,—
No. 4914d,—782, Private Edward Sheldrake.
Age,—22 years.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Color of—
Complexion, fair; hair, auburn; eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—3rd March 1879.
Place of Desertion,—Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd April 1875.

At what Place Enlisted,—
Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Peters, Sudbury, Suffolk.
Marks,—Small-pox.
Trade,—Saddler.
Coat or Jacket,—
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or Trowsers,—
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

A. G. DAUBENY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 3-7th Royal Fusiliers.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 1879. | | Rs. | |
| W21 | M32—63525 | 10 | Waman Rao, Chief Constable, Amraoti. |
| W22 | M27—45866 | 10 | Sita Ram, Allahabad. |
| W23 | M30—88433 | 10 | P. Annaji Row, Raidroog. |

Bombay Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---|
| 1879. | | Rs. | |
| H55 | M32—21979 | 10 | Rev. M. P. Murphy, Boly. |
| | M 6—55443 | 5 | ram. |
| H56 | M28—58842 | 10 | Rajala Pansab, Indore. |
| | M 4—62584 | 5 | |
| M19 | M41—08571 | 10 | Hormusji Sorabji, No. 26, Medow Street, Bombay. |
| | M32—21352 | 10 | |

BOMBAY.
The 11th March 1879. }

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|---|
| | | Rs. | |
| 460 | L 20—76384 | 5 | Mrs. E. Durnford. |
| | L 22—49228 | 5 | |
| | L 13—85081 | 10 | |
| 461 | L 92—31708 | 50 | Superintendent of Police, Backergunge District. |
| | " —90012 | 50 | |
| 462 | L 92—86019 | 50 | Meer Sodan. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|-----|------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 291 | L 16—57359 | 5 | Kristo Lal Sen. |
| | " —57321 | | |
| 292 | O 14—90200 | 10 | Jogendra Nath Bagchee. |
| | " —90199 | | |
| 293 | L 92—60786 | 50 | Treasury Officer, Faridpore. |
| | " —60789 | | |
| 294 | L 1—07813 | 10 | Radhica Prosad Chatterjee. |
| | " —07812 | | |
| 521 | O 19—16229 | 10 | Rev. John R. Hill. |
| | " —16230 | 10 | |
| | " —16231 | 10 | |
| | " —16232 | 10 | |
| 522 | O 41—95986 | 10 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. |
| 523 | O 22—06318 | 20 | Mothur Mohun Mookerjee. |
| 524 | L 93—47826 | 50 | Tannuzdeen. |
| | O 25—45554 | 20 | |
| 525 | L 44—51681 | 10 | Guroo Das Ganguli. |
| 526 | A 95—90263 | 10 | Nundo Lal Sen. |
| 527 | L 11—33761 | 5 | Aubinash Chunder Sen. |
| 528 | O 21—07148 | 20 | Messrs. W. L. Atkinson & Co. |
| | L 28—90189 | 5 | |
| | L 25—90116 | 5 | |
| 529 | L 30—10789 | 5 | P. T. Robello, Esq. |
| 530 | O 44—12306 | 10 | Komola Canto Nyaruttna. |
| 531 | L 94—15785 | 100 | Ram Chunder. |
| 532 | L 30—31697 | 5 | Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Daivar. |
| 533 | L 71—68826 | 10 | C. C. Flanagan, Esq. |

R. A. STERNDALÉ,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 14th March 1879. }

Coconada Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------|--------|---|
| | Rs. | |
| I 2—05387 | 500 | A. Thompson, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Vizaga patnam. |
| I 2—05263 | 500 | |
| I 10—19097 | 10 | G. Dooliah, Head Writer, Garrison Office, Chinnacole. |

COCONADA,
The 27th February 1879. }

CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depy. Collr., in charge of P. Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regd. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 139 | ... B 46-45828 ... | 5 | Mr. A. Pinto, Madranticum. |
| 140 | ... B 53-03767 ... | 10 | Narasima Chary, Kurnool. |
| 141 | ... B 59-55569 ... | 100 | Mr. C. W. Ogden, Khotergherry. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| 296 | ... B 59-16419 ... | 100 | Muthali Venkatasubbiah, Madras. |
| 297 | ... B 56-41801 ... | 10 | Abdool Kareem, North Arcot. |
| 298 | ... B 57-03906 ... | 20 | S. Subramaniam Iyer, Palghat. |
| 299 | ... B 56-38346 ... | 10 | Nippany Varatha Row, Madras. |
| 41 | ... J 9-05160 } ... B 52-64600 } | 10 | { M. Kristna Row, No. 248, Thumbbo Chetty Street, Madras. |

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 3rd March 1879.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asst. to the Acct. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1879.

For one month, from the 15th March, the Post Master of Calcutta will receive applications for express passenger daks between Umballa and Simla. A printed copy of the rules can be obtained from the Post Master on application.

G. J. HYNES,

for Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 11800.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

POSTAL CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Mr. H. Humphreys, Post Master of Palamcottah, has been placed in temporary charge of the Office of Inspector of Post Offices, Palamcottah Division, with effect from 2nd December 1878, vice Mr. C. Smith, absent on privilege leave.

JOHN DILLON,

Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 14th March 1879.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Pachumba*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st March 1879, at 6 P. M.*

* Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be forwarded by this opportunity.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th March 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th March 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th March 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Moray* and *A. Apar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 18th March 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 18th March 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 20th March 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mail for Cape of Good Hope, for transmission per Ship *Star of Africa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th March 1879, at 6 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chanda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th March 1879, at 6 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st March 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 20th March 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 11th March 1879.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Adjee, —. | Bollean, C. S. | Gomez, R. |
| Allen, Mrs. A. | Boswell, W. A. | Hunter, G. |
| Allen, A. J. | Howden, E. J. | Law, J. A. |
| Allen, H. C. | Carrel, Monsieur. | LeMarchand, —. |
| Arratoon, L. | Chalrel, J. W. | Lewis, T. |
| Arson, G. | Chamberlain, C. | Lyon, A. G. |
| Anger, F. W. | Cherif, F. | McEwan, Dr. |
| Anthony, G. | Churcher, D. | Merry, Mrs. |
| Ariel, J. | Conkley, Miss A. | Murray, Mrs. M. |
| Backer, J. | Cockey, E. N. | Nelson, J. |
| Baldock, Mrs. C. | Cooper, F. S. | Oldham, R. A. |
| Barnes, T. | D'Cruze, J. | Pereira, E. M. |
| Barton, Mrs. | D'Cruze, C. P. | Pouting, W. |
| Bava, M. | Evans, J. M. | Raymond, H. |
| Beards, B. | Farrell, Edwin. | Rehby, M. M. |
| Blair, R. W. | Fitch, F. | Russell, Revd W. H. |
| Brooks, G. | Garwin, T. | Steen, W. |
| Brown, J. E. | Godfrey, Mrs. | Wadham, W. |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. B. C. | Fry, R. J. | Meyer, B. |
| Addington, —. | Furgas, Mrs. E. M. | Mitchell, C. |
| Anderson, —. | Ferguson, D. | Moore, Miss. |
| Bailey, R. —. | Gage, W. Quintin. | M. S. W. |
| Beaver, —. | G. C. T. | Nairne, A. |
| Bell, A. A. | G. E. F. | Nelson, H. R. |
| Birmingham, T. D. | Goddard, Edward. | Nisley, Mrs. |
| Birnburg, M. | Goldney, Lieut. F. C. N. | Nutshell, Major H. |
| Blagden, G. | Greaves, W. | Patterson, R. |
| Bollean, Capt. L. | Green, Mrs. | Payne, Bob. |
| Breuer, W. J. | Greer, H. | P. D. C. |
| Bridgell, J. M. | Gruiblander, Esphir. | Perrin Mari, Monsieur. |
| Buckley, C. W. | Gulddilben, George. | Preston, Mrs. F. H. |
| Burnett, E. | Hellstrom, Miss. | Renaud, M. D. |
| Bush, C. | Hughes, J. W. | Rhodes, R. |
| Byrne, Mrs. E. M. | Hutchinson, Miss F. | Sanders, Mrs. |
| Cameron, Mrs. Ewer. | Innes, T. P. D. | Shaw, Dr. F. C. |
| Cameron, Rev. J. | Janney, L. R. | Slipson, —. |
| Chennell, C. | Johnson, Miss. | Skelton, Phillip. |
| Chapman, E. | Kennedy, R. | Smith, W. |
| Craig, R. R. | Kerr, A. | Smith, R. |
| Cummins, Mrs. | Lackenstein, N. | Walker, Mrs. |
| Davison, W. | Mun, G. O. | Wolster, David. |
| Dumbol, T. | Martin, Thomas. | West, Mrs. E. |
| Kales, K. F. | Mayne, E. G. | Williams, Col. J. M. |
| E. F. W. | McNaught, T. | Whitlam, Dr. R. |
| Evans, G. | McWilliams, J. | X. |
| Fraser, A. | M. C., Mrs. | |

Newspapers.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Blair, R. W. | Marshall, —. | Stuart, J. S. M. |
| Chalrel. | Nailor, A. S. | Wall, J. |
| Davison, W. | Priner, John. | Waters, T. |
| Hatton, T. | Renaud, A. | Whedder, E. E. |
| Hughes, J. W. | Skelton, P. | Williams, L. |
| James, C. S. | | |

Registered Letters.Michael, J. H.
Smith, Mrs. E.
Stevenson, David.Trevor, Major, R.N.
William, Thomas, Capt.

E. C. GEORGE

Presidency Postmaster.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

No. 4, CHURCH LANE.

NOTICE.*Calcutta, the 21st February 1879.*

The Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock-taking from the 16th to the 31st March 1879, both days inclusive; during which period no stationery can under any circumstances be issued. The alteration in time herein announced is rendered necessary by Government requiring the submission of the annual report on the Stationery Department one month earlier than hitherto.

500 Rupees Reward.

The above reward will be given by the Government of India for the best *Sanitary Primer* suitable for use in Indian schools, both English and Vernacular. The work must be in the English language from which it will afterwards be translated into the principal languages of India: it must be simple, without theories, and thoroughly practical, showing in particular the chief sanitary defects of Indian towns and villages and the best means of remedying these defects, and it must not cover more than from 24 to 30 pages of print of small pica octavo size. Competing Primers, either in print or *very legible* manuscript, to be sent so as to arrive not later than the 1st April 1879 at the Home Office, Calcutta. Each should bear a motto and have a sealed envelope attached with the same motto outside and the name of the author within.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT;

SIMLA,

*The 4th October 1878.***Meteorological Publications for Sale.**

The following publications of the Meteorological Office of the Government of India are for sale, and can be procured either at the Meteorological Office, 22, Chowringhee Road, or at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices noted against them:—

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|--|-----|----|----|
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1875, 4to., 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Report on the Meteorology of India, in 1876, 4to., 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to., 118 pages, 9 plates | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to., 63 pages, 4 plates | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Rainfall Chart of India, showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

*Meteorological Reporter**Government of India.***Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.**

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- " 3. New lights in Sunda Strait, &c.
- " 4. Corrected position of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 5. Alteration of colour of Chittagong beacons, and intended alteration in Dolphin Rock Light, Bombay.
- " 6. Alteration of Malwan Light.
- " 7. Kintou Light-vessel. Yang-tse-Kiang.
- " 8. Burgess Rock off Hinghie Island. Bassein River, Burma.
- " 9. Fairway Buoy at False Point, Orissa.
- " 10. Intended Light and Fog Signal on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
Intended alteration in Great Bassas Rocks Fog Signal.
- " 11. Corrected positions of Zebayir Islands, Jebel Zukur, and the Hanish Islands, Red Sea.
- " 12. Fog Signals and distinguishing marks for Light-vessels. River Hooghly.
- " 13. Exhibition of light on Little Bassas Rocks, Ceylon.
- " 14. Beacon on Choul Kadu Rock, Bombay.
- " 15. Shoal near Tumb Island (Jazirat Tamb), Persian Gulf.
- " 16. Light at Batticaloa, Ceylon.
- " 17. Upper Gasper Light-vessel, entrance to River Hooghly.
- " 18. Red Lights on North Groin of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 19. Reported Shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain, Persian Gulf.
- " 20. Alteration of colour of Light at Klang Strait, Strait of Malacca—Sulungore—Malacca Coast.
- " 21. Additional information concerning the reported shoal, N. N. E. of Bahrain.
- " 22. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras.
- " 23. Reported shoal, North-West of Cheduba Island.
- " 24. Exhibition of Blue Lights and Markers at Krishna Shoal Light-vessel.
- " 25. Deposit of stone, Eastward of Harbour Works, Madras. (Additional information).

No. 26. Vessels prohibited from anchoring near Sub-Marine Telegraph Cable between Diamond Island and the main land.

" 27. Intended Exhibition of revolving Light at Vakalapudi.

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- " 2. Sunken danger in Mergui Archipelago.
- " 3. Revolving Light at Vakalapudi.
- " 4. Intended alteration in False Point Light.
- " 5. Shifting of the entrances to Honore (Honawa) and Mangalore.
- " 6. Fixed Light at Reji (Nowa-Nugga).
- " 7. Fixed Light at entrance to Toona Creek.
- " 8. Fixed Light at Gopnath Point in the Gulf of Cambay.
- " 9. Wreck-marking vessels.
- " 10. The alteration in the position and improvement of Pooree Port Light.
- " 11. Shoal Coral Ground in Strait of Banka.
- " 12. Delagoa Bay.—Cockburn Light-vessel, removal in Bad Weather.
- " 13. (1) Alteration in position of Beacons and Leading Lights, Burnett River Entrance. (2) Fixed Light on Flap Top Islet Pioneer River—Rocky Islets. (3) Revolving Light on Low Isles—Trinity Bay. (4) Leading Lights at Cook Town—Endeavour River Entrance—Cook Harbour.
- " 14. Sunken dangers between Alguada Reef and Diamond Island—Bay of Bengal.

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
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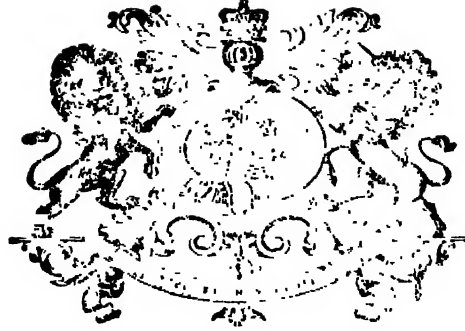
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The Gazette of India.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

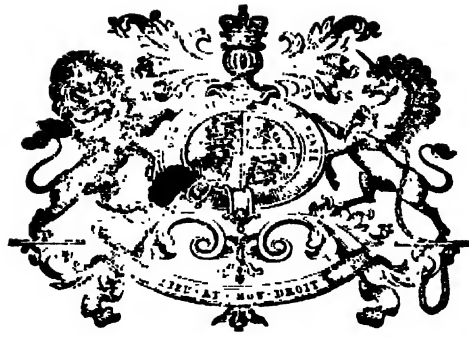
PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 5157 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 700, in the name of the late Russickmoney Dossee, by whom

it was never endorsed to any one. Payment has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal; application will be made for issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress (my late wife).

BHOORUNESSUR BOSE.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(First publication.)

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1879.

An Act to authorize the destruction of Useless Records.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers in Courts and Revenue-offices ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Destruction of Records Act, 1879" ; It extends to the whole of British India ; and it shall come into force at once.

2. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of such High Court, or the Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction subordinate thereto, as the High Court may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

So far as regards his own Court, the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon and the Courts of the Magistrates within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, the Recorder of Rangoon shall,

for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a High Court.

3. Each of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may from time to time make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of

(a) the local Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors held under the provisions of the eleventh and twelfth of Victoria, chapter twenty-one,

(b) the local Administrator General ; as the High Court may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

4. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may from time to time make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of the Revenue Courts and offices as it may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

5. All rules made under this Act shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

6. All rules and orders heretofore made by a Local Government, a High Court or a Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority for the

destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of any Court or Revenue-office shall be deemed to have had the force of law from the date on which they were made, and all such rules now in force shall continue to have the force of law until they are rescinded by rules made under this Act; and no

Bar of suits. suit or other proceeding shall be instituted, maintained or continued against any person for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of any records, books or papers in accordance with any such rules or with any order made by a Local Government, High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

7. In this Act "Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces—the Board of Revenue: in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sind and the limits of the town of Bombay—a Revenue Commissioner: in Sind—the Commissioner: in the Panjab—the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

8. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the destruction of any document which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is to be kept and maintained.

9. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 9.)

Enactments repealed.

(a).—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| XX of 1875 | The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875. | In section eight, clause (c), the last twenty-one words. |
| XVIII of 1876 | The Oudh Laws Act, 1876. | In section thirty-nine, clause (c), the last eighteen words. |

(b).—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| VI of 1865 | To authorize the destruction of Useless Records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency. | The whole. |
| V of 1869 | To authorize the destruction of Useless Records in the Courts of the Province of Sind. | The whole. |

(c).—REGULATION UNDER 33 VIC., c. 3.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| XI of 1877 | The Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877. | In section for clause (c), the last two words. |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th March 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. IV OF 1879. THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879.

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SCHEDULES.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Railway Act, 1879."

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty the Empress of India, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her said Majesty;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1879.

2. On and from that day, the Acts specified in the first schedule here-to annexed shall be repealed.

Repeal of Acts. All rules made, notifications published and powers conferred under any of such Acts, or any enactment thereby repealed, shall (so far as they are consistent herewith) be deemed to have been respectively made, published and conferred under this Act.

Nothing in the Carriers Act, 1865, shall apply to carriers by railway.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause. "Railway" means a railway for the public conveyance of passengers or goods.

It includes—

(a) all land within the fences or other boundary-marks prescribed under section fifty-two;

(b) all lines of rail, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a Railway;

(c) all stations, offices, warehouses, fixed machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a Railway;

(d) all vessels and rafts used for the purpose of carrying on the traffic of a Railway.

In section four, "Railway" includes a railway under construction, and in the remaining part of this section and in the following sections (namely), six, eight, sixteen, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-three, thirty-four, forty to forty-six (both inclusive), fifty-two and fifty-three, "Railway" includes a Railway under construction and a Railway not used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods :

"Railway-administration" means in the case of a Railway worked by Government or a Native State, the Manager of such Railway, and in the case of a Railway worked by a Company or private individual, such Company or individual :

"Railway-servant" means any person employed by a Railway-Administration, to perform any function in connection with a Railway, and in section twenty-five, last clause, sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-eight, and forty-two includes any person employed to perform any such function by any other person in execution of a contract into which he has entered with a Railway-Administration.

4. It shall be lawful, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to use on every Railway locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF THE RAILWAY-ADMINISTRATION.

5. No Railway or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway shall be opened for the public conveyance of passengers the Railway-Administration has given to Governor General in Council notice in writing the intention of opening the same and until an officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to inspect such Railway, portion, extension or addition has, after inspection thereof, reported in writing to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using the same.

6. Every Railway-Administration shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence upon the Railway of—

(a) any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property,

(b) any accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, and

(c) any accident of any other description which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct to be notified,

give notice thereof to the Local Government; and the Station-master nearest to the place at which the accident occurs, or, where there is no Station-master, the officer in charge of the section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, shall without unnecessary delay give notice in writing or by telegraph of such accident to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the Police-station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs or to such other Magistrate and Police-officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

7. Every Railway-Administration shall make up and deliver to the Governor General in Council a return of accidents occurring in the

course of the public traffic upon the Railway, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form and manner, and at such intervals of time, as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

8. Every Railway-Administration shall make general rules for the following purposes (that is to say) :

(a) for regulating the mode in which, and the speed at which, carriages and wagons used on the Railway are to be moved or propelled;

(b) for regulating the maximum number of passengers which each carriage and compartment may carry, and the mode in which such number shall be denoted thereon;

(c) for regulating the provision to be made for the accommodation and convenience of passengers;

(d) for declaring what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous goods; and

(e) generally for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, the Railway;

and may, from time to time, alter any such rules.

Any such rule may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

No such rule shall take effect unless it is consistent with this Act and until it has received the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall be otherwise notified to the Railway-servants and the public in such manner as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, directs.

The Governor General in Council may at any time cancel any such rule.

9. An abstract of this Act, and a copy of the Time-tables and Tariff of charges which may, from time to time, be published for any Railway by any Railway-Administration, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each station of such Railway, so that they may be easily seen and read.

All such documents shall be so exhibited in English and in the principal vernacular language of the district in which the station is situate, and in such other language, if any, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

CHAPTER III.

CARRIAGE OF PROPERTY.

10. Every agreement purporting to limit the obligation or responsibility imposed on a carrier by Railway by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 151 and 161, in the case of loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, property

shall, in so far as it purports to limit such obligation or responsibility, be void unless—

- (a) it is in writing signed by, or on behalf of, the person sending or delivering such property, and
(b) is otherwise in a form approved by the Governor General in Council.

11. When any property mentioned in the second

No liability for loss of gold, silver, &c., unless value declared and increased charge accepted. schedule hereto annexed is contained in any parcel or package delivered to a carrier by Railway, the carrier shall not be liable for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, such property, unless at the time of delivery the value and nature thereof have been declared by the person sending or delivering the same, and an increased charge for the safe conveyance of the same, or an engagement to pay such charge, has been accepted by some Railway-servant specially authorized in this behalf.

When any property of which the value and nature have been declared under this section has been lost, destroyed or damaged, or has deteriorated, the compensation recoverable for such loss, destruction, damage or deterioration shall not exceed the value so declared.

12. A carrier by Railway shall in no case be

No liability for un-booked luggage. answerable for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to any passenger's luggage, unless a Railway-servant has booked and given a receipt for the same.

13. In any suit against a carrier by Railway for

Plaintiffs not required to prove negligence. compensation for loss, destruction or deterioration or damage to, property delivered to a Railway-servant, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove in what manner such loss, destruction, deterioration or damage was caused.

14. If any person fails to pay on demand any sum

Lien for money due for carriage, &c., of property. due by him to a carrier by Railway for conveyance of any property by Railway, or for the custody of any property or for demurrage or wharfage in respect of the same, the Railway-Administration may detain the whole or any part of such property or, if the same have been removed from the Railway, any other property of such person then on such Railway or thereafter coming into the possession of the Railway-Administration;

and may also sell by public auction, in the case of perishable property at once, and in the case of other property on the expiration of at least fifteen days' notice thereof published in one or more of the local newspapers or, where there are no such newspapers, in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, sufficient of such property to produce the sum payable as aforesaid, and all charges and expenses of such detention, notice and sale, or, if such person fails to remove from the Railway within a reasonable time any property so detained, the whole of such property;

and may, out of the proceeds of the sale, retain the sum so payable, together with all charges and expenses aforesaid, rendering the surplus, if any, of such proceeds, and so much of the property (if any) as remains unsold, to the person entitled thereto;

or such carrier may recover any such sum by suit.

15. The owner or person having the care of any

Written account of property to be given on demand. property which has been carried upon any Railway, or is brought into any station or warehouse for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, shall, on demand by any Railway-servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway-Administration, deliver to him an exact account in writing signed by such owner or person of the quantity and description of such property.

16. No passenger shall take with him on a

Dangerous goods. railway, and no person shall deliver or tender for carriage upon any Railway, any dangerous luggage or goods without giving notice of their nature to a Railway-servant, or, in the case of luggage or goods delivered or tendered for carriage, distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same.

Any Railway-servant may refuse to carry upon a Railway any luggage or parcel which he suspects to contain dangerous goods, and may require such luggage or parcel to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same

and in case any such luggage or parcel is received for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, any Railway-servant may stop the transit thereof until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

CHAPTER IV

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS.

17. Every person desirous of travelling on a

Passengers on payment of fares to be furnished with tickets. Railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying in English and the principal vernacular language of the district in which the ticket is issued, the class of carriage for which, and the place from and place to which, the fare has been paid, and the amount of such fare;

and every passenger shall, when required, show

Tickets to be shown and given up on demand. his ticket to any Railway-servant duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket upon demand to any Railway-servant duly authorized to collect tickets.

18. At the intermediate stations, the fares shall

Fares and tickets at intermediate stations. be deemed to be accepted and the tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the train for which the tickets are furnished.

In case there is not room for all the passengers

Preferential right of ticket-holders. to whom tickets have been furnished, those who have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference; and those who have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they have received their tickets;

Provided that all officers and troops of Her

Proviso. Majesty on duty, and all other persons on the business of the Government who, by virtue of any contract with the Government or, in the case of a Railway worked by Government, of any direction of the Governor General in Council, are entitled to be conveyed on a Railway in preference to, or in priority over, the public, shall be entitled to such

preference and priority without reference to the distance for which, or the order in which, they have received their tickets.

Any passenger to whom a ticket has been furnished at any station and for whom there is no room shall, on returning the ticket within a reasonable time after its issue, be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

19. Except with the permission of the Railway-Administration or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf, no person shall enter any carriage used on any Railway for the purpose of travelling therein without having first paid his fare and obtained a ticket.

20. Any passenger found suffering from an infectious disease in a railway-carriage or in any place on a railway may, if his remaining in such carriage or place is likely to spread the infection of such disease, be removed from such carriage or place by any railway-servant ;

any passenger so removed who has paid his proper fare to or at the place at which he is so removed, shall be entitled, on returning his ticket, to have such fare refunded.

CHAPTER V.

OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

(A).—Offences by the Railway-Administration.

21. Any Railway-Administration opening, in contravention of section five, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the same continues open in contravention of that section.

22. Any Railway-Administration omitting to give notice as required by section six, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one hundred rupees for every day during which such omission continues.

23. Any Railway-Administration failing to deliver any return mentioned in section seven within fourteen days after the same ought to be delivered, or to make or notify any rules as required by section eight, or to exhibit any abstract copy mentioned in section nine in manner required by that section, shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such failure continues.

(B).—Offences by Railway-servants.

24. Any Station-master or other person omitting to give notice as required by section six, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

25. Any Railway-servant who is in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon a Railway in the discharge of any duty, or who negligently omits to perform his duty, or who performs the same in an improper manner,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees ;

or if the duty in any of the cases aforesaid be such that the negligent omission or improper performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway, such servant shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

26. If any Railway-servant in the discharge of his duty endangers the safety of any person—

(a) by disobeying any general rule sanctioned and published and notified in the manner prescribed by section eight ; or

(b) by disobeying any rule or order not inconsistent with the general rules aforesaid, and which such servant was bound by the terms of his employment to obey, and of which he had notice ; or

by any rash or negligent act or omission, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

27. Every Railway-servant shall be deemed a "public servant" within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code.

In the definition of legal remuneration contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include any employer of a Railway-servant as such.

28. Any Railway-servant who compels or attempts to compel any passenger to enter a carriage or compartment containing the maximum number of passengers denoted thereon in accordance with a rule made and notified under section eight, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(C).—Offences by Persons generally.

29. Any person required under section fifteen to give an account of the quantity and description of any property who neglects or refuses to give such account,

or who wilfully gives a false account, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every maund (of 3,200 tolahs) of such property ; and such fine shall be in addition to any charge to which such property may be liable.

30. Whoever, in contravention of section sixteen, takes with him any dangerous goods on a Railway, or delivers or tenders any such goods for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

31. Any passenger travelling on a railway without a proper ticket or having such a ticket and not showing or delivering up the same when so required under section seventeen, shall be liable to pay the fare of the class in which he is found travelling, from the place whence

the train originally started, unless he can prove that he has travelled a less distance only, in which case he shall be liable to pay the fare of the class aforesaid only from the place whence he has travelled.

Every such fare shall, on application by a Railway-servant to a Magistrate, and on proof of the passenger's liability, be recoverable from such passenger as if it were a fine, and shall, when recovered, be paid to the Railway-Administration.

32. Any person who defrauds, or attempts to defraud, any carrier by Railway—
For evading payment of fare.

(a) by travelling, or attempting to travel, on any Railway without having previously paid his fare ;

(b) by riding or attempting to ride in or on a carriage, or by a train, of a higher class than that for which he has paid his fare ;

(c) by using or attempting to use a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available ;

(d) by continuing his journey in or upon any carriage beyond the place to which he has paid his fare, without previously paying the fare for the additional distance ;

or who, in any other manner whatever, attempts to evade the payment of his fare,

or who wilfully alters or defaces his ticket so as to render the date, number or other material portion thereof illegible,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and shall also be liable to pay the fare (if any) which he ought to have paid ; and such fare shall be recoverable in manner provided by section thirty-one and shall, when recovered, be paid to the Railway-Administration.

33. Any passenger who gets into or upon, or attempts to get into or upon, or quits, or attempts to quit, any carriage upon any Railway, while such carriage is in motion, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees ;

and any passenger who rides, or attempts to ride, on the steps, or any other part of a carriage, upon any Railway, except on those parts which are intended for the accommodation of passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

34. Any person who, without the permission of the Railway-Administration, rides or attempts to ride upon any locomotive-engine or tender upon any Railway ; or in or upon any vehicle not appropriated to the carriage of passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

35. Any person who, without the consent of his fellow-passengers, if any, in the same compartment, smokes in or upon any Railway-carriage, except in a carriage or compartment specially provided for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees ;

and any person who persists in so smoking (except as aforesaid) after being warned by any Railway-servant to desist may, in addition to incurring the liability above-mentioned, be removed by any

Railway-servant from any such carriage, and from the premises of the Railway, and where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

36. Any person who is in a state of intoxication, or who commits any nuisance or act of indecency in any Railway-carriage, or upon any part of any Railway ;

or who wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger, or extinguishes any lamp in any Railway-carriage,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees ; and may be removed by any Railway-servant from any such carriage, and also from the premises of the Railway, and where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

37. If any carriage, compartment, room or place be reserved by the Railway-Administration for the exclusive use of females, any

male person who without lawful excuse enters such carriage, compartment, room or place knowing the same to be reserved as aforesaid, or remains therein after having been informed of its having been so reserved, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees,

and may be removed therefrom, and also from the premises of the Railway, by any Railway-servant,

and, where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

38. Whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any Railway-servant in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

39. Any passenger wilfully entering a carriage or compartment containing already full the maximum number of passengers which has been denoted thereon in accordance with a rule made and notified under section eight, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

40. Any person who without authority or reasonable excuse makes, alters, shows, hides, removes or extinguishes any signal or light upon any Railway, or upon any engine, carriage, wagon or other vehicle upon a Railway,

or who negligently damages any engine, carriage, wagon or other vehicle belonging to a Railway, or any warehouse, building, machine, fence or other thing so belonging,

or who needlessly interferes with the means of communication provided in any train between the guard and the engine-driver or passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

41. Any person who unlawfully enters upon a Railway shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees ; and if any person so entering refuses to leave such Railway on being requested to do so by any Railway-servant,

or by any other person on behalf of the Railway-Administration, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be

immediately removed from such Railway by such servant or other person as aforesaid.

42. The owner or person in charge of any bulls, cows, bullocks, calves, elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids straying on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

Whenever any such animals are wilfully and unlawfully driven, or knowingly and unlawfully permitted to be, on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals,

and whenever any such animals are wilfully driven, or knowingly permitted to be, on any Railway not so provided, otherwise than for the purpose of lawfully crossing the Railway, or for any other lawful purpose,

the person in charge of such animals, or if he cannot be identified, then the owner of the said animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the same Act.

All fines imposed under this section may, if the convicting Magistrate so direct, be recovered in manner provided by section twenty-five of the said Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, and may be appropriated in whole or in part in compensation for loss or damage proved to his satisfaction.

The expression "public road" in sections eleven and twenty-six of the same Act shall be deemed to include a Railway. And a Railway-servant may exercise the powers of seizure provided by the said section eleven.

43. Whoever knowing or having reason to believe that any engine or train is approaching along a Railway opens any gate which the Railway-Administration has set up on either side of the Railway across any road for the use or accommodation of any person, or passes or attempts to pass, or drives or takes, or

attempts to drive or take, any vehicle, animal or other thing, across the Railway;

and whoever at any time, in the absence of a gate-keeper, omits to shut and fasten such gate as soon as he and any vehicle, animal or other thing under his charge have passed through the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

44. Whenever any minor under twelve years of age unlawfully—

(a) places or throws, or attempts to place or throw, upon or across a Railway any wood, stone or other thing, or

(b) removes or displaces, or attempts to remove or displace, any rail, sleeper, spike, key or other thing belonging to the permanent way of a Railway, or

(c) throws or causes to fall, or attempts to throw or cause to fall, against, into or upon any engine, tender, carriage or other vehicle used upon a Railway, any wood, stone or other thing,

such minor shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and the convicting Magistrate may, in his discretion, direct either that the minor, if a male, shall be punished with whipping, or that the father or guardian of the minor shall, within such reasonable time as the Magistrate may fix, execute a bond binding himself, in such penalty as the Magistrate may direct, to prevent the minor from repeating such offence.

The amount of such bond, if forfeited, shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Any person neglecting or refusing to execute a bond when required under this section so to do shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

45. Whoever wilfully does any act, or wilfully omits to do what he is legally bound to do, intending by such act or omission to endanger, or

knowing that he is thereby likely to endanger, the safety of any person travelling or being upon any Railway, shall be punished with transportation (or in the case of an European or American, penal servitude) for a term of not less than seven years or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

46. Whoever rashly or negligently does any act, or omits to do what he is legally bound to do, and such act or omission is likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a Railway, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

47. Every driver or conductor of an omnibus, carriage or other vehicle shall, while in or upon any station-yard or other premises forming part of a Railway, obey the reasonable directions of any Railway-servant duly authorized in this behalf; and every person offending, under this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(D).—Arrest of Offenders.

48. If any person commits any offence punishable under this Act and there is reason to believe that he will abscond or his name and address are unknown, and he refuses to give his name and address, or there is reason to believe that the name or address given by him is incorrect, any Railway-servant or Police-officer, or any other person whom such Railway-servant or Police-officer may call to his aid, may, without any warrant or written authority, arrest and detain such offender until he can be taken before a Magistrate or give sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate, or is otherwise discharged by due course of law.

49. Every person committing any offence mentioned in sections eight, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-four, forty-five and forty-six may be arrested without any warrant or written

authority by any Railway-servant or Police-officer, or by any other person whom such servant or officer may call to his aid ;

and every person so arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate authorized to punish him or to commit him for trial.

(E).—*Jurisdiction.*

50. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it, shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, from time to time, notify in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette and a copy thereof shall also be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each of such Railway-stations as the Local Government may direct, so that it may be easily seen and read.

(F).—*Saving of other Criminal Laws.*

51. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

52. The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, make rules requiring—

(a) that boundary-marks or fences be provided for any Railway or any part thereof, and for roads constructed in connection therewith ;

(b) that gates or bars be erected at places where any Railway crosses a road on the level ; and

(c) that persons be employed to open and shut such gates or bars ;

and may by such rules determine what kind of fences shall, for the purposes of section forty-two, be deemed to be suitable for the exclusion of cattle,

and direct that any Railway-Administration wilfully neglecting or violating any rule made under this section, shall forfeit to Government a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such neglect or violation, or, when such neglect or violation is continuous, for every day during which it continues.

53. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare what Government or other Authority shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of a Railway.

54. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, extend this Act or any portion thereof to any tramway worked by steam.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

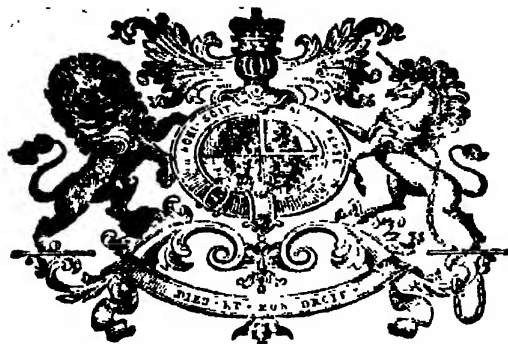
| Number and year. | Title |
|------------------|---|
| XVIII of 1854 | An Act relating to Railways in India. |
| XXXI of 1867 | An Act to render penal certain offences committed by servants of Railway Companies. |
| XIII of 1870 ... | An Act to apply the provisions of Act No. XVIII of 1854 to Railways belonging to, or worked by, Government. |
| XXV of 1871 | An Act to amend the Railway Act. |

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 11.)

- (a) Gold or silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured or unmanufactured ;
- (b) plated articles ;
- (c) cloths and tissue and lace of which gold or silver forms part ;
- (d) precious stones, jewellery, trinkets ;
- (e) watches, clocks or time-pieces of any description ;
- (f) Government securities ;
- (g) Government stamps ;
- (h) bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, bank-notes, orders or other securities for payment of money ;
- (i) maps, writings, title-deeds ;
- (j) paintings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, carvings, sculpture and other works of art ;
- (k) glass, china, marble ;
- (l) silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials ;
- (m) shawls ;
- (n) lace ;
- (o) opium ;
- (p) ivory, ebony, sandalwood, sandalwood-oil ;
- (q) musical and scientific instruments.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

Separate Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(Third publication.)

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th of February, 1879:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 522, dated 16th March, 1878.

.. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3583, dated 18th June, 1878, and enclosures.

Extract from a Memorandum by Pandit Srikishen, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.

Third Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 20th July 1878.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 2705-3 J. dated 9th July, 1878, and enclosure.

.. Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3519-168, dated 24th August, 1878, and enclosure.

.. Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3678, dated 6th September, 1878, and enclosures.

.. Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 687A, dated 11th September, 1878.

.. Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1438-64, dated 28th September, 1878, and enclosure.

.. Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 721 A, dated 8th October, 1878, and enclosure.

.. Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, dated 5th November, 1878, and enclosure.

.. Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 3925, dated 24th November, 1878, and enclosures.

Endorsement by Government of Bengal, No. 4556, dated 29th November, 1878, and enclosures.

Fourth Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 9th January, 1879.

Forms of instruments taken from a Bengali book of forms received from Mr. O'Kinealy.

amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have the honour to present this further report.

2. The principal objections taken to this Bill in its second form are, first, that, as a whole, it is heterogeneous, and, secondly, that certain parts of it are neither necessary nor expedient. It is said, for instance, that, though the bulk of the Bill deals with transfer of property *inter vivos* by act of parties, it also

treats, in sections 82, 83, of conditions in Wills, and, in section 129, of Succession to a deceased person. It is said, again, that the chapters dealing respectively with the rights and liabilities of owners of limited interests and with property held by several persons belong rather to the subject of the enjoyment, than to that of the transfer of property. It is urged that settlements (in the conveyancer's sense of the word) are hardly ever made in India, that what are technically called Powers are almost unknown, and that the chapters respectively dealing with those subjects are certainly not necessary and can hardly be said to be expedient. We feel the force of these objections. In fact, we have always felt them. But we were not responsible for the first draft of the Bill, whatever were its excellences or defects. The matters thus objected to, together with others, such as Registration and Trusts, still more foreign to the proper subject of the Bill, are all dealt with by the draft

prepared by the late Indian Law Commission, which was sent out in 1870 by the then Secretary of State with instructions to introduce a Bill founded upon it, revised by Sir A. Hobhouse and sent home by the Government of India in January, 1877, i.e., nearly six months before the Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee. The great deference due to the Law Commission and to Sir A. Hobhouse has hitherto prevented us from dealing freely with the Bill. Until the opinions of the Local Governments and the results of local experience had been obtained, for us to have altered it would have been to set our individual views against those of the able and learned men who were answerable for the Bill as introduced. But now that the opinions and results above referred to have been obtained, we see that, if the Bill is to go on at all, it must be strictly confined to the subject of transfer of property by act of parties, that is to say, by contract or gift.

3. We have therefore omitted chapters VII to XII both inclusive.

4. We cannot maintain that they are in accordance with one of the canons laid down in our last report, namely, that no additions should be made to the existing law "which are not either necessary or clearly expedient." The chapters dealing respectively with settlements, the rights and liabilities of owners of limited interests, and property held by several persons, are, moreover, very incomplete; and, as Natives are excluded from chapter IX, it would apply to a very limited class of persons. Chapter XI (of Powers) would also be of little use. We believe that among Natives powers are almost unknown. So far as we are aware, the only reported cases in which anything like a power was given by a Native are in 2 Cal. 474, and N.-W. P. (1869) Part II, p. 6, in each of which cases a Hindú bequeathed land to his wife and expressly empowered her to alienate it, and in 5 Beng. 181, where a Hindú testator empowered his sister to appoint a trustee of a religious endowment. Moreover, powers may be created by will and are, as often as not, exercisable by will. The subject therefore does not properly fall within a measure treating of the *transfer* of property, that is, as lawyers generally understand the expression, the conveyance of property from one living person to another.

5. As the Bill is, so far as it deals with immoveable property and debts, only a partial measure, we have made the preamble run thus:—"Whereas it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to the transfer of property by act of parties." Compare the preamble to the Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872.

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

6. In section 2, we have expressly saved all transfers by operation of law (e.g., in case of insolvency, forfeiture, sale in execution of a decree), with which the Bill is not intended to deal.

7. In section 3 we have omitted, as unnecessary, the definitions of "grantor," "grantee," and "grant;" and, for the last paragraph, we have said: "Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall be taken as part of the Indian Contract Act, 1872."

CHAPTER II.—*Of Assurances of Immoveable Property.*

8. This chapter should we think be entitled "Of Transfers of Immoveable Property," as it relates to all transfers of such property, whether or not an assurance is employed. We have omitted section 5 and the schedule to which it relates: they do not fitly form part of a Bill dealing with substantive law. Moreover, English experience shews that statutory forms of conveyances are rarely used, and they are dangerous, as tempting unskilled persons to try and be their own conveyancers.

9. Section 6 applies to transfers of immoveable property made by assurance; but it obviously ought to apply also to oral transfers of such property. We have therefore re-drawn it.

10. In section 7, we have provided for the case of a *Sebit*, which has twice come before the Judicial Committee. (See 14 Beng. 450, and L. L. R. 2 Cal. 341).

11. As rents and profits of land are 'immoveable property,' we have, after this section, inserted section 1 of Act XI of 1855:—

"No person shall be chargeable with any rents or profits of any immoveable property which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held the same, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits."

This section now applies only to cases to which the English law is applicable; but there seems no reason why so equitable and useful a rule should not be extended to every one in India.

12. Section 8 of Bill No. III applies not only to cases where land has passed *inter vivos* by act of parties, but also to cases in which it has been transferred by operation of law. It therefore seems beyond the scope of the Bill.

13. The Bill is silent as to the doctrine of *lis pendens*, which has in about a dozen reported cases been applied to Native purchasers and mortgagees (see 11 Bom. 24, 29, 30, 139; 8 Beng. 174; 1 O'Kin. 303, 309; 10 W. R. 469; Sev. 808, 951). We have inserted the following:—

"10. During the active prosecution in any Court having authority in British India or established beyond the limits of British India by the Governor General in Council, of a suit in which the right to any immoveable property is directly and specifically in question, the property cannot be transferred by any party to the suit so as to affect the rights of any other party thereto under any decree or order made therein."

14. Section 9 of Bill No. III (as to the effect of payment by one person, of consideration for which a transfer is made to another) properly belongs to the Trusts Bill, and should, we think, be omitted from the present measure.

CHAPTER III.—*Sales of Immoveable Property.*

15. In accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Justice Cunningham we have prefixed to this chapter a section founded on section 78 of the Contract Act; but we do not think with him that the section should provide for part delivery, an expression which, in the sense in which it is used in the Contract Act, section 92, would be inappropriate as applied to land, nor do we consider that, in stating the time at which delivery takes place, the effect of executing and delivering the assurance should be ignored.

The section referred to is as follows :—

Sale how effected. “Sale of immoveable property is effected by offer and acceptance of certain immoveable property for a price, or of a price for certain immoveable property,

“together with payment of the price and delivery of the property, or with tender, part-payment or earnest; or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed.

“Where there is a contract for the sale of immoveable property, the ownership of the property passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the property is delivered.

“If the parties agree, expressly or by implication, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the ownership passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

“Delivery of immoveable property takes place—

“(a) if the transfer is made by assurance—when the assurance is executed and delivered by the seller, and (if its registration is required by law) registered :

“(b) if the transfer is not made by assurance, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing—when the parties consent to its delivery, and in the case of other immoveable property—when the buyer becomes capable of exercising physical control over it and determines to exercise such control on his own behalf or on behalf of the person whom he represents.”

This will have the effect of settling a moot point of Hindú law, namely, whether change of possession is necessary to complete a sale of land, whether, in other words, the vendor must, at the time of sale, be in possession of the property sold (I. L. R. 1 Calc. 302 : I. L. R. 1 Bomb. 502 : N. W. P. 1871, p. 2 : *contra* 7 Bomb. A. C. J. 4 : 10 Bomb. 491). This question is answered in the negative by the Calcutta High Court and Mr. J. D. Mayne, a considerable authority on Hindú law.

16. We have omitted clauses (d) and (i) of section 11 (now 12). The former is, as Mr. Jacob points out, provided for by the Contract Act, section 39; the latter by section 10 of the same Act. On the other hand, we have restored clauses (c) and (f) of Bill No. I, modified as follows :—

“Till the ownership of the property passes to the buyer, the seller is entitled to the rents and profits thereof.

“When the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from the destruction, injury or deterioration of the property not caused by the seller, and he is entitled to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property and to the rents and profits thereof.”

The latter clause corresponds with the provision of the Contract Act, section 86, as to goods.

17. We have recast and abridged section 10 (now 13) as follows :—

Disclosures required from seller and buyer. “The following omissions are fraudulent :—

“(a) an omission of the seller of immoveable property to disclose to the buyer any defect therein of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover :

“(b) an omission of the buyer of immoveable property to disclose to the seller any fact as to the nature or extent of the seller's interest therein, of which the buyer is, and the seller is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest.”

This will attract section 17, clause (5), of the Contract Act, which declares that “fraud” includes “any such omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.”

18. As the Bill is now strictly limited to transfers by act of parties, we have omitted section 13, as to the procedure where the buyer becomes insolvent before completion. For the same reason we have also omitted section 73, as to the procedure where, during the continuance of a lease, the lessee becomes insolvent.

19. Section 17 (now 18), as to joint purchases. We have added, as Mr. Field suggests : “In the absence of evidence as to the shares so advanced, such persons shall be presumed to be equally interested in the property.”

CHAPTER IV.—Of *Exchanges*.

20. As this chapter deals with moveable as well as immoveable property, we have placed it after the chapter on leases, and we have omitted the first paragraph of section 22, as the matter seems sufficiently provided for by Act IX of 1872, sections 64, 65, and Act I of 1867, sections 25, 37.

CHAPTER V.—Of *Mortgages of Immoveable Property*.

21. Section 27.—We fear that the abolition of equitable mortgages here proposed by the Law Commissioners would inconvenience the mercantile community. We have thought it better to say that a mortgage by deposit of title-deeds shall be deemed to create a charge on the property comprised therein and to insert the necessary clause in section 68 (now 63).

22. We have provided, in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Field, that in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagor may recover possession of the property, (1) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the principal and interest of the mortgage-money—when such principal and interest are so paid; (2) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from such rents and profits the interest of the mortgage-money—when the term (if any) of the mortgage expires and the mortgagor pays or tenders to the mortgagee, or deposits in such Court as last aforesaid, the principal of the mortgage-money."

23. Section 29 (now 24).—We have here declared the duty of a mortgagor to take all legal means to protect his rights in the mortgaged property (Macph. 112).

24. Section 31 (now 27).—This provided only for voluntary waste. We have now provided that the mortgagor is not liable for permissive waste.

25. Section 42 (now 39), clause (c).—We have added, in order to meet the case of patni tenures and saleable under-tenures, "and any arrears of rent in default of payment of which the property may be summarily sold."

We have provided that a mortgagee in possession ought to do such repairs as he can pay for out of the rents received after his interest is paid (see 9 W. R. 488).

We have omitted clause (c). The right which it gives is, as Mr. Field says, part of the mortgagee's right to take possession, which, as a general rule, finds no place in the Bill.

Where sufficient tender is made, the mortgagee in possession is thenceforth accountable for all his receipts from the mortgaged property (9 N.-W. P. 1; Macph. 159—160). We have provided for this.

26. Section 60 (now 57).—When a mortgagor obtains a decree in a redemption-suit and fails to pay the amount due, we think the mortgagee should be entitled either to a foreclosure or a sale. We have altered the section accordingly.

27. Section 61 (now 58).—We have omitted the second paragraph and the schedule to which it refers. It is hardly the function of a Bill codifying substantive law to give forms of decrees. They should, if necessary, be added to schedule IV of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.—Of *Leases*.

28. Section 70 (now 66).—We have substituted a section analogous to that above proposed as a substitute for section 10.

29. Section 71 (now 65).—We have struck out clauses (c) and (g). The former is superfluous, the latter is provided for by the Contract Act, sections 64 and 73.

Clause (f) now (j).—With reference to Couch, C. J.'s, decision in *Kogler v. Fule*, 5 Beng. 401, 116, we think this clause should run thus: "The lessee may use the property leased and its products (if any) as a reasonable owner would use them, but he must not use the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, open mines or quarries, or commit any other act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto." We have added "The prohibition in this clause does not apply to mines which were open when the lease was granted."—See 8 Chan. Div. 526.

Clause (g) now (o).—We have inserted words in the proviso to shew that the lessor's transferee is not entitled to arrears of rent due before the transfer.

Clause (e) now (p).—We have made (in accordance with a suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces) the second paragraph to run thus: "Nothing in this clause shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having a right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue, and the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards, to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee."

30. Section 76 (now 70).—We have completed the list of events on which a lease determines.

31. We have redrawn the clause as to waiver of forfeiture and notice. It is now numbered 71, 72.

32. We have inserted a section (74) as to the effect of surrender and forfeiture of a lease, on sub-lessees.

33. We have made some other comparatively unimportant omissions, additions and alterations in wording and arrangement. We have added on the margins references to the reported decisions of the Indian Courts and the Judicial Committee, which justify the rules contained in the Bill. It will be seen that but few of these rules are devoid of this valuable support. The assertion that the Bill would introduce a mass of new law into India must therefore be due to ignorance of the extent to which English law (under the name of justice, equity and good conscience) is actually administered to the Natives by the Anglo-Indian Courts. The object of the Bill, like that of all our Codes, is to strip our own law of all that is local and historical, and to mould the residue into a shape in which it would be suitable for an Indian population and could be easily administered by non-professional Judges. But the Bill will introduce hardly any new substantive law, and it will not (except in the case of the procedure relating to mortgages) displace any existing enactment. The rules, for instance, as to the relation of landlord and tenant contained in the local Acts, X of 1859, XVIII of 1873, XIX of 1868, XXVIII of 1868, Bengal Act VIII of 1869, and Madras Act VIII of 1865, will all remain untouched.

34. To the body of local usages and contractual incidents which in India, as in other countries, exists as to the transfer of land the tenderest care is shewn by the Bill. Not only is local usage expressly saved in sections 62, 65 and 68, but the effect of section 1, clause (a), will be to maintain intact the statutory force which the legislature has given to local usage in those two *pays de coutumes* the Panjáb and Oudh; and throughout India all the many incidents of a mortgage or a lease, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill, will remain wholly unaffected.

35. The Bill and preliminary report of the Select Committee have been published in English in the Presidency-towns, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces and British Burma. From the North-Western Provinces no report of publication has been received. Publication of the Bill and Report in the vernacular has been reported only by the Government of Bengal. We recommend that the Bill as now altered be published in the *Gazette of India* and sent to the various Local Governments for opinion. And we think that no further steps should be taken upon the Bill until it has been reported on by the new Indian Law Commission.

WHITLEY STOKES.

F. R. COCKERELL.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th February, 1879. }

I concur in all the omissions and amendments made by the Committee and in their final recommendation; but I believe the Bill to be capable of further simplification, and regret to notice the almost entire absence of illustrations.

T. H. THORNTON.

I have not had time to consider either the provisions of the Bill or the changes now made thoroughly; but I agree that the chapters on Powers, Settlements, &c., should be omitted, and think these omissions necessitate republication with a view to elicit fresh criticism to be laid before the new Commission.

I would modify the new section 11 by requiring a written instrument in all cases where the value of the property sold is Rs. 100 or upwards. This will involve registration and get rid of the inconvenience and anomaly which would arise from oral sales of valuable land with deferred possession and no registration. Subject to the above remarks, I approve of the additions now made to the Bill.

G. H. P. EVANS.

I concur in all the omissions and agree that there should be a further publication.

G. C. PAUL.

I am opposed to the republication of this Bill at the present time. I believe that there is a great deal still left in the Bill which it will be desirable to omit, as relating to matters on which legislation is not called for; and I think that there should be no further publication until the Law Commission have reported on the measure.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

I am inclined to think that there can be no harm in republishing the Bill in its present form (though I must say that I believe it admits of further improvement), inasmuch as the republication will elicit public criticisms which may be of some use to the Law Commission.

JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

No. III.

THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY
BILL, 1879.

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No. III.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property by act of Parties.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to the transfer of property by act of parties; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Bill, s. 1:
Bill II, s. 1.

1. This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1879."

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1880.

Bill, s. 2
Bill II, s. 1.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

Act IX of 1872, s. 1.

(a) the provisions of any enactment not hereby expressly repealed:

(b) any incidents of any contract which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act:

(c) any right or liability acquired or incurred before this Act comes into force, or any remedy in respect of any such right or liability:

(d) the right to anything affixed to the soil by the lessee under any lease granted before this Act comes into force:

4 Beng. A. C. 219.

(e) any right of pre-emption acquired after this Act comes into force:

1. L. R., 2 Bom. 541.

(f) any transfer by operation of law.

Bill, s. 3:
Bill II, s. 1:
Report, s. 2:

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Act III of 1877, s. 17, cl. (b).

"assurance" means any non-testamentary instrument which purports or operates to create, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immoveable property:

"registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents:

"attached to the earth" means—

"attached to the earth." (a) imbedded in the earth, as in the case of walls:

Sec. 18, 44, clause (a), 61.

(b) permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings; or

(c) attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, as by means of nails, bolts, screws, cement, solder or other permanent fastening.

4. Chapters III, IV, V and VI of this Act shall be construed as one with the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Chapters III, IV, V and VI to be part of Act IX of 1872.

CHAPTER II.

OF TRANSFERS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

5. Every person competent to contract may make a transfer of immoveable property: but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such property.

6. Unless a different intention is expressed or necessarily implied, a transfer of immoveable property vests in the transferee all the interest which the transferor is then capable of passing therein and in the legal incidents thereof.

Such incidents include (where the property is land) the easements annexed thereto, the mines and minerals thereunder, and the standing trees, and all other products of the soil,

and (where the property is machinery attached to the earth) the moveable parts thereof,

and (where the property is a house) the easements annexed thereto and its locks, keys, bars, doors, windows, pankhas, half-doors, mats and blinds.

7. The transferor of immoveable property cannot give to another a title thereto better than his own, and where he has only a restricted power of alienating the property, he cannot give to another a title thereto valid as against third parties, except upon an alienation within the restriction:

Provided that where the transferor is (a) the manager of the property of a minor, an undivided family, or an endowed temple, (b) a sonless Hindu widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, or (c) a trustee, benamidar or other ostensible owner, the transferee's title shall not be impeached if the transfer has been made for a consideration and the transferee has acted in good faith and used due care and diligence to ascertain that the transferor had power to make the transfer.

8. No person shall be chargeable with any rents or profits of any immoveable property which he has in good faith paid or delivered to any person of whom he in good faith held the same, notwithstanding it may afterwards appear that the person to whom such payment or delivery was made had no right to receive such rents or profits.

13, 76 : 9. Where undivided immoveable property is held in possession by co-owners and one of them transfers his share or any interest therein, the transferee takes the share or interest subject to the right of the other co-owners to enforce a partition of the property; and when such partition is effected, the right of the transferee as such, in the absence of a contract to the contrary by the co-owners, extends only to the share allotted to himself or to his transferor.

178 : 10. During the active prosecution in any Court having authority in British India, or established beyond the limits of British India by the Governor General in Council, of a suit in which the right to any immoveable property is directly and specifically in question, the property cannot be transferred by any party to the suit so as to affect the rights of any other party thereto under any decree or order therein.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

not necessary in case of sale, 14 Beng. Bom. 5, 19. 11. Sale of immoveable property is effected by offer and acceptance of certain immoveable property for a price, or of a price for certain immoveable property, together with payment of the price and delivery of the property, or with tender, part-payment or earnest; or with an agreement, express or implied, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed. Where there is a contract for the sale of immoveable property, the ownership of the property passes to the buyer when the whole or part of the price, or when the earnest, is paid, or when the property is delivered.

If the parties agree, expressly or by implication, that the payment, or delivery, or both, shall be postponed, the ownership passes as soon as the proposal for sale is accepted.

Delivery of immoveable property takes place—

(a) if the transfer is made by assurance—when the assurance is executed and delivered by the seller, and (if its registration is required by law) registered:

(b) if the transfer is not made by assurance, in the case of a reversion or other intangible thing—when the parties consent to the delivery, and in the case of other immoveable property—when the buyer becomes capable of exercising physical control over it and determines to exercise such control on his own behalf or on behalf of the person whom he represents.

12. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the buyer and the seller of immoveable property respect-

ively have the rights, and are subject to the liabilities, mentioned in the ten rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold:

(a). The seller must produce to the buyer, *Dowl Ghelā v. Jivraj Mukundān*, Hon. 432 (in right to have good title al. 11). Abstract of title, Bom. 78. for examination, all documents of title relating to the property which are in his possession or power, and must inform the buyer of all facts not apparent thereon of which the seller is aware and which affect the seller's power to fulfil his contract, and must answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto.

(b). Till the ownership of the property passes to the buyer, the seller is entitled the rents and profits thereof. Bill, 11 (c).

(c). When the ownership of the property has passed to the buyer, he must bear any loss arising from the destruction, injury or decrease in value of the property not caused by the seller, and he is entitled to the benefit of any improvement in, or increase in value of, the property, and to the rents and profits thereof. Act IX of 187 s. 86. Bill, 11 (c).

(d). When the buyer has been let into possession of the property before payment of the whole of the purchase-money, the seller has a charge upon the property for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof, remaining unpaid, and for interest on such amount or part; but as soon as the assurance, if any, is registered, such charge shall cease except as against the buyer. 3 Bom. A. C. J. 102 2 May 577.

(e). Unless the buyer has improperly declined to accept delivery of the property, he has, against the seller, a charge on the property, to the extent of the seller's interest therein, for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by the buyer in anticipation of the delivery, and for interest on the amount of such payment; and, when the buyer properly declines to accept the delivery, also for the earnest (if any) and for his costs (if any) of a suit by himself or the seller to compel specific performance of the contract or to obtain a decree for its rescission. 3 Beng. O. C. J. 71.

(f). When the buyer has been let into beneficial possession of the property before payment of the price, and the price is not paid owing to defects in the seller's title, the buyer is not liable to pay for such possession.

(g). The seller must discharge all incumbrances on the property existing at the date of the contract. The buyer may retain, out of the unpaid purchase-money, the amount of such incumbrances, and shall pay the amount so retained to the parties entitled thereto.

(h). On payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the price, the seller is bound to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place.

(i). On delivery of the property, the buyer is entitled to all documents of title relating thereto which are in the seller's possession or power:

Provided that (1) where the seller retains any part of the property comprised in such documents, he is entitled to retain them all, and (2) where the whole of such property is sold to different buyers, the buyer of the lot of greatest value is entitled to such documents. But in case (1) the seller, and in case (2) the buyer of the lot of greatest value, is bound, upon every reasonable request by the buyer, or by any of the other buyers, as the case may be, or by any person claiming under him, and at the cost of the person making the request, to produce the said documents and furnish such true copies thereof as he may require; and, in the meantime, the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of the lot of greatest value, must keep the said documents safe, uncanceled and undefaced, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident.

for both, according to the rules laid down in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

15. As between the seller and buyer of Bill II, s.

leasehold property, the Liability of buyer of leasehold. buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound to pay the rent reserved by the lease and accruing due after delivery of the property, to perform the contracts entered into by the lessee, and to indemnify the seller against all claims arising after the delivery in respect of non-payment of such rent or breach or non-observance of such contracts.

16. As between the seller and buyer of a Bill II, s.

right to redeem mortgaged property, the Liability of buyer of right to redeem. buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound (a) to pay to the mortgagee the principal sum which, on delivery of the right, is due on the mortgage, and all interest from time to time due for the same, when payment thereof, respectively, is lawfully demanded, and (b) to indemnify the seller against the payment thereof, and against all claims for non-payment thereof, respectively.

17. If at the date of the contract the Bill II, s.

property is insured Money received by seller under fire-policy. against loss or damage by fire, the buyer, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the seller actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

18. When two or more persons purchase Bill II, s.

any immovable property, with separate funds Joint purchases. belonging to them respectively, they shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be interested in such property in proportion to the shares of the purchase-money which they respectively advanced.

In the absence of evidence as to the shares so advanced, such persons shall be presumed to be equally interested in the property.

19. When two properties are subject to a Bill II, s. 1

Right of buyer of one common charge, and 7 W. R. 48 of two properties subject to common charge. one of the properties is sold, the buyer is, as against the seller, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend.

20. When any property is sold, the pro-Bill II, s. 1

ceeds of which are subject to any trust, the Bond fide buyer not bound to see to application of purchase-money. buyer in good faith of the property is not bound to see to the application of the purchase-money to the purposes of the trust nor is he answerable for the misapplication of such money. 2 May 549 1 W. R. 14 XXXI of 18 XXVIII of 31.

Bill, s. 41 (1) altered. (j). Unless the sale is made by a person N. W. P. 1867, p. 199 : in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer, See 7 W. R. 196 : 6 W. R. 152 : 25 W. R. 46.

first, that notwithstanding anything done by the seller or any person through whom he claims, the seller has power to transfer the property to the buyer, free from incumbrances;

secondly, that the seller and all persons claiming any interest in the same through or for him, or any person through whom he claims, will on demand execute and deliver to the buyer at his expense any further assurance of the same that may reasonably be required;

and, where the property is leasehold, thirdly, further assurance, 5 W. R. P. C. 111. that the lease is valid and subsisting and that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the delivery.

When the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer that the seller has done no act whereby the property is incumbered or whereby he is hindered from transferring it.

Bill II, s. 10. Disclosures required from seller and buyer. 13. The following omissions are fraudulent :—

W. R., 258. (a) an omission of the seller of immovable property to disclose to the buyer any defect therein of which the seller is, and the buyer is not, aware, and which the buyer could not with ordinary care discover :

(b) an omission of the buyer of immovable property to disclose to the seller any fact as to the nature or extent of the seller's interest therein, of which the buyer is, and the seller is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest.

14. A contract for, or relating to, the sale of immovable property, shall not of itself have the effect of creating any interest in, or charge on, such property; but the only right of any person under the contract shall be to apply for specific performance, or for compensation, or

Bill, s. 12 : Bill II, s. 12 : Report, s. 15 : W. R. 38.

CHAPTER IV.

OF MORTGAGES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND CHARGES.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

21. When, for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers to another a right over specific immoveable property, the transfer is called a mortgage of immoveable property, the transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee, the money of which payment is secured is called the mortgage-money, and the assurance by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

For the purposes of this chapter, any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee, lessee or otherwise than as a mortgagee to the interest of the transferor in the property subject to the mortgage, or any part of such interest, is a mortgagor; and any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee or otherwise to the interest of the transferee under the mortgage, or any part thereof, is a mort-

Where the mortgagor transfers the property to the mortgagee with a proviso that, upon payment of the mortgage-money at a certain date, the property shall be retransferred, the transaction is called a mortgage in the English form.

Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the property to the mortgagee, and authorizes him to retain such possession and to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the interest, or the mortgage-money and interest, or to take such rents and profits in lieu of interest, or of the mortgage-money and interest, the transaction is called an usufructuary mortgage.

Where the mortgagor binds himself personally to pay the mortgage-money, and pledges the property as collateral security for the repayment, but does not contract that, on default of payment of the mortgage-money and interest at a certain date, the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a simple mortgage.

Where the mortgagor not so binding himself, contracts that, on default of payment of the mortgage-money and interest at a certain date, the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a mortgage by conditional sale.

22. A mortgage can be effected only by assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

Right of mortgagor to redeem, tender or deposit.
23. A mortgagor has the following rights as against the mortgagee:—

(a) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable, or has been paid, the mortgagor has a right on payment or tender, at a proper time and place, of the mortgage-money and interest remaining due on the mortgage, to require the mortgagee to re-transfer the mortgaged property to him, or to execute an acknowledgment in writing that any right in derogation of his ownership or other interest transferred to the mortgagee has been extinguished:

Provided that the mortgagee has not obtained an order absolute foreclosing such right, or that such right has not been after the date of the mortgage released or otherwise extinguished, or that the property has not been duly sold in pursuance of a decree or under a power given by the mortgage-deed.

The right conferred by this clause is called a right to redeem and a suit to enforce it is called a suit for redemption:

(b) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before such suit is barred, the mortgagor may deposit in any Court in which he might have instituted a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property, to the account of the mortgagee, the mortgage-money and interest remaining due on the mortgage:

(c) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, he may recover possession of the property (1) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the mortgage-money and interest thereof,—when such money and interest are so paid, (2) where the mortgagee is authorized to pay himself from such rents and profits the interest of the mortgage-money,—when the term (if any) of the mortgage expires and the mortgagor pays or tenders to the mortgagee the mortgage-money, or deposits it in such Court as last aforesaid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgaged property to institute a suit for the redemption of his own part only, on payment of a proportionate part of the amount remaining due on the mortgage, except where there is but one mortgagee and the mortgagor's interest in part of the property becomes vested in such mortgagee, in which case the person so interested may institute such suit.

24. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee,

first, that the mortgagor has power to grant the mortgaged property to the mortgagee, free from incumbrances;

Bill II, s. 28:
Bill, s. 15:
5 Beng. 450: 6 Ben
562: 2 Mad. 420
Mad. 395: In C
Prova. 13 Beng. 2:

N.-W.P. 1868, p. 21
Bomb. 237, no:
demption before:
piration of peri
named. Redem
tion after fix
time has expire
9 Bomb. 69.
see 7 Ben. 1:
(P. C.).
English practice f
lowed, with nec
sary modification
in case of defenda
Parsi, 5 Bom.
C. J. 109.

Bom. A. C. J. 26:
N.-W. P. 1869,
128.

Beng. Reg. I of 176
s. 2:
Macph. 171.

N.-W. P. 1867, p. 8f
20 W. R. 387:
22 W. R. 262:
24 W. R. 24:
N.-W. P. 1870, p. 4
N.-W. P. 1872, p. 92
N.-W. P. 1873, p. 14f
R. B. Ghose 198: 1
Beng. 303.

Bill II, s. 29.
N.-W. P. 1867
199.

secondly, that the mortgagor will take all legal means to protect his rights in the property:

thirdly, that the mortgagor and every person claiming any interest in the property will on demand (at the cost, until foreclosure or sale, of the mortgagor and afterwards of the person requiring the same) execute every such assurance of the same that may reasonably be required;

and, where the property is leasehold, *fourthly*, that the lease is valid and subsisting, that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein, and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the execution of the mortgage-deed; and that the mortgagor will, so long as the security exists, pay the rent reserved by the lease, perform the conditions contained therein and observe the contracts binding on the lessee and indemnify the mortgagee against all claims sustained by reason of the non-payment of the said rent or the non-performance or non-observance of the said conditions and contracts.

10 Bomb. 360; 11 Bomb. 32. **25.** If after the date of the mortgage any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force, be entitled to such accession.

Illustration.

10 Bomb. 369, 371, and see N.-W. P. 1866, p. 281. A mortgages to B a field the trees on which are the property of Government. B enters into possession of the field and as occupant thereof buys the trees. A redeems the field. He is entitled to the trees.

Bill II, s. 30. **26.** Where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagee, while in possession of the property, obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, have the benefit of the new lease.

Bill II, s. 31. **27.** A mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property is not liable to the mortgagee for allowing the property to deteriorate; but he must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto, if the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by such act.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Bill II, s. 32. **28.** A mortgagor proposing to make a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, before effecting the mortgage, give the second or other subsequent mortgagee notice in writing under his hand of the prior mortgage or mortgages, and a mortgagor effecting a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, as soon as may be, give the prior mortgagee or mortgagees like notice of such mortgage.

A mortgagor failing to give any notice required by this section shall, when the accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure, in addition to any other liability resulting therefrom.

29. If the owner of two or more properties creates separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may be dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs. 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000, making no stipulation as to any additions charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagee.

30. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him, and before a decree has been made for the redemption of the mortgaged property, or the mortgage-money has been paid, institute against the mortgagor (1) a suit for a declaration that he has lost his right to redeem the property, or (2) a suit for a sale of the property.

A suit for a declaration that a mortgagor has lost his right to redeem the mortgaged property is called a suit for foreclosure.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to authorize a simple mortgagee to institute a suit for foreclosure, or an usufructuary mortgagee to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale, or a conditional mortgagee to institute a suit for sale;

(b) to authorize a mortgagor who has become a trustee of the mortgaged property or legal representative of the mortgagee, to institute a suit for foreclosure;

(c) to authorize the mortgagee of a railway, canal or other work in the maintenance of which the public are interested, to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale; or

(d) to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money to institute a suit relating only to a corresponding part of the mortgaged property; but he may institute any suit which, under this Act, he is authorized to institute, relating to the whole of the mortgaged property, making the other mortgagees, if they cannot or will not join as plaintiffs, defendants.

31. When the mortgagor deposits money in Court under section twenty-three, and pays the fee leviable for the service next hereinafter mentioned, the Court shall forthwith cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on depositing the mortgage-deed in the same Court and on filing a written statement (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) of the amount then due on the mortgage, apply for and receive in payment of such amount the money so deposited.

32. Where the mortgagor and mortgagee have contracted as to the payment of interest on the mortgage-money, interest shall be payable in accordance with such contract.

Where no such contract has been entered into, the mortgagee is entitled to interest on such money at the rate of six per cent. per annum :

Provided that, when the mortgagor has tendered or deposited in Court under section twenty-three, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage, interest on the mortgage-money shall cease from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when the mortgagee could take such amount out of Court, as the case may be.

33. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, no mortgagee shall be entitled as such to take possession of the mortgaged property; but at any time after the expiration of one year from the time when the mortgage money has become payable according to the terms of the mortgage-deed, or after any interest thereon has been in arrear for six months, he may institute a suit for the appointment of a receiver of the rents and profits of the whole or any part of the mortgaged property.

In any suit for foreclosure or sale, the Court may, if it think fit, appoint such a receiver pending the proceedings in the suit, unless the mortgagee is already in possession of the mortgaged property.

34. The mortgagee may sue the mortgagor for the mortgage-money in the following cases only :—

(a) where the mortgagor expressly binds himself to repay the same :

(b) where the mortgagor remains in possession of the mortgaged property and fails to pay arrears of revenue or rent due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold or attached :

(c) where the property is destroyed by diluvion, fire or other superior force :

(d) where the mortgagee is deprived of his security by the wrongful act or default of the mortgagor :

(e) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, where the rents and profits of the property are to be taken in lieu of interest only, or where the mortgagor fails to deliver to the mortgagee possession of the property or to secure the possession thereof to him without disturbance by the mortgagor or any other person.

35. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee, or on any person on his behalf, to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, is invalid, except where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the mortgaged property is situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi or Rangoon.

Act No. XXVIII of 1866, section 6, is repealed so far as it is inconsistent with this section.

36. If, at the date of the mortgage, the mortgaged property is insured against loss or

damage by fire, the mortgagee, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, require any money which the mortgagor actually receives under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be laid out in reinstating the property.

37. If, after the date of the mortgage, any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to such accession.

Illustrations.

(a) A mortgages to B a certain field bordering on a river. The field is increased by alluvion. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the increase.

(b) A mortgages a certain plot of building-land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.

38. When the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagor while in possession of the property, obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to the new lease.

39. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he has the following rights and liabilities :—

(a) he shall manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own ;

(b) he shall use his best endeavours to collect the rents and profits thereof ;

(c) he shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, out of the income of the property pay the Government revenue, all other charges of a public nature accruing due in respect thereof during such possession and any arrears of rent in default of payment of which the property may be summarily sold ;

(d) he shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, make such necessary repairs of the property as he can pay for out of the rents and profits thereof after deducting from such rents and profits the payments mentioned in clause (c) and the interest on the mortgage-money ;

(e) he may spend such money as is necessary (1) for the due management of the property and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, (2) for its preservation from destruction, forfeiture or sale, (3) for supporting the mortgagor's title to the property, (4) for making his own title thereto good against the mortgagor, and (5), when the mortgaged property is a renewable leasehold, for the renewal of the lease ; and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the mortgage-money, at the same rate of interest ;

(f) where the property is by its nature insurable at ordinary rates, he may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, insure and keep insured against loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the mortgage-money at the same

rate of interest; and, in case of such loss or damage, shall apply any money which he may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in reinstating the property;

(g) he shall keep clear, full and accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee and, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported;

(h) his receipts from the mortgage property, or, where such property is personally occupied by him, a fair occupation-rent in respect thereof, shall, after deducting the expenses mentioned in clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f), and interest thereon, be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the mortgage-money and, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction or discharge of the mortgage money. The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the mortgagor;

(i) when the mortgagor tenders, or deposits in court under section twenty-three, the amount for the time being due on the mortgage, the mortgagee must, notwithstanding the provisions in the other clauses of this section, account for his gross receipts from the mortgaged property from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when he could take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by this section, he may, when accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

40. Nothing in section thirty-nine, clauses (g) and (h), applies to cases where there is a contract in writing between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that the receipts from the mortgaged property after deducting the said expenses, shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession of the property, be taken in lieu of interest on the mortgage money.

41. A mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged property must not commit any act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto.

42. When a mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property fails to pay arrears of revenue or rent due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold, the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, after payment thereout of the said arrears, for the amount remaining due on the mortgage.

43. Any second or other subsequent mortgagee may, at any time before a sale of the mortgaged property has taken place under this chapter, tender to the next prior mortgagee the amount due to him on account of his mortgage. Such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for the sum due, and on such receipt being registered, the person making the tender shall acquire, in respect of

the property, all the rights and powers of the mortgagee, as such, to whom he has made such tender.

Priority.

44. Where, through the fraud or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.

45. If a mortgage made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with notice of the prior mortgage, or if the instrument effecting the prior mortgage is registered, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Illustration.

A mortgages Sultānpur to his bankers, B & Co., to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then mortgages Sultānpur to C, to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second mortgage, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

46. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And, except in the case provided for by section forty-five, no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

Marshalling and Contribution.

47. If the owner of two properties mortgages them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another person who has not notice of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee, so far as such property will extend; but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of any other person having an incumbrance on either property.

48. Where several properties, whether of one or several owners, are mortgaged to secure one debt, the several properties shall contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage, after deducting from the value of each property the amount of any other incumbrance to which it is subject.

Where of two properties belonging to the same owner, one is mortgaged to secure one debt, and then both are mortgaged to secure another debt, and the former debt is paid out of the former property, each property shall contribute rateably to the latter debt, after deducting the amount of the

2 Beng. P. C. 55;
5 W. R. 53, 271; &c.;
Macph. 119.

5 Bomb. A. C. J. 196;
12 Bomb. 88;
10 Beng. 386;
N.-W. P. 1866, p. 132;
ibid. 1868, p. 153.
when he cultivates,
7 W. R. 244; R. B.
G. 262.

2 Moo. I. Ca.

Macph. 159, 160.

Bill II, s. 62.

Bill II, s. 43;
Bill, s. 17;
Rev. 333.
See 10 Moo. I.
A. 340.

Bill II, s. 44;
Bill, s. 18, altered;
Macph. 118, 119,
citing 7 N.-W. P.
436;
9 N.-W. P. 1;
Act I of 1877, s. 54.

Bill II, s. 45;
Macph. 113, 234;
1 W. R. 270;
16 W. R. 222.

Bill II, s. 49;
Bill, nos. 35, 36, 37;
Report, nos. 31, 33.

Bill II, s.
Evidence
N.-W. P.
4 Mad. 8
2 Moo. I
11 W. R.
Hindu
possession
red, 8
50, 51
Guzer
41.

Bill II, s.
Bill, s. 3.
Report, s.

Bill II, s.
Bill, s. 38
Report, s.
2 Beng.
5 Beng.
11 W. R.

Bill II, s.
W. R. 15
13 W. R.
7 W. R.
12 W. R.
Macph. 1

Macph.

Bill II, s.
12 W. R.
see 22 W.

former debt from the value of the property out of which it has been paid.

Nothing in this section applies to a property liable under section forty-seven to the claim of the second mortgagee.

Suits for Redemption, Foreclosure or Sale.

sec. 52: 14
I. A. 101: 1
176: 21 W.
8: explained
inaph. 146.
442, see Act
877, sec. 32.
O. C. J. 76,
representa-
of deceased
agor): 8
104 (pnr-
from mort-
: Marshall
claimants of
of redemp-
N.-W. P.
p. 144.

49. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 437, all persons having an interest either in the right of redemption or in the security ought to be joined as parties to any suit under this chapter, and the first or any subsequent mortgagee who institutes a suit for foreclosure or sale ought to make every mortgagee and other incumbrancer whose security is subsequent to his own, a party to the suit.

Foreclosure and Sale.

sec. 53: 9.

50. In a suit for foreclosure, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court shall pass a decree, ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree,

and ordering that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall transfer the mortgaged property to the defendant free from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him, or, where the plaintiff claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; and shall, if necessary, put the defendant into possession of the mortgaged property; but

that, if such payment is not made on or before such day, the defendant shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

sec. 54.

51. If payment is so made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section fifty-nine, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for an order absolute for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court shall then pass an order absolute that the defendant be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the plaintiff; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished:

Provided that the Court may, upon good cause shewn, from time to time postpone the day appointed for such payment.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, schedule IV, No. 129, for the words "Final Decree," the words "Order absolute" shall be substituted.

52. In a suit for a sale under this chapter, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court shall, and in any other suit by the mortgagee under this chapter, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court may, at his instance, pass a decree ordering as provided in the first and second paragraphs of section fifty and also ordering that, in default of the defendant making payment as therein mentioned, the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is so found due to the plaintiff and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

Decree for sale.

Power to decree sale at instance of mortgagee.

When the mortgagee sues only for a foreclosure, if the Court considers that he will not be damaged by such sale and if the defendant furnishes such security, if any, as the Court thinks sufficient for the payment of the balance due for the time being by him on the mortgage, the Court may, at the instance of the defendant, pass a like decree.

Any decree under this section may also direct the defendant to pay any balance remaining due to the plaintiff upon the mortgage after the proceeds of sale have been dealt with as above provided.

53. If in any case under section fifty-two, the defendant makes payment as mentioned in section fifty-one, he shall (if necessary) be put in possession of the mortgaged property; but if such payment is not so made, the plaintiff or the defendant, as the case may be, may apply to the Court for an order absolute for sale of the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass an order that such property, or a sufficient part thereof, be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be dealt with as is mentioned in section fifty-two; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

Procedure when defendant pays amount due and subsequent costs. in section fifty-one, he shall (if necessary) be put in possession of the mortgaged property; but if such payment is not so made, the plaintiff or the defendant, as the case may be, may apply to the Court for an order absolute for sale of the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass an order that such property, or a sufficient part thereof, be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be dealt with as is mentioned in section fifty-two; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

Order absolute for sale. the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass an order that such property, or a sufficient part thereof, be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be dealt with as is mentioned in section fifty-two; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

54. When the net proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, the balance, if payable according to the contract between the parties by the defendant otherwise than out of the property sold, may be recovered either (if the Court thinks fit) in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Recovery of balance due on mortgage. pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, the balance, if payable according to the contract between the parties by the defendant otherwise than out of the property sold, may be recovered either (if the Court thinks fit) in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Redemption.

55. Besides the mortgagor, any of the following persons may institute a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property:—

(a) any person (other than the mortgagee) having any interest in or charge upon the property;

(b) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property;

(c) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof;

(d) the guardian of the property of a minor mortgagor;

Bill, s. 21.
15 & 16 Vic., c.
s. 48.

Bill II, s. 57:
Bill, s. 23.

3 W. R. 230-6
R. 230, &c.
But see 17 W.
272

(e) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor ;

(f) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution ;

(g) a creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property.

Bill II, s. 59 :
Bill, s. 25 :
Sec Code, C. P., sec-
tion 461 :
N.-W.P. 1870, p. 207.

56. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeeds, the Court shall pass a decree ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the defendant for principal and interest on the mortgage, and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree ; and

ordering that upon the plaintiff paying to the defendant or into court the amount so due on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall deliver up to the plaintiff, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall (if such property has been transferred to the defendant) re-transfer it to the plaintiff free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the defendant or any person claiming under him, or, when the defendant claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims, and shall, if necessary, put the plaintiff into possession of the mortgaged property ; but

that if such payment is not made on or before such day, the plaintiff shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

Bill II, s. 60.

57. If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section fifty-nine, the plaintiff shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the defendant in default, foreclosure or sale, may apply to the Court for an order absolute either for the foreclosure of the said right to redeem, or for a sale of the mortgaged property.

If he apply for an order for foreclosure, the Court shall pass an order absolute ordering the plaintiff to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the defendant.

If he apply for an order for sale, the Court shall pass an order that such property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of what is found due to the defendant and that the balance be paid to the plaintiff or other persons entitled to receive the same.

On the passing of any order under this section the plaintiff's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished :

Provided that the Court may upon good cause shewn, from time to time, postpone the day fixed under section fifty-six for payment of the amount due.

Redemption and Foreclosure.

58. When property is mortgaged for successive debts to successive mortgagees, any mesne mortgagee may institute a suit to redeem the interests of the prior mortgagees and to foreclose the rights of those that are posterior to himself and of the mortgagor.

Bill II, s.
Mulook
Aghoor,
573 :
Deen I
P. 1873
Macph. 18

Costs.

59. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the Court under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the mortgage-money such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Sale of Property subject to prior mortgage.

60. If any property the sale of which is directed under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

61. Such proceeds shall be brought into court and applied as follows :—

first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale ;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage ;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made ;

fourthly, in payment of the principal money due on account of that mortgage ; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proving himself to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein or upon their joint receipt.

Anomalous Mortgages.

62. In the case of a mortgage not coming within any of the definitions contained in section twenty-one, the rights and liabilities of the parties shall be determined by their contract as evidenced in the mortgage-deed, and, so far as such contract does not extend, by local usage : Provided that, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, the mortgaged property shall be deemed to be the only security for payment of the mortgage money.

Charges.

63. If by any assurance other than a mortgage-deed, or by any will, or under the provisions of this or any other Act, or by operation of law, certain immovable property of one person is made security for the payment of certain money to another, the latter person is said to have a charge on the

Bill II, s.
Bill, s. 82
Report, s. 2
Act X of 1

Bill II, s.
Bill, s. 33
See Act X
s. 295.

Bombay I
1827, s.

Bill II, s.
Bill, s. 41.

property; and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall, so far as may be, apply to the owner of such property, be, apply to the owner of such property, g. Appendix and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee instituting a suit for the sale P. 1869, P. of the mortgaged property shall, so far as P. 1871, p. may be, apply to the person having such charge.

31: The delivery by a debtor to the creditor or s. 27: his agent, of documents g. 658: 11 Effect of deposit of of title relating to pro- 405: N.- title deeds. perty, with intent to 1869, p. 74: create a security thereon, shall be deemed to m. O. C. J. create a charge on such property in favour of L. R. 1 create a charge on such property in favour of 287: 9 Moo. the creditor for the amount of the debt. 308: Macph.

Nothing in this section applies to the charge of a trustee on the trust-property for expenses properly incurred in the execution of his trust.

64. Where a person is or becomes absolutely entitled to im- 69: Extinguishment of moveable property, of a 31: charges. 491: charge or other incum- 184: brance on which he is also the owner, the 468: charge or incumbrance shall be extinguished, 41: unless he declares, by express words or necessary implication, that it shall continue to subsist, or unless such continuance would be for his benefit.

CHAPTER V.

OF LEASES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

65. In the absence of a contract or local usage to the contrary, Rights and liabilities of the lessor and the lessee of immovable property, as against one another, respectively possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the sixteen rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased:—

(a.) The lessor is bound on the lessee's request to put him in possession of the property leased:—

(b.) The lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that the latter paying the rent reserved by the lease and performing the contracts binding on the lessee may hold the property leased during the time limited by the lease without interruption by the lessor or his transferees, or any person lawfully claiming through him or them:—

(c.) The lessee is entitled to the enjoyment of all easements annexed to the property leased at the time when the lease was made until the lease determines or such easements are extinguished, whichever event first happens:—

(d.) The lessee is bound to keep, and on the termination of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to reasonable wear and tear, and to allow the lessor and his agents, at all reasonable times during the term, to enter into the property leased and inspect the condition thereof, and to give or leave notice of any defect in such condition and to make good all such defects within three months after such notice has been given or left:—

(e.) If during the continuance of the lease any accession is made to the property leased, such accession (subject to the law relating to alluvion for the time being in force) shall be deemed to be comprised in the lease:—

(f.) If by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other supe-

rior force, any part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall be void as to that part, and any rent or fine payable under the lease shall proportionately abate, and a proportionate part of any fine paid by the lessee shall be returned by the lessor:—

If the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of either party, such party shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision:—

(g.) If the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he is bound to make to the property leased, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs with interest from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:—

(h.) If the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which, if not made by him, is recoverable from the lessee or against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it from his rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:—

(i.) Every lessee who becomes aware of any proceeding to recover the property leased or any part thereof, or of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with, the lessor's rights concerning such property, is bound to give notice thereof to the lessor with reasonable diligence; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission:—

(j.) The lessee may use the property leased and its products (if any) as a reasonable owner would use them; but he must not use the property for a purpose other than that for which it was leased, or fell timber, pull down or damage houses, open mines or quarries, or commit any other act which is destructive or permanently injurious thereto.

The prohibition in this clause does not apply to mines which were open when the lease was granted:—

(k.) No lessee shall, without the lessor's consent, erect on the property leased any permanent structure, except for agricultural purposes; and no such lessee who erects thereon any building, engine or machinery for agricultural purposes shall remove the same without first giving to the lessor or his agent one month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and thereupon the lessor or his agent may elect to purchase the thing so proposed to be removed, and the lessee's right to remove the same shall thereby cease, and the same shall belong to the lessor, and the value thereof shall in case of dispute be ascertained and determined by two referees, one to be chosen by each party, or by an umpire to be named by such referees, and shall be paid or allowed in account by the lessor:—

(l.) Subject to the provisions of clause (k), the lessee has a right to remove, at any time during his possession of the property leased, all things which he has affixed to the soil: but he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for all damage caused to the property by such removal:—

(m.) On the determination of the lease, the lessee is bound to put the lessor into possession of the property leased:—

of Act XIX of 1868, (n.) When a lease of uncertain duration determines by any means except the fault of the lessee, he or his legal representative is entitled to all the crops planted or sown by the lessee and growing upon the property leased for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them :

14 W. R. 83 :
24 W. R. 68.

Act XI of 1855, s. 1 :
4 Anne, c. 16, s. 10.

5 S. D. A. 205 :
5 Mad. 120, 227 :
7 Beng. 152 :
N.-W. P. 1875,
p. 181 :
12 W. R. 451 :
16 W. R. 112 :
6 S. D. A. 67.

15 W. R. 449.

8 Beng. 239 :
12 Beng. 82.

Bill II, s. 70, altered.

3 Beng. A. C. J. 277.

Bill II, s. 72.

(o.) If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee shall possess all the rights and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities, of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it ; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him : Provided that the transferee is not entitled to arrears of rent due before the transfer, and that if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, the lessee shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee :

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may determine what proportion of the rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred :

(p.) The lessee may transfer, absolutely or by way of mortgage, the whole or any part of his interest in the property leased, and any transferee of such interest or part may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease, unless the lessor elects to treat the transferee as the person subject to such liabilities. Subject as aforesaid, each successive transferee, so long as he is entitled to the property leased, possesses all the rights, and is subject to all the liabilities, of the lessee as such.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having a right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue, or the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards, to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee.

Disclosures required from lessor and lessee.

(a) an omission of the lessor of immoveable property to disclose to the lessee any defect therein of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware, and which the latter could not with ordinary care discover ;

(b) an omission of the lessee of immoveable property to disclose to the lessor any fact as to the nature or extent of the lessor's interest therein, of which the lessee is, and the lessor is not, aware, and which increases the value of such interest.

67. A tenancy begins when the lessee enters, under the lease, into possession of the property leased, and until he so enters, he cannot sue for compensation for an unlawful entry thereon.

68. In the absence of a contract in writing or local usage to the contrary, a lease of immoveable property for purposes of cultivation shall be a lease from year to year terminable on the part of either lessor or lessee, by six months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy ; and a lease of immoveable property for any other purpose shall be a lease from month to month, terminable, on the part of either lessor or lessee, by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and tendered or delivered to the party who is intended to be bound by it, or affixed on a conspicuous part of the property.

69. Where the time limited by a lease of immoveable property is expressed as commencing from a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded. Where no day of commencement is named, the time so limited begins from the making of the lease.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be determinable before its expiration at the option of the parties or one of them, the lessee, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, shall have such option.

70. A lease of immoveable property determined by the death of the lessor—

(a) by efflux of the time limited thereby :
(b) where such time is limited conditionally on the happening of some event—by the happening of such event :

(c) where the lessor can only alienate for his own life the property leased—by the death of the lessor :

(d) where the lessor holds the property leased for the term of the life of another person—by the death of such person :

(e) on the expiration of a notice to determine the lease duly given in pursuance of a power therein contained :

(f) in case the interests of the lessee and the lessor in the whole of the property leased become vested at the same time in one person in the same right :

(g) by express surrender, that is to say, in case the lessee yields up his interest under the lease to the lessor, by mutual agreement between them :

(h) by implied surrender, that is to say, in case the lessee accepts from the lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease :

(i) by forfeiture, that is to say, (1) in case the lessee breaks an express condition which provides that, on breach thereof, the lessor may re-enter, or the lease shall become void ; or (2) in case the lessee renounces his character as such by setting up a title in a third person or by claiming title in himself, and in either case the lessor or his transferee does some act evidencing his intention to determine the lease :

Bill II, s. 46
Report, s. 5
Bom. A. 6
Id., 111, and
F. B. 2:
190 :
I. L. R. 2
4 Beng. A
12 Beng.
P. 1875
480.

Bill II, s. 46
Bill, s. 46

Bill II, s. 70
7 W. R.

3 Moo. 1
16 W. R.

Lease by
dow. :

3 O'Ki
But see
cock.
R. 15

Surrender
redeem
lease,
1869,
redeem
sever
9 W.

Marah
16 W. R.
25 W. R.

18 W. R.
But see
418 :
25 W. R.

1. 233, 271. (j) on the expiration of a notice to quit or of intention to quit the property leased duly given by one party to the other.

s. 77, cl. 1: 71. A forfeiture under section seventy, clause (i), is waived by acceptance of rent which has become due since the forfeiture, or by distress for such rent, or by any other act on the part of the lessor showing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting:

Provided that the lessor is aware that the forfeiture has been incurred:

78. Provided also that, where rent is accepted after the institution of a suit to eject the lessee on the ground of forfeiture, such acceptance is not a waiver.

72. A notice given by the lessor under section seventy, clause (j), is waived, with the express or implied consent of the lessee, by acceptance of rent which has become due since the expiration of the notice, or by distress for such rent, or by duly giving to the lessee a second notice to quit, or by any other act on the part of the lessor shewing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting.

s. 77, cl. 2: P. 1867, Ex. 1. 73. Where a lease of immoveable property has been determined by forfeiture for non-payment of rent and the lessor sues to eject the lessee, if, at the hearing of the suit, the lessee pays or tenders to the lessor the rent in arrear, together with interest thereon and his full costs of the suit, or gives such security as the Court thinks sufficient for making such payment within fifteen days, the Court may, in lieu of making a decree for ejectment, pass an order relieving the lessee against the forfeiture; and thereupon the lessee shall hold the property leased as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

Nothing in this section applies to suits under Act No. X of 1859, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869.

1. 384: 1. 281: P. 1871, p. 63. 74. The surrender, express or implied, of a lease of immoveable property does not prejudice an under-lease of the property or any part thereof previously granted by the lessee: but, unless the surrender is made for the purpose of obtaining a new lease, the rent payable by, and the contracts binding on, the under-lessee shall be respectively payable to, and enforceable by, the lessor.

The forfeiture of such a lease annuls all such under-leases.

s. 78: 1. 152: 1. 185: 1. 394, 548: 1. 271: 1. 234. 75. If a lessee or under-lessee of property remains in possession thereof after the determination of the lease, and the lessor or his legal representative accepts rent from the lessee or under-lessee, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in section sixty-eight.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lets a house to B for five years. B under-lets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(b.) A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

CHAPTER VI.

OF EXCHANGES.

76. When two persons contract to mutually give one thing for another, neither thing being money only, the contract is called a contract of exchange. Bill II, s. 21: Bill, s. 48: N. Y. Code, ss. 906: 1 Mad. 100.

77. The party deprived of the thing he has received in exchange by reason of anything done by the other party or any person through whom the latter claims, may, at his option, sue for compensation or sue for the thing given by him. Bill II, s. 22, clause 2.

78. Save as otherwise provided in this chapter, each party has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a seller as to that which he gives, and has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a buyer as to that which he takes. Bill II, s. 23: Bill, s. 48, para. 2.

79. On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him. Bill II, s. 24: Bill, s. 48, para. 1: 1 Mad. 105.

CHAPTER VII.

OF TRANSFERS OF DEBTS.

80. No transfer of, or charge on, any debt, or any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until express notice of the transfer or charge is given to him, unless he is a party to such transfer or charge; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received express notice of, a transfer or charge, with the debt or property shall be valid as against such transfer or charge. Bill II, s. 136: Bill, s. 99: Report, s. 99: 36 & 37 Vic., c. 6 s. 25 (b): 1 Mad. 150. See 5 W. R. 230. But see 10 N. W. 474, cited Ma 122.

Illustrations.

(a) A owes money to B, who transfers the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, having no notice of the transfer, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(b) A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an instrument transferring them to D, who takes it to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

81. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making the transfer or charge, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf. Bill II, s. 137: Report, s. 100.

82. On receiving such notice, the debtor or person in whom the property is vested shall give effect to the transfer or charge, unless where the debtor resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country and the title of the person in whose favour the transfer or charge is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

83. The person to whom a debt or charge is transferred shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.

Illustration.

A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

84. Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, the original debt, if recovered by either the transferor or transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery, secondly, in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

85. Nothing in this chapter applies to debts secured by negotiable instruments.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

86. All rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments shall, upon the determination by death or otherwise, of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payment, be apportioned as if they had been made to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Nothing in this section shall affect any express provision in any instrument binding on such person.

THE SCHEDULE.

(a). STATUTE.

| Year and chapter. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16 ... | Clandestine Mortgages. | The whole. |

(b). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| XXIX of 1842 | Lease and release ... | The whole. |
| XXXI of 1854 | Modes of conveying land. | Section 17. |
| XI of 1855 ... | Mesne profits and improvements. | Section 1, and in the title and preamble, the words "to mesne profits and" and "to limit the liability for mesne profits and." |
| XXVII of 1866 | Indian Trustee Act | Section 31. |
| IV of 1872 ... | Panjab Laws Act... | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806. |
| XX of 1875 ... | Central Provinces Laws Act. | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806. |
| XVIII of 1876 | Oudh Laws Act ... | So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806. |
| I of 1877 | Specific Relief ... | In sections 35 and 36, the words "in writing." |

(c). REGULATIONS.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bengal Regulation of 1798. | Conditional sales ... | The whole Regulation. |
| Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806. | Redemption ... | The whole Regulation. |
| Bombay Regulation V of 1827. | Mortgages in possession. | Section 15. |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th March, 1879, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 4 OF 1879.

A Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1879;" and it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1879.

Short title.
Commencement.

2. To the first clause of section 28 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the following proviso shall be added, that is to say:

Amendment of Act XI
of 1876, section 28.

"Provided that no person shall be chosen to be President or Vice-President twice in succession."

3. In the same Act, section 34, before the words "no Khazānchi," the words "without the previous sanction of the Board" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section
34 of same Act.

4. In the same Act, section 36, clause (a), sub-clause (4), after the words "municipal body," the words "or any body of Commissioners for making improvements in any port or of trustees of any port" shall be inserted.

Amendments of sec-
tion 36.

In the same section, the words "in the case of the Bank of Madras" shall be omitted in both the places in which they occur.

In the same section, after clause (m), the following clause shall be inserted, that is to say, "(m n) the borrowing of money in India for the purposes of the Bank's business and the giving of security for money so borrowed by pledging assets or otherwise."

5. In section 37 of the same Act, for clause (d), the following shall be substituted, that is to say,

Amendment of sec-
tion 37.

"(d) Nor shall they (except upon the security mentioned in section 36, paragraph a, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive)

discount bills for any individual or partnership-firm for an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force, or

lend or advance in any way to any individual or partnership firm an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be so prescribed."

6. In section 63 of the same Act, clause (a), for the words "lent by discount of bills or otherwise to," the words "lent to or for which bills may be discounted for" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sec-
tion 63.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. THE necessity for this Bill has arisen chiefly from a doubt which has been expressed as to whether the Presidency-banks have power under the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, to borrow money for the purposes of their business by pledging assets or otherwise. The need of such a power is obvious.

As observed in a memorial recently submitted to the Governor General in Council by the banks, "it is an ordinary incident of banking-business to obtain funds for temporary purposes by pledging assets. If banks are prohibited from raising money by pledge of assets when occasion arises, they may, on a sudden requisition for cash, be obliged to make forced sales of property at a disadvantage; and this applies with great force to the Presidency-banks of India whose action in forcing Government or other securities on the market might cause a public panic."

The power required will be conferred by a new clause which the Bill (in the last clause of section 4) proposes to add to section 36 of the Act; but it is limited to borrowing in India, because so long as the Government finances are in the custody of the Presidency-banks, it is not considered expedient that the banks should engage in foreign exchanges or have the power of creating a foreign agency in England, which would be the necessary results of conceding a power to borrow out of India.

2. The other sections of the Bill provide for certain minor amendments of the Act which it has been thought desirable to take this opportunity of making.

Section 2 provides that no person shall be, in two successive years, chosen as President or Vice-President of a Presidency-bank.

3. Section 3, which admits of a khazānchi, cashier or shroff at the principal office of a bank engaging in business with the previous sanction of the Board, has been introduced at the instance of the Bank of Bengal, who represent that the absolute prohibition contained in the present law makes it difficult to secure the services of a suitable person, and that the necessity for any such absolute prohibition has ceased to exist, now that the khazānchi has no longer any concern with the discount business in Native Bills, and is, in fact, a mere cashier.

4. Lastly, clauses have been added to clear up an ambiguity which, in the opinion of Counsel, attaches to section 37, clause (d), and section 63, clause (a), of the Act; to include in the securities on which loans may be made, and in which the banks may invest, debentures and other securities issued by the Port Trusts under Acts of the Indian legislatures, and to concede to the Banks of Bengal and Bombay the power already possessed by the Bank of Madras of drawing and dealing in negotiable instruments, and issuing bank-post-bills and letters of credit, payable in Ceylon.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March, 1879.

J. STRACHEY.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th February, 1879:—

REPORT.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India was referred, have considered the papers noted in the annexed list; we have also had the advantage of receiving through our Hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Clarke, many valuable suggestions from the members of the Railway Conference recently assembled at Calcutta, and we now submit our final report.

2. We have re-distributed the sections contained in the first chapters of the Bill No. 11 in what appears to us a more convenient way; and in the remarks which we are about to submit, we shall follow the order of the new arrangement.

3. The definition of "Railway," it will be observed, has been to some extent recast, but the only substantial changes made in it are—

1st.—That, by the omission of all reference to the Government or Companies, it is now made to comprise railways owned and worked by private persons or Native States;

2ndly.—That, by the substitution of the words "vessels and rafts" for "ferry-boats," the flotillas worked in connection with Railways will be treated as a part of such Railways;

3rdly.—That section 4 (giving the right to run locomotives) has been extended to Railways under construction, and section 52 (empowering the Government to require a line to be fenced) has been included in the provisions of the Bill applicable to Railways under construction and to Railways not used for the public conveyance of passengers and goods.

4. We have enlarged the definition of "Railway-servant," so as to include in certain sections the employés of Railway-contractors.

5. We have substituted for the definition of "Magistrate" a section (50) directly providing that offences against the Act shall not be tried by any Magistrate inferior to a Magistrate of the second class.

6. We have introduced a section (5) providing that no Railway shall be opened for traffic until it has been inspected and passed by a Government officer. This is in accordance with the law in England and with the practice that has hitherto prevailed in this country.

7. In section 6 we propose to maintain the time allowed by the present law for reporting accidents, and have somewhat enlarged the class of cases in which a report of an accident is required.

8. We have, at the suggestion of the members of the Railway Conference, omitted certain headings from the list of subjects on which the Railway-Administration was by Bill No. 11 empowered to make general rules, and so altered the wording of the section (now section 8) as to render it obligatory on the Railway-Administration to make rules on the remaining subjects.

9. On further considering the question of the liability of carriers by Railway for loss or damage to ordinary goods, as distinguished from goods for which a special insurance-rate, as it is sometimes called, is chargeable, we are of opinion that no mere adaptation of section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, such as is proposed in paragraph 7 of our former report, will suffice to put the law into as clear and simple a form as is desirable. The amendment we propose in section 10 will be found when the entire law bearing on the point is looked to, to be, except in one particular to which we shall presently advert, an amendment in point of form only; but it is nevertheless desirable that we should explain it in some detail.

10. The law now governing the liability of Railway Companies in India in such cases has recently come under the consideration of the High Court at Bombay in the case of *Kurari Toolsee Dass v. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company*. It has to be collected with some pains from sections 151, 152 and 161 of the Indian Contract Act, which treat of the responsibility of bailees in general, the Carriers Act of 1865, which treats of the responsibility of common carriers, and section 11 of the Railway Act of 1854.

By these enactments it was intended to provide* that a Railway Company should be liable for loss of, or damage to, ordinary goods only when such loss or damage arose from the neglect or misconduct of its servants; and, further, that no Company should by any special contract be able to relieve itself of liability in such cases. But, though the Bombay High Court, in the case just referred to, held that the effect of these enactments when taken together was, at all events as regards the main point, in accordance with the intention of the framers, it arrived at this conclusion only after a discussion which makes it clear that some simplification in point of form is desirable.

11. What we now propose is to remove contracts to carry by Railway altogether from the operation of the Carriers Act of 1865 and to frame the section of this Bill regarding them in such a manner that the whole law will be found in that section and the provisions of the Contract Act relating to bailments.

Under sections 151 and 152 of the Contract Act, carriers by Railway will be bound to take the same care of the goods entrusted to them as a prudent man would take of his own; and where they take such care, they will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur.

Under section 10 of the Bill, they will be prohibited, as a rule, from freeing themselves by any special contract from the obligation thus imposed upon them.

* See as regards the Railway Act, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Carriers Act, 1865.

12. So far the law will be in strict accordance with the existing law or what the existing law was intended to be; but here we have introduced an alteration of some, though not of very great, importance by excepting from the general rule prohibiting special contracts such contracts in writing as may be in a form approved of by the Governor General in Council, and may be signed by the consignor.

It will be observed that this exception corresponds to the proviso regarding special contracts in section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, with this difference that, while the latter Act provides that the special contract shall be effectual and relieve the Company only, if it is held by the Court to be reasonable, thus leaving the validity of the contract to be determined *ex post facto*, our exception makes the contract good, if in a form to be approved beforehand, and thus avoids the uncertainty which, owing to the different views that may be taken by different Judges as to the reasonableness of a contract, frequently attaches to such transactions in England.

13. It need hardly be said that contracts going to relieve absolutely from liability for neglect or misconduct would usually be held unreasonable in England; but there are cases in which it has been held that a carrier by Railway may reasonably exempt himself, at least conditionally or partially, from such liability as, *e. g.*, where he stipulates that he shall not be liable unless a claim is made within a certain time after the loss or damage has occurred,¹ or where he is willing to carry subject to the ordinary liability at a fair rate, but offers as an alternative to carry free from all liability at a lower rate,² or where he exempts himself only from liability for damage arising from loss of market caused by delay.³ It is to meet cases of this sort that the exception has been introduced.

14. Our attention having been directed since the submission of our previous report to the danger to which carriers by Railway in this country are exposed of having fraudulent claims brought against them in respect of valuable property of small bulk alleged to have been lost in transit (a point dwelt on at some length by the Select Committee in the Act of 1854), we have deemed it well to omit the limitation of Rs. 100, which we introduced into Bill No. 11, and to require (section 11) that such property shall (as at present) be declared in all cases, whatever be its value.

15. The only other points which it is necessary to mention in connection with this portion of the Bill are that we have struck out the second sentence of section 5 of the Bill No. 11, which was intended to relieve the Government or the Company in certain cases from liability for loss or damage to luggage occasioned otherwise than by the neglect or default of a Railway-officer, but which is obviously unnecessary now that it is made clear that the carrier is in all cases so relieved; and that we have embodied in section 13 the provision of the Carriers Act of 1865, by which the onus of showing in what way the loss or damage was occasioned is thrown upon the carrier.

16. We have (section 14) enlarged the power of selling property left in the hands of the Railway-Administration with charges for conveyance, demurrage, &c., due upon it by empowering the Administration—

(a) to sell such property at once if it is perishable, and

(b) to sell the whole of it if they think fit instead of only such portion as may be sufficient to defray their charges.

This last power is, we understand, indispensable, as otherwise the Railway-Administration will be liable in certain states of the market to have its premises incumbered with unclaimed goods.

17. We have added to chapter IV a section (20) empowering Railway-servants to remove from railway-carriages and from the railway-premises persons suffering from infectious diseases.

18. We have, chiefly at the instance of the members of the Railway Conference, enhanced or reduced several of the penalties imposed by chapter V.

19. We have modified the restrictions on smoking by omitting in section 32 of the present Bill the words of section 6 of Act XVIII of 1854 which made it an offence to smoke on the Railway-premises.

20. We have, in section 40, imposed a penalty for needlessly interfering with the means of communication between the guard and the engine-driver or passengers.

21. We have, at the instance of many of the authorities consulted, extended to girls section 44, which provides for the case of children throwing stones at a train or tampering with the permanent-way. There being, however, no legal penalty suitable for the case of girls under seven years of age, we have been compelled to content ourselves with holding their parents or guardians liable. As regards the liability of the parent or guardian, we have, on further consideration, deemed it better to require him to enter into a bond binding himself to prevent his child repeating the offence, instead of subjecting him in the first instance to a penalty for an act of misconduct on the part of the child which he might have had no reason to foresee.

22. We have, in section 50, provided that a person committing an offence against the Act or the rules made under it may be tried in any place which the Local Government may appoint, as well as in any place in which he may now be tried for such offence. This, it has been repre-

¹ *Simons v. The Great W. Railway Co.*, 18 C. B. 805.

² *Simons v. The Great W. Railway Co.*, 18 C. B. 805. *Per* Blackburn and Crompton, J.J., in *Peck v. The N. Staffordshire Railway Co.*, 32 L. J. Q. B. at pages 251 and 257. *Per* Cockburn, C. J., and Crompton, J., in *Allday v. Great W. Railway Co.*, 34 L. J. Q. B. at page 6. *Per* Kelly, C. B., in *Rooth v. N. E. Railway Co.*, Law Rep. 2 Ex. 178.

³ *Lord v. Midland Railway Co.*, Law Rep. 2 C. P. 339.

presented to us, is necessary to meet cases where the Court which would ordinarily have jurisdiction is at a distance from the line, and there is another Court on the line which can be more easily reached.

23. We have added a section (54) to the Bill empowering the Governor General in Council to extend the whole or any portion of it to tramways worked by steam.

24. We have added in the second schedule :—

in clause (g), " Government-stamps : "

in clause (j), " other works of art : "

in clause (k), " marble : "

in clause (p), " sandalwood-oil : "

in clause (q), " scientific instruments. "

25. We have made numerous other additions and amendments, but they are of so trifling a description that we deem it unnecessary to specify them.

26. The Bill No. II and report of Select Committee thereon have been published in English in all the local Gazettes except those for Bengal, Assam and Rājputāna. Publication of the Bill and report in the vernacular has been reported only by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Panjāb; we do not consider that the changes now made are such as to render republication necessary, especially as most of these changes have met with the approval of the Members of the Railway Conference; and we accordingly recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

A. CLARKE.
WHITLEY STOKES.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 26th February, 1879.

LIST OF PAPERS.

- From J. G. W. Sykes, Esq., Advocate, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 9th August, 1878.
Memorandum by Public Works Department, No. 3870R, dated 20th September, 1878, and enclosure.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 5091—8J, dated 3rd October, 1878.
,, Secretary for Birār, to Resident, Haidarābād, No. 7B, dated 7th October, 1878.
,, Ditto, ditto, No. 8B, dated 9th October, 1878, and enclosures.
,, Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4315—195, dated 12th October, 1878.
,, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1965, dated 29th October, 1878.
,, Secretary, Bombay Association, dated 16th November, 1878, and enclosure.
,, Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6606, dated 18th November, 1878, and enclosure.
,, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 3576-593, dated 28th December, 1878, and enclosure.
,, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwāra, No. 17, dated 3rd January, 1879.
,, Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 188, dated 11th January, 1879, and enclosure.
,, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2590, dated 21st December, 1878, and enclosures.
,, Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 114, dated 15th January, 1879, and enclosures.
,, Ditto, ditto, No. 170, dated 22nd January, 1879, and enclosures.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SILK OF THE TASAR WORM.

No. 1.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 25th February 1879.

[FIBRES AND SILK.]

Read the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar worm, No. 5—156-165, dated the 23rd November 1875.

Read the following papers containing such further information as has been gathered in connection with the production of tasar cocoons, and the processes of reeling and dyeing the silk in compliance with the request made in the foregoing Resolution :—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 662, dated the 13th February 1877, and enclosure.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, No. 113, dated the 11th January 1876, and enclosures, No. 1791, dated the 12th June 1877, and No. 1381, dated the 29th April 1878, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 712, dated the 8th March 1877.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 119, dated the 18th September 1878.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 1094, dated the 28th March 1876.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2746A., dated the 27th November 1877, and enclosure.

Letters from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1287, dated the 6th November 1876, and enclosures, No. 266S., dated the 25th July 1877, and enclosure, and No. 488, dated the 20th April 1878, and enclosures.

Letters from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1185—49, dated the 29th March 1876 and No. 2417—98, dated the 28th June 1876, and enclosure,

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 320—14, dated the 28th October 1876.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 9231—188G., dated the 23rd January 1878, and enclosures.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 256, dated the 9th February 1877.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 11, dated the 20th May 1876, and enclosures.

Read the following despatches from the Secretary of State, having reference to the experiments made under the instructions of Mr. T. Wardle of Leek, Staffordshire, with the tasar silk of India :—

No. 25 (Revenue), dated the 22nd March 1877, and enclosure.

No. 61 (Revenue), dated the 29th August 1878, and enclosures.

Read also two letters from M. Rondot, Delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to the Paris Exhibition, and President of the Jury of Silk Industry, soliciting information connected with wild silks, including tasar, in India.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the 23rd November 1875, the Government of India stated the facts regarding the production of tasar silk so far as they were known to it, as well as the steps taken or under consideration in reference to the utilisation of this article and the development of a regular industry. The general conclusion which seemed to be justified by the information before it was that the domestication of the tasar worm offered no prospect of remuneration even if the process were in itself possible; but that if certain difficulties arising from natural conditions connected with the collection of the worm in its wild or in a semi-domesticated state could be overcome, and that if the silk could be satisfactorily reeled and dyed,—for difficulties had been encountered in connection with both processes,—a regular and extensive export trade from India to Europe, either in the shape of cocoons or as raw silk, would spring up; for it seemed certain that European manufacturers would take the raw produce if laid down at reasonable prices.

2. The first step to be taken, however, was to procure further information. It was obviously premature to take any measures having in view the creation of a regular industry without first obtaining definite information on important points on which information was wanting either wholly or in part. Such points were: the exact cost at which the raw material could be collected or produced in commercial quantities, both in the wild and semi-domesticated state; the cost of reeling the silk; the weight of silk in proportion to cocoon; the degree in which the filaments would bear *distension*; and the consequent ultimate value of the silk in the market. As a first step towards the obtaining of such data, the Government of Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces were requested to collect a quantity of cocoons in order that careful experiments might be made with them in this country, as also under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in some of the leading filatures in France and Italy. This was done, and the results of the experiments undertaken by Mr. Wardle under the direction of the Secretary of State with the cocoons thus supplied are now before the Government of India and are stated in his reports attached to this Resolution. No experiments were made in this country, the gentlemen to whom cocoons were supplied for the purpose having pronounced them to be old and unfit for reeling, especially in this country, where the special machinery and appliances required for this purpose are not available. This is of little consequence, however, considering the success of the experiments in Europe, and having regard to the fact that in all probability filatures in India for tasar silk will not be required, and that only a trade in cocoons will prove remunerative.

3. At the same time that these cocoons were collected in the Central Provinces, the other local Governments and Administrations were invited to make proposals and suggestions in the matter.

4. The result of the enquiries and experiments made in India has not, on the whole, advanced matters very far. In the Bombay Presidency the experiments undertaken by Major Coussmaker for the semi-domestication of the worm were interrupted by the drought and famine. They have since been renewed, but as yet with inconclusive results. These are stated in a letter from Major Coussmaker, from which the following paragraphs are extracted :—

* * * * *

" 2. My former experiments, as well as those conducted by Mr. Woodrow, had proved that it was a mistake to attempt to rear these worms on twigs, either those cut from road-side trees, or from those which had received some care and attention in a garden, and that the plan most likely to succeed was to feed them on shrubs in localities where they could be protected from their enemies, and, if need be, from unfavourable weather. With this view, I began to collect young plants.

" 3. I had noticed in 1876 that the tasar worm thrived well on *Lagerstræmia indica*, an ornamental shrub, fairly abundant in the cantonment of Poona; this is a plant which throws up a good many suckers during the monsoon, and I soon got a few plants together. I took a house which was well supplied with shade and water, and my gardener managed to collect 172 plants between December and July, many of them only a few inches high, but some were large enough to be of use. There were also in the ground six bushes, and my first care, when I came in from the districts, was to cut them all back to the hard wood, and apply to their roots a fair amount of manure. The consequence was that as soon as the rain commenced the plants shot most freely into leaf.

" 4. Mr. Woodrow had not been able to save any seed cocoons, but I had found three female cocoons in the districts, and the Marathi woman, who had been my chief assistant in looking after these worms before, had collected twelve. I soon had several moths from these cocoons, and found, as I had noticed before, that there was no difficulty in getting an abundant supply of fertile eggs. Hardly any females were wasted; it was only necessary to put them out overnight on any bush, and it was almost a certainty to find them paired at daybreak. I found that it was not necessary to tether them; they rarely moved from the twig on which I placed them. As fast as the young worms hatched out, I put the trays containing them among the leaves of the plants and in a few hours they commenced feeding. The weather was everything I could desire, showery with a few breaks of fine weather; the bushes were full of young shoots, and the worms thrived as I have never seen them thrive before. I tied bamboo screens together and covered over the plants as they stood in the open. The worms changed their skins at intervals of 4 to 5 days instead of 5 to 8, as had been the case when I reared them indoors on gathered food, and they spun their cocoons in 28 to 35 days instead of 40 to 50, as I had noted before. The moths came out of these cocoons in 27 to 30 days, and their eggs proved fertile, producing caterpillars which grew as fast and as large as the first. The only difference that I observed was that the 'cement' of the cocoons of the later crops was less uniformly white; this may have been due to the changes in the weather or the quality of the leaf, some shrubs having been eaten off three and four times this monsoon.

" 5. The *Lagerstræmia* bush proved an excellent food; it flushed so quickly that a plant 2 feet high, after being fed off quite bare, cut back, and re-potted, was again in thick leaf in a fortnight, and the same batch of worms stripped it again. In changing the plants, and in daily examining the cages, a few accidents occurred; but 100 worms yielded 71 cocoons.

" 6. I enclosed an old *Curissa carandas*, which had neither been pruned nor manured, with bamboo screens, and liberated 50 worms there. In the course of a month I gathered 31 cocoons, a little larger than those of the *Lagerstræmia*, but much harder and yellower. The caterpillars seemed to thrive a little better on this bush, and completely stripped it, but the tree did not recover quickly, and did not yield another supply of food the whole monsoon.

" 7. I put six worms on to a young *Zizyphus jujuba* tree in my garden, but neither enclosed it, pruned it, nor manured it. It had a great deal of leaf and flower on it, and the worms ate both. They grew very large and healthy, being in every stage of their existence a little ahead of some of the same batch feeding on *Lagerstræmia*. Five cocoons were spun here, larger than any that I had gathered from off the other trees.

" 8. I let the majority of the moths fly away, for as soon as the male has left her, the female is quite ready to go and look for suitable trees to deposit her eggs on. I had not enough food for more than 100 worms at a time in my own compound, and almost every attempt which I made at bringing them up elsewhere, unsheltered by the screens, failed. Crows, squirrels, and other enemies carried them off, and I hardly got a single cocoon; but in my own compound I continued to rear a few at a time, changing them from one tree to another as I found it expedient. The result of the experiments which I made showed me plainly that plants in the ground, with or without screens over them, gave the most suitable food; that it mattered not whether the young shoots were eaten down by the caterpillars or cut off by the pruning shears. The *Lagerstræmia* never sprouted again, and it was only the very limited supply of food which I had that prevented me rearing many more worms.

"9. From the single experiment I have mentioned, *Carissa* does not seem to recover quickly. *Zizyphus* seems to grow very fast, principally at the extremities of its long straggling branches; but as I only had one tree in my compound, I could not be sure about its usual habit of growth.

"10. I baked some of the cocoons gathered from each of these three trees and sent them home to Mr. Wardle, asking him to give me an opinion on the qualities of the respective fibres. I had all the burst and injured cocoons cleaned, and sent them, together with those which Mr. Woodrow had on hand, to the Alliance Mills in Bombay to be converted into yarn. I have kept some fifty seed cocoons for next year's experiments.

"11. I have got together a good many plants for next season's experiments—353 *Lagerstræmia indica*, 10 *Lagerstræmia parviflora*, 13 *Conocarpus latifolia*; plants and cuttings all rooted and in leaf: also 136 *Carissa carandas*, 135 *Zizyphus jujuba*, 105 *Pentaptera tomentosa*, seedlings. There are besides 3 *Zizyphus* bushes in the compound, and if my gardener will but take care of these during my eight months' absence from Poona, I hope to resume my experiments under better auspices.

"12. The past season has been very favourable for tasar worms. Mr. Lyle, who was cultivating them to a small extent at Dapuri in 1876, tells me that some of the men who were under him then came to him lately and asked him whether he wanted any more cocoons as they had seen several. He happened to be on the spot and sent a man to see how many he could collect within three hours. He came back with 300, and said that he had heard that some people had been taking them into Poona for sale, presumably to the native physicians. I myself have already found many more casually this year in the districts than I usually do."

* * * * *

5. In Madras, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Burma, and in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as also in Mysore, there would seem at present to be no prospect of establishing any traffic in the cocoons or raw silk of the undomesticated worm.

6. The late Chief Commissioner of Assam thought that any attempt to foster the trade in Sylhet would prove unsuccessful, and refrained from offering any suggestions beyond drawing attention to the existing and old-established silk industries of Assam, which in his opinion might have opened up a wide field for private enterprise were it not for the extraordinary delays that exist in communications between the province and the rest of India. Government have under consideration the question of improving the facilities for communicating with Upper Assam. It is hoped that when the contemplated improvement is effected, Colonel Keatinge's expectations will to some extent be realised; for there is at least as great a demand in the European markets for the cocoon of the eria and moonga worm as there is for that of the tasar.

7. In Bengal the tasar worm appears to abound in various localities generally in all the tree and scrub jungle lying south and west of a line marking the southern and western limit of the continuous cultivation of the Gangetic alluvial and of the Orissa littoral. Whether the insect is of one or of several species, is a matter of doubt, and the season and mode of breeding and collecting appear to vary with the locality where it is found. The price of cocoons, it is alleged, ranges from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per kahan (1 kahan=16 pans of 80 cocoons each, i.e., 1,280 cocoons); and in regard to its yield, one kahan makes in Bankurah two pairs of dhotis, in Sooree 15 chittacks of silk, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs from 1½ to 2 seers. These and other more detailed particulars, furnished by the Government of Bengal, though admittedly incomplete and unauthenticated in some respects, are useful as far as they go, and the Government of India will be glad to be informed of the measures which are being taken to gather further particulars as well as of their results. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the proposal made by Mr. J. Deveria, to the effect that the State should undertake the rearing of tasar cocoons in the jungle mahals of Chota Nagpore for sale to reelers and exporters is also awaited.

8. From the Punjab, some samples of tasar silk, reeled from cocoons produced in the Hoshiarpur district by the Deputy Commissioner, were reported on by the authorities whom the Government of India consulted as fairly successful. Some specimens of cloth, which were also received from Hoshiarpur, were found to have been very creditably manufactured.

9. The Secretary of State, in acknowledging in his despatch No. 25, dated the 22nd March 1877, the receipt of the cocoons gathered in the Central Provinces, has forwarded a report by Mr. T. Wardle, from which it appears that although the cocoons, when made over to the filatures in France and Italy, were found to be very old and imperfect, the reelers spoke most hopefully of the

results that might be attained with fresher cocoons properly gathered and prepared. Mr. Wardle, too, said that he was prepared to dye tassar silk as reeled in Europe by his improved processes in almost any colour, even to very pale shades.

10. The first part of a further report from Mr. Wardle has meanwhile been received under cover of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 61, dated the 29th August 1878; as also some samples of tassar silk displayed at the Paris Exhibition, as prepared under Mr. Wardle's instructions. These specimens, which can be seen at the office of this Department by persons interested in the matter, are far superior to anything ever yet seen of the same kind, the organzine especially being remarkable for its excellence. The grège is softer, cleaner, and altogether better than the best raw tassar silk as yet reeled. It is clear from these samples that such difficulties as existed in the reeling of this silk have been completely overcome. Mr. Wardle's process produces silk so fine as to be capable of adaptation to any purpose for which mulberry silk is used. Excellent results have also been obtained in the spinning of tassar thread and the weaving of fabrics from spun silk. Mr. Wardle's experiments with the dyeing of the silk have also been quite successful. On the whole it is certain now that there is no inherent obstacle to the utilisation of this silk for manufacturing purposes.

11. The main question now to be answered is that of cost. Whether silk of this kind will be extensively consumed, depends upon the price at which it can be placed in the market. Mr. Wardle states that the cost of making organzine and tram from the cocoons is 20 francs the kilogramme, *viz.*, 10 francs for reeling and 10 francs for throwing. This is double the price at which ordinary tassars are now sold, and it is not easy to say whether purchasers will be found for the improved product, greatly superior as it is, though it seems that the price is susceptible of reduction. As yet the only indication of the prices likely to be given for tassar silk is an offer made by M. David, a silk manufacturer of St. Etienne, who expresses his readiness to take one or two thousand kilogrammes of cocoons delivered at Marseilles at the price of one franc the kilogramme. This price, it is clear, is much too low, for, according to the information before the Government, cocoons could not profitably be laid down in Europe at less than three or four times the sum mentioned. This, however, is a matter which admits of local verification, and it should form the subject of enquiry.

12. The results obtained by Mr. Wardle, as well as by others working independently, are so important and so full of promise as regards the manufacture of this silk and the utilisation of the manufacture for apparel and other purposes, that it is eminently desirable to thoroughly investigate the question of production. Information on this subject has been sought from various quarters, but the information in the possession of Government is not sufficient to enable it to furnish precise answers, yet it is necessary, if the attention of capitalists is to be attracted to the development of this industry, that full information should be forthcoming. M. Natalis Rondot, a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to the Paris Exhibition, and President of the Jury in the Silk Section, has written to the Government of India, asking for information on the following points, not only as regards the tassar worm but also as regards other undomesticated worms:—

- (1) an enumeration of the different kinds of wild worms;
- (2) the districts from which each kind is obtained, and in what quantities;
- (3) the species of worm from which each kind of silk is manufactured;
- (4) the trees on which the worms feed;
- (5) the uses to which the silk is put by the natives;
- (6) the markets where they are to be purchased;
- (7) the probable prices of dry cocoons of each kind and of the silk as reeled by the natives;
- (8) the probable quantities retained for local consumption and available for exportation to European silk mills;

- (9) and the outturn in money value of the silks woven in India, which M. Rondot thinks must be considerable, especially if tasar and other similar silks commonly worn by the natives are taken into account.

13. M. David, of St. Etienne, also asks^e for information on the following points:—

- (1) the nature of the chemical agent used by natives to soften the cocoon;
- (2) whether the natives can reel a cocoon more than a year old;
- (3) the length of time elapsing from the spinning of the cocoon and the emergence of the moth;
- (4) whether the dark and light coloured cocoons which are found mixed in the bales sent from India are of different varieties, and whether they are found in the same localities;
- (5) also, whether it would be possible to obtain bales containing only light coloured cocoons.

14. Some information, but of a vague and general kind, exists on a good many of the points enumerated by M. Rondot, and the Governor General in Council desires that an effort may be made to cause such specific information as is obtainable, with special reference to the quantity obtainable and the prices on the spot, to be furnished with as little delay as possible. It is also much to be desired that particulars of manufacture should be obtained as far as possible.

The particulars of the outturn of the filatures in Bengal are unknown; for, though the quantities exported and their values are ascertainable, Government is unable to say how much of the outturn of the filatures (there are a great many native filatures) is kept in the country, or what it is worth. Of the small local native reeling (small separately, but large in the aggregate), no more is known than of the handloom village weaving of cotton. In Assam and Burma, silk reeling and weaving are a domestic occupation of the women of the house; in other provinces it is a trade. In Bombay, there are two mills worked by steam in which silk is woven, but the extent of their operations is unknown. In short, no precise statistical account of the silk industry in India is extant, though there is a good deal of information of a more or less vague and general character. As regards silk production, Mr. Geoghegan's account of silk in India contains practically all the information that Government possesses, although for some years past much attention has been paid to the production of tasar silk. The same is to be said of the other kinds of wild silk. These are all separately distinguished and shewn in Mr. Geoghegan's book, in the section given to the wild silk producers, as well as in the appendix by Captain Hutton. Interesting information, though in most cases of a general character, has been furnished by the local Governments and Administrations, but more precise information is now desirable, and the Government of India will be glad if the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam will take measures to collect it, and furnish a report giving a categorical reply to the enquiries of both M. Rondot and M. David.

ORDER.—Ordered, that, for the purposes indicated above, a copy of the Resolution, of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 61, dated the 29th August 1878, and extracts from M. Rondot's letters, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal and to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam; and also that they be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for communication to Major Coussmaker.

Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 61, dated the 29th August 1878, be forwarded for information to the Governments and Administrations mentioned on the margin.

Ordered, that this Resolution and the papers read in the preamble thereof be published for general information.

Madras.
North-Western Pro-
vinces and Oudh.
Punjab.

British Burma.
Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad.

Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—156-165, dated the 23rd November 1875.

For some years past the attention of Government and of private individuals has been given to the possible development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, the most important of these being the tasar (*Antheraea Paphia* and other varieties).

2. The worm abounds in most forest tracts in India. Mr. Geoghegan (page 110 of his Account of Silk in India) says that it is found "in the Sub-Himalayan tracts almost throughout the extent of the range, through the hills from Assam to Chittagong, in the Sundarbans, everywhere in the great belt of hill and forest inhabited by the Santal, the Kol, the Khond, and the Gond, in the Western Ghâts, and in portions of the Madras Presidency." Captain Coussmaker says he has found it in the jungles between Tanna and Ankola (Bombay Presidency), a distance of 330 miles, and he has reared the worm successfully in the three districts of Satara, Kolhapur, and Dharwar. The worm also abounds in the tract between the Burrakur and the Soane (Bengal Presidency), a tract of country measuring 200 miles in length by 80 miles in width, and it is largely distributed in the districts of Gurdáspur and Siálkot and in the Jummo territory.

3. Hitherto the worm has ordinarily been confined to the jungles, but Captain Coussmaker's and other experiments seem to prove that it is quite capable of domestication. Its habitat, however, is undoubtedly the jungle tracts, and owing to this and to the collection of the cocoons having hitherto been left entirely to certain classes of aboriginal tribes inhabiting the forests, there are no accurate data on which to found an estimate of the supply available. It seems clear, however, that even now the supply is more than equal to even a greatly increased demand, and that this supply is capable of indefinite extension.

4. At present there is practically no demand in the European market for this silk, except in the shape of fabrics prepared in this country, and for these the demand is limited. Whether it is possible to create a sufficiently large demand to remunerate outlay on the part of Government is a question which cannot yet be positively answered, but the probabilities are in favour of the creation of such a demand if certain difficulties hereafter to be described can be overcome.

5. In 1872 Captain Coussmaker, an Assistant Superintendent in the Bombay Revenue Survey, who had for some years given his attention to this matter, had some tasar silk reeled off and woven into fabrics, under his superintendence, in the Dharwar jail. Samples of these fabrics were sent by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, and were sent by them for report to Calcutta, where the samples, especially a twilled kind, were much approved. In connection with the report on these samples, it was stated to the Government of India that certain difficulties connected with the reeling and dyeing of the silk which had hitherto operated to prevent the creation of a regular and extensive trade in tasar silk had recently been overcome in Italy. Copies of the papers were sent to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal and the Central Provinces for information. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces having asked to be furnished with particulars of the processes of the reeling and dyeing said to have been discovered, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India was requested in despatch No. 6, dated the 23rd June 1873, to cause enquiries to be made in England and the large centres of silk manufacture on the Continent, and to communicate the results. While this enquiry was being originated by the Government of India, Captain Coussmaker went on leave to England, proposing, with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay, to devote some time to enquiries into the subject.

6. A reply to the despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State has now been received, and the result of Captain Coussmaker's enquiries has also been embodied in a letter to the Government of Bombay, of which a copy has been

communicated to the Government of India. The outcome of the researches made is as follows:—

From the papers received from the Secretary of State it appears—

(i)—That a person at Lyons, unnamed, holding the position of chief chemist to the firm of Guinon and Picard, manufacturers of chemical products at Lyons, has discovered how to reel and dye tasar silk. The reeling process, he states, is thoroughly inexpensive. He has submitted samples of the results of his process to Mr. Haden, British Vice-Consul at Lyons, and this gentleman pronounces them to be “really remarkable,” adding that “he has reason to believe that if experiments carried on under inspection resulted in similar success, the Government of India would possess the information it desires.” The dyeing process the inventor declares to be absolutely successful, “except as to one point which he thinks could be satisfactorily dealt with.” The inventor has patented his processes in France, and would require similar protection in Italy, Great Britain, and India before doing anything for the Government of India. He declines to come to India, and he expects a fixed sum (not stated) for communicating and practically demonstrating all he knows about the matter.

(ii)—The Vice-Consul at Lyons has also been in communication with a person named Chalon, a worker in velvet at Beaurepaire in the Department of the Isère, who professes that he can reel off a thread a thousand mètres (nearly 1,100 yards) in length from the unpierced cocoon. This person also requires a fixed sum before imparting the secret of his process. The Vice-Consul adds that this is probably the process to which the Government of India referred in its letter to the Secretary of State.

(iii)—The Consul at Genoa has been in communication with, amongst others, Mr. Mylius, a silk manufacturer at Buffalora, who has tried experiments in a small way, but without much success. He says, however, that no serious trials have yet been made with tasar, and expresses his willingness if the Government of India will send him a parcel of cocoons to make a series of experiments with them. The Consul says that Mr. Mylius’ standing and reputation are unexceptionable and his works on a large scale.

(iv)—The Consul has also heard of an invention patented jointly by Mr. Gaddum of Latour and Mr. Bosshardt of Turin for carding the silk produced from difficult cocoons. It appears that tasar cocoons have been successfully treated by this process.

(v)—Mr. Thomas Wardle, a silk dyer of great experience, states that he has discovered a way of dyeing tasar silk in brilliant colours and of giving it the lustre of Chinese silk. Mr. Wardle is ready to continue his experiments and also to teach his process to natives of India. It is not stated whether this gentleman is ready to come to India and on what terms, but the Secretary of State has asked to be furnished with samples of dye-stuffs, and of tasar and other wild silks, so that Mr. Wardle may be in a position to continue his experiments. Local Governments have been asked to supply these samples.

7. Captain Coussmaker’s enquiries in regard to reeling in England have been unsuccessful. Messrs. Mason and Company, silk spinners, have bought this and other wild silks as “waste” and have carded it, and Messrs. Lister and Company of Bradford are ready to take a large supply of pierced cocoons for the same purpose, converting them into spun silk, but no English manufacturers seem to have attempted or to be disposed to attempt the reeling of the unpierced cocoon. But Captain Coussmaker succeeded, by the good offices of Chevalier G. Jervis, Conservator of the Royal Industrial Museum at Turin, in inducing an Italian spinner to try experiments, with the result that the silk can, it is stated, be reeled at a cost of something over £2 per cwt. of cocoons. If this is actually the case, the rate is extremely low, but there is probably some mistake in the figures. The firm, which is not named, say that the reeling can be done much cheaper eventually after perfection of the process and adaptation of the machinery to this particular kind of silk. The specimens thus reeled were valued in London at from 1s. to 2s. per lb. more than the

samples reeled at Dharwar by Captain Coussmaker, and these were in Calcutta thought very good, and in London were considered equal to anything of the kind sent from India and China.

8. In addition to the results thus obtained, reference has been made direct to the Government of India by Mr. Jules Deveria of Rampore Baulea, who states that he has discovered a process of reeling tasar in an ordinary filature. The sample of the skein of the silk which he reeled under this process was not entirely successful, and a report obtained on it by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was unfavourable.

9. With the preliminary information thus obtained, the Government of India is in a position to consider what should be the next steps to be taken in view to the development of a new industry, which may perhaps take to some extent the place of the trade in the manufacture of silk from domesticated worms. This latter industry, of which Bengal is the principal seat, is in a languishing condition and seems indeed doomed to gradual but inevitable decay. Even, however, if the Bengal silk trade were to revive and again assume the flourishing position it once held, it is quite clear that in an almost purely agricultural country like India the introduction of new manufacturing industries is desirable, and that it is of great importance to find external and internal markets for produce of which India possesses a monopoly, but which is not now utilised.

10. In stimulating the production of tasar silk, the State may aim at supplying either the local or the European markets with manufactured silk or at creating an export trade in the raw material with Europe. But before any great step in this direction can be taken, it is necessary to make further cautious and preliminary detailed enquiries, for besides the two difficulties already mentioned, both of which will probably soon be overcome, there are still others, of a somewhat more formidable character, perhaps, which tend to leave in doubt the question whether the silk of the tasar worm may be profitably employed on a large scale.

11. The two great obstacles to which attention has hitherto been directed are:—

1st.—Defective reeling in connection with the difficulty of properly dissolving the natural gum exuded in spinning by the worm.

2nd.—Difficulties in dyeing.

As regards the first, owing to the defective way in which the silk is reeled, the thread is not continuous and retains more or less of the peculiar cement (compared to plaster of Paris by Captain Coussmaker) which the worm exudes, the presence of this cement detracting from the appearance of the fibre, rendering it unfit for fine fabrics, and preventing it from taking fine colours. It has, however, it is understood, been proved by actual experiments made within the last year, that by the use of a simple alkaline solvent and by keeping the basins of water in which the cocoons are plunged when being reeled off at a temperature of about 200° Fahr., or a little higher, all difficulties of reeling, so far as the mere unwinding of the silk is concerned, disappear.

In respect to the second, there seems to be little doubt that no real effort to dye the silk has been thoroughly made, and that if attention were turned to the subject by competent persons the difficulties in question could easily be overcome.

12. The other and more serious difficulties which will require to be overcome appear to be: *1st*, the manner in which the cocoons are naturally distributed. It is true that the supply is inexhaustible, but owing to its distribution over a vast area, a thousand square miles will, in the natural condition of things, seldom probably yield as many cocoons as a single hamlet in Italy produces of the domesticated worm, and although the cocoons can be obtained for nothing, yet, as the search for them has to be made over enormous areas, if large quantities, such as a filature would require, are to be obtained (and it is only during one brief period of the year when the trees the *Antheraea* chiefly haunt are shedding their foliage that any successful search can be made), it appears doubtful whether, under these conditions, the wild cocoons would not cost more than cocoons obtained from domesticated worms.

13. It is true that the tasar worm can be entirely domesticated, but if regularly domesticated like the *Bombyx mori*, the produce obtained would perhaps be more costly than that of the *B. mori*, inasmuch as many more worms would be required to produce an equal value of silk, and if the manufacture of silk from the *Bombyx* worm is not remunerative, as seems sufficiently proved by the state of the industry in Bengal, *à fortiori* the tasar worm will not yield any profit.

14. Again, the tasar may be half domesticated, a certain number of moths being kept for laying purposes yearly, the eggs hatched, and the young worms turned out to feed themselves, thus avoiding the heavy expense (especially during the later stages) of constantly supplying fresh leaves to the worms; but here also it appears doubtful how far it will be possible to concentrate the worms or protect them from birds or other enemies if they are at all abnormally numerous on any group of trees. Under these circumstances it appears probable that it is only in a nearly wild condition that the tasar can prove remunerative.

15. The second difficulty (which is even greater than the first) depends upon an inherent defect in the filaments spun by the worm. It must be remembered that the thread of the tasar silkworm is spun from a double spinnaret, and that these filaments are not parallel, lying close side by side, but are spirals touching each other only at the exterior points of their curves, but united by the natural gum in and with which they are exuded, and it is on this spirality that the elasticity of the silk depends. Now, in reeling the silk, it is necessary that the spirals should be ground well into each other so as to form an even round thread, but it is doubtful whether the filaments can be brought to bear the amount of *croissance* necessary to produce the round thread, and without this it will be impossible to provide an article of export which will be acceptable in a European market.

16. Granting that this difficulty may be surmounted, it appears certain that it can only be done under skilled European supervision, aided by the best mechanical appliances in properly appointed filatures. It will be hopeless to expect that such reeling as is required to fit tasar for manufacture into superior fabrics for the European market can be done by natives working in their own homes. If success is to be expected in the manufacture of tasar silk, the operations of villagers must be confined to the production or collection of the cocoons. The reeling processes, if manufacture is to be attempted at all in India, must be carried out in properly organised filatures, possessing means and appliances, machinery and systematic supervision, such as are wholly unattainable by villagers in their own homes. Thus, for the proper reeling of tasar, where the basins must be kept at a heat of from 200° to 205° Fahr., nothing but steam can keep them uninterruptedly at precisely that temperature which is essential not only to enable the silk to unwind, but to keep the gum still retained by the filaments at just such a temperature when they reach the *croissance* as to be soft and yielding, but not so soft as to be worked out.

17. The conditions of successful manufacture being such, there does not appear to be any prospect of reviving the reeling of silk as a village industry, whether the silk is produced for local consumption or export. Under no circumstances would there appear to be any reasonable prospect of any proximate material enlargement of the local demand. If, therefore, anything is to be done for the country in silk, whether for the domesticated or the tasar worm, it must, it seems to the Government of India, be in the way of increased exports, either in the shape of cocoons or as raw silk so reeled as to be acceptable to the European purchaser.

18. In regard to tasar, many of the most important data necessary towards forming a satisfactory conclusion in the matter are altogether wanting, and the Government of India are of opinion that the subject should be systematically investigated, so as to set at rest all doubts which now exist.

19. Towards the attainment of this end, the first thing in regard to which it is requisite to obtain definite information, is the exact cost at which the raw material can be collected or produced in commercial quantities, both in its wild and semi-domesticated state. The next points on which further information

is requisite are the cost of reeling off the silk, the amount of silk there is in proportion to cocoon, the degree in which the filaments will bear *croissance*, and the consequent ultimate value of the silk in the market.

20. With this object in view, the Government of Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will be asked to collect cocoons in order that careful experiments may be made with them in some of the leading filatures in this country, and also under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State in some of the leading filatures in France and Italy. Careful and full reports on all the points noted above will be asked for, and all reasonable expenses incurred in these experiments will be re-imbursed. The Secretary of State will be asked to have experiments efficiently carried out to test the dyeing capacities of this silk, the material furnished from the experiments to be made in the filatures in France and Italy being used for the purpose. His Lordship will also be asked to cause experiments in carding to be undertaken with pierced cocoons.

From the Government of Madras, to the Government of India, No. 662, dated the 13th February 1877.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—156-165, dated 23rd November 1875, on the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar worm, &c., I am now directed by the Governor in Council to submit copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 309, dated 26th January ultimo, and to state that His Grace concurs in the opinion at which the Board have arrived after communication with the Collectors and the Superintendent of the Museum at Madras, that a traffic in the cocoons or raw silk of the undomesticated worm is never likely to be established in this Presidency.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. 309, dated 26th January 1877.

In their Resolution embodied in G. O., dated 10th January 1876, No. 27, the Government of India review the steps which have been taken towards the development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India, and, after noticing the progress made in solving the two great difficulties to which attention has hitherto been chiefly directed, *viz.*, the defective reeling and dyeing of the silk, proceed to point out that there are other and more serious obstacles to be overcome: firstly, the cost of collecting the cocoons of the undomesticated worm, owing to the vast area over which they are distributed; and, secondly, the impracticability of attempting such reeling as is required to fit tasar for the European market without skilled European supervision and the best mechanical appliances owing to certain peculiarities of the filaments spun by the worm. It was remarked that the conditions of successful manufacture are such as to prevent the reeling of silk being carried on as a village industry, and that, if anything is to be done for the country, it must be in the way of increased exports either of cocoons or the raw silk. Information concerning the cost of collection of cocoons, reeling, &c., being deficient in regard to tasar, the Government of India directed careful experiments and enquiries to be made with a view to a settlement of the doubtful points, and the Board were called upon for any suggestions they might have to offer. No information being available in the Board's Office, Collectors were requested to enquire and report as to the existence of tasar and other undomesticated silk-worms in their districts, and as to whether the raw material is utilized locally, with particulars of quality, cost of production, &c.

2. From the foregoing replies, it appears that the tasar silk-worm exists in most of the districts in the Presidency, but is nowhere very abundant. In Ganjam it is found in the Maliah tracts, but the only use to which the silk is put is as ligatures to fasten barrels of match-locks to the stocks and in the construction of arrows, for which purpose it is prized by the hill-men on account of its strength; the price is stated to be 8 annas a hundred. The cocoons do not appear to be collected for the manufacture of fabrics, as the raw material is imported from the Central Provinces and Bengal into Berham-pore for the weaving which is carried on there.

Mr. Goodrich reports that the tasar worm is found in the extreme north-west of Jeypore and in the adjacent district of Bustar; that the cocoons are collected to a certain extent, but are sent northwards to be reeled. He mentions having seen the cocoon in great abundance in Kalahandy, whence the cocoons are sent to Sonopore on the Mahanadi. The price of the best tasar silk cloth at Sonopore is stated to be a rupee a yard, the width being a yard and a half. The only portion of the Kistna district in which the tasar silk-worm is found is the Vissanapett division, but the use and value of the silk is not understood. The Deputy Tahsildar states, however, that in the Nizam's dominions, adjoining the Kistna district, considerable attention is paid to the breeding of the worm, and the process of reeling is reported to be understood. The worm is also found to a limited extent in all the other districts, except the Godavery, Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, Nilgiri, and Salem districts, but it appears to be confined to a few scattered villages and to be generally scarce. No mention is made of the cocoons being utilised except in the Kadiri taluq of Cuddapah, and in the Head Assistant Collector's division of North Arcot. The manufacture of silk from the domesticated worm at Kadiri is stated to have been discontinued of recent years, owing to the mulberry trees having died; but in former days, when the industry was in a more thriving condition, it appears that cocoons of undomesticated species were collected and attention paid to breeding from them. In North Arcot it is stated that no attempt is made to reel off the silk, but the filaments are torn to pieces and then subjected to a process, which the Collector terms "flipping," like cotton, *i.e.*, beaten with a bow, it is presumed, after which the silk is spun into thread and used in the manufacture of coarse cloth. The Collector of Salem reports that silk-reeling was formerly carried on in the Oosoor taluq, but has been discontinued, owing to the want of success experienced. The Collector of Coimbatore considers that the difficulties in the way of collecting the cocoons of the wild species at the exact period, when they are fit for use, and in protecting the worms in a semi-wild state from destruction, are insuperable. Mr. Thomas draws attention to the utilisation of the tasar worm in the manufacture of catgut for fishing, and suggests the advisability of encouraging the manufacture of this article as a means of employing women and children and the aged and infirm. The practical question is, as he observes, whether there is any probability of a sufficient market being found for such a product, and in the absence of statistics no conclusion can be arrived at on this point.

3. From Dr. Bidie's report it appears that there are only three important species of undomesticated silk-producing moths in Southern India, of which coloured plates have been furnished. Dr. Bidie states that the tasar moth is very generally distributed over the Presidency, but is nowhere very abundant, and the cocoons are not sufficiently abundant to repay the cost of collecting. On a microscopic examination of the filaments taken direct from the tasar cocoon, however, he has failed to detect any such quality in structure as is mentioned in paragraph 15 of the resolution of the Government of India; a representation of the filament is given in Plate I. The second species mentioned, *viz.*, *Actias Selene*, is less common than the tasar; and the third is not found in this Presidency, but is common in Coorg. Dr. Bidie understands that the silk of the former has been reeled at Pondicherry, but considers that that of the latter could never be turned to any practical purpose. The specimens of cocoons received from the districts were sent to Dr. Bidie for examination. In reply, he states that the cocoons received from Cuddapah, Kistna, Nellore, and Madura are those of the common tasar of fair quality, but rather small, those from North Arcot and Kurnool rather coarse, those from Ganjam and Vizagapatam large, dark in colour, with much glutinous matter; the single cocoon sent from Malabar is dark and imperfect. He adds that the cocoons forwarded from Ganjam and Vizagapatam, which differ considerably from those sent from other districts, may be the product of the common tasar, the extra size and dark colour being due to food and climatic peculiarities, or they may be the product of other species. Specimens of the moth are required to decide the point; the Collectors of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Malabar will be requested to procure them for further investigation.

4. From the information now furnished, it is clear that a traffic in the cocoons or raw silk of the undomesticated worm is never likely to be established in this Presidency. The papers will be submitted for the information of Government.

From the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 113, dated 11th January 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 154, dated 23rd November last, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward herewith copy of an interesting report by Captain G. Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, No. 3, dated the 20th December following, and to state that, as pointed out therein, the tasar silk industry being still in its infancy, this Government are not yet able to supply the information called for in your letter under acknowledgment.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, to the Government of Bombay, No. 3, dated 20th December 1875.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 3666 of 9th instant, calling upon me for any remarks which I might have to offer as to the manner in which the requests contained in the letter No. 154, dated 23rd November last, from A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., Secretary to Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, could best be complied with.

2. In the above-mentioned letter, No. 154, the Government of India calls upon this Presidency to supply 10 maunds of wild cocoons and 10 maunds of semi-domesticated cocoons of *Antheraea Paphia* with the two-fold view of testing their quality and of estimating the cost of their production.

3. I am afraid that this Presidency will not be in a condition to comply with these demands for some time yet to come, certainly not this year of 1875-76. Not that I think that there will be any ultimate difficulty in producing this supply and much greater, but at present we have only just begun to teach our natives to collect, and until they are thoroughly aware of the fact that these cocoons are marketable, we cannot expect them to devote much time to search for them.

4. On 4th September in the present year, after the foliage had become fully developed and consequently the cocoons were hard to find, this Government sanctioned my attempt to carry out the scheme, by which I hope to stimulate the collection, and placed a sum of money for that purpose at my disposal. In accordance with this permission, I have had circulars drawn up in English, Mahratti, Canarese, and Guzarathi (I believe, but I have not yet heard from the officer to whom I entrusted the translation). I have also had a most excellent photograph taken, life-size, shewing the insect in all its stages. These circulars I have distributed among the officials of the Forest and Revenue Departments, asking them to give all possible publicity to the facts therein detailed. In these circulars I have given a description of the insect and its habits, with a few suggestions regarding the mode of collection. I have also offered a liberal price for the cocoons and arranged to take them over from the villagers in whatever way may be most convenient to them, and with this view I have lodged sundry small sums of money with various officials, and I am glad to be able to state that one and all have cordially offered to co-operate.

5. I send a copy of my circular; the photograph and a coloured copy of the same I have already forwarded to Government.

6. I propose, in furtherance of my scheme, to sort the cocoons when I collect them; to clean those which are pierced; to destroy the life in those which contain chrysalids; and to put by a certain proportion for breeding purposes, my idea being in future to depend upon three sources of supply, *viz.*, those gathered wild in the jungles, those collected at different stages of their existence and brought up upon trees in the immediate neighbourhood of the cultivators, and lastly, those hatched out and reared under supervision either upon twigs under a roof or on small bushes easily watched over. I do not commit myself to the advocacy of any one of these methods in particular, but I think that they should all be tried. Next year I propose to issue instructions

relative to semi-domestication ; this year I have simply proposed gathering, and have, with the object of giving a great and marked stimulus to the industry, offered a price above the ordinary market rate. I shall not offer so much in future, but when I shall have found out where the greatest supply is obtainable, I will then use every means in my power to instruct the producers how to increase their stock with little trouble and at little expense. Granted the supply, the next step is to find out how best to prepare the cocoons for the market.

7. With this view, as soon as I was assured of the substantial support of Government in this matter, I wrote to Chevalier Jervis at Turin, who had kindly offered to reel the uninjured cocoons for me, and to the Messrs. Satterthwaite at Lancaster, who had similarly undertaken to work up pierced cocoons, and, informing them that I had now begun to collect cocoons in large quantities, asked for instructions as to how I should treat the cocoons when I got them preparatory to shipment.

8. For, besides the defects pointed out as inherent in ordinary tasar silk by Mr. Hume, I may mention that there is another on which I have heard the manufacturers in England lay great stress, *viz.*, the bad smell that it possesses. From enquiries which I have made, I have reason to believe that this is simply owing to the fact that the chrysalids are not desiccated before coming into the hands of the reelers, and therefore when these latter work up the cocoons, the fibre is mixed with putrid and decaying insects. The desiccation of the cocoons is a point to which I mean to pay attention.

9. In June 1871, Mr. Colnaghi, Her Majesty's Consul at Turin, reported to the Secretary of State the method by which Professor Castrogiovanni destroyed the chrysalids of *Bombyx mori*; and this seems to me so simple that I am intending to prepare my cocoons for the manufacturers in a similar way, but I must first ensure a steady supply.

10. I have entered thus fully into the subject that Government may see how difficult it is for me to promise to supply the amount of cocoons required in letter No. 154 of the Government of India. It would be almost suicidal if we were to part with any quantity before we had seen a promise of a supply for the future; it would be impossible to base any calculations on the supply collected this year under an artificial stimulus. I therefore respectfully beg to suggest that the Government of India be informed that this Presidency having only just begun to devote its attention to the tasar silk industry, is not yet able to state with any degree of certainty how soon it can provide the twenty maunds called for; but as soon as it can do so without detriment to the above-mentioned trade, it will do so.

11. I may add that it is my intention, after the silk shall have been worked up in Italy and England, to submit the specimens to our Bombay mill-owners, some of whom have already commenced to correspond with me on the subject; and I believe that when their attention is directed in earnest to the matter, their enterprise will prompt them to take measures to foster the cultivation of the tasar worm, and we shall then see this industry established on the firm basis of the mutual self-interest of the producer and consumer.

Circular from CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, to the Mamledars, Forest Officers, and other Officials.

In many places in your districts, especially those where the Aien or Mutti, the Bher or Bori, the Kurunda, the Nandrook or Pimproon, and the Kala Koor or Lendee trees are found, a caterpillar feeds on the leaves of these trees and makes cocoons, from which a kind of silk called tasar is made. This is not very fine but is very strong, and, if carefully prepared, could be made very useful, and the collection of it would be the means of livelihood to many thousands of poor people. I have for many years made enquiries regarding this business, and now Government has ordered me to take steps to spread this knowledge and to see whether we in our Presidency cannot carry on this trade as well as the Gonds and Sonthals of Central India. The history of this insect is of this wise: about the end of May or beginning of June, a moth issues from these cocoons and lays its eggs, looking somewhat like small, flat grains of jowarce on the leaves of the trees; after a few days a small dark worm comes out, which feeds upon the leaves and, growing very quickly, becomes first yellow, with black rings and spots, and afterwards green, with

beautiful small blue gold and reddish spots upon it, and sometimes besides three or four spots like silver on its side. It continues to grow till it is as big as a man's finger, and then putting two or three leaves together it makes this cocoon or house for itself, which is all made of separate threads strong enough for every purpose, like cotton. There are two crops of these cocoons in the year: the moths come out first in May, June, and July, then the caterpillars live for fifty days and make their cocoons; from these the moths come out in August, September, and October, and the caterpillars, which are their young ones, make cocoons again in October, November, and December; and then as the cold weather, and after that the hot weather, comes on, the insects inside remain asleep till the rains come again, when the leaves are nice and fresh and afford good food for their young ones. I have sent a picture of the moths, caterpillars, and cocoons, which I have raised in my own house on the Nandrook, to the Collector of your zilla, and have asked him to let everybody who likes to go to his office see it. I have also sent cocoons, whole and burst, to the Collector and asked him to send them with this letter to you. Do you now call for wood-cutters, shepherds, and men who often go into the woods, get some one to read this letter to them, and shew them the cocoons and inform them that if they will get cocoons I will send money to them and buy as many as ever they get. I want cocoons of all kinds; those that are new, heavy, and whole as well as those that are old, burst, stained, light, gnawed, or cut; all will come in to use, but of course the first kind are the most valuable. I will pay whatever price you put upon them, but I do not think that it should exceed eight annas per 100 for heavy new ones, and four annas per 100 for injured and light ones. I leave you, however, to fix the price, which should be according to the facility of procuring them. As this is the first year, a little extra price might be paid, but I expect in a short time men will collect them for six and three annas per 100. At this time of the year the caterpillars will be found feeding in great numbers on the trees I mentioned, and the men should look for them so that they may know where to look for the cocoons in two months' time. If they have trees of this kind near their own houses they can cut off twigs with the caterpillars hanging to them (the caterpillars being very delicate should not be touched), and fasten the twigs on to their trees and leave them; the caterpillars will climb up of their own accord, and after a time will make their cocoons. Thus, after a very short time, the men will recognize these caterpillars wherever they see them, and then they will easily find the cocoons. When these caterpillars eat, they devour one leaf after another, leaving the twigs bare, and as they do not move much, the ground underneath becomes strewn with their dung, which is at the last as big as that of a sheep, only very rough and deeply grooved. When the men find the cocoons, they should take them carefully off the trees, and tie all that are good and heavy on to strings, which they should put away (say hanging from the rafters of the house) safe out of the reach of rats and squirrels, and, if possible, ants as well; for all these eat the insects. As regards payments, do you pay for them this one year, let me know every two months what progress is being made, and I will send a man up to receive and pay for them at your office or the villages according to the rates you fix and the quality of the cocoons, and my man will bring them away to me. No one shall be compelled to leave his own village unless he has any complaint to make to me, or is dissatisfied at the valuation made by my man.

From MAJOR COUSSMAKER, to the Government of Bombay, No. 1, dated 5th February 1877.

" 4. With reference to the sum spent on collecting and forwarding cocoons (Rs. 216-6-11), I received through the Forest and Revenue Departments, to whom the above-mentioned circular were sent, 46,016 cocoons, for which they paid Rs. 164-1-3. These were sent to me by rail, by banghy, by return cart, and by coolies, and the expenditure on carriage of these cocoons, as well as of 8,900 sent by one of my own men from Chiplun in Ratnagiri to Bombay by boat and thence to Poona by rail, amounted to Rs. 52-5-8. The rest of my men brought in their

own collections, coming to me at regular intervals with their reports. The before-mentioned 46,016 cocoons were collected as below :—

| Collectorate. | Taluka. | In detail above 1,000. | Remarks. |
|---|------------------|------------------------|--|
| Kolaba | Mangoon | 2,798 | Collected by mamlatdars and officials of the Revenue Department. |
| Do. | Chiplun | 2,068 | |
| Ratnagiri | Dapoli | 2,397 | |
| Do. | Ratnagiri | 1,626 | |
| Do. | Deogarh | 1,275 | |
| Do. | Khed | 2,912 | |
| Tanna | Dahanu | 1,136 | |
| From other talukas of Kolaba, Tanna, Poona, and Satara ... | | 3,956 | |
| Total ... | | 18,163 | |
| Kolaba | Mangoon | 4,850 | Collected by the Deputy Conservators and other officials of the Forest Department. |
| Tanna | Kalyan | 2,100 | |
| Do. | Dahanu | 1,779 | |
| Do. | Shahapur | 1,111 | |
| Do. | Mahim | 1,066 | |
| Forest Department in Gujarat ... | ... .. | 3,860 | |
| Ditto in Khandesh ... | ... .. | 2,300 | |
| From other Forest Officers in Tanna, Ratnagiri, Poona, and Satara ... | | 10,782 | |
| Total ... | | 27,848 | |

The greatest amount of these cocoons were obtained from the jungles of the Konkan ; and as from thence to the Bombay market the carriage by boat and by rail is both easy and inexpensive, it may be presumed that, eventually, in this part of the country, the cultivation of the tasar silk-worm will become a permanent industry.

" 5. I have mentioned in the preceding paragraph that one of my men in Ratnagiri collected 8,900 ; the other men in the vicinity of Poona collected 7,300, which, with the collections above detailed, make the total amount collected during the year 62,216, all gathered from the trees in hilly tracts of country. The trees on which they were principally found were, in the Konkan, *Zizyphus jujuba*, and *Zizyphus xylopyra*, *Pentaptera tomentosa* : *Bauhinia parviflora*, *Carissa carandas*, and *Celastrus montana*. In the districts of Poona, Satara, Gujarat, and Khandesh on these trees, and also on *Ficus Benjaminia* and *Ficus Tjela*, *Conocarpus latifolia* and *Lagerstræmia parviflora*. I heard that in the Panch Mahals they were also found on *Chloroxylon Swietenia*. In the Konkan the men who collected them were Mussulmans, Mhars, and Mahrattas, more especially Katkarees, Kolies, Kunbees, Warlees, and Thakurs : men who from February to May are in the habit of cutting branches off the forest trees and spreading them, on their fields, then, placing upon these straw and manure, they weigh the whole down with a few clods of earth and set fire to it, thus applying a top dressing of ashes to their land.

6. The sum of Rs. 497-10-4 was paid for house-rent and to the people whom I employed to collect,—three men working in the neighbourhood of Poona and one man in the Konkan,—to the silk-worm tenders and other labourers. It was expended during the fifteen months under review. The monthly payments varied according to the work I found for the people to do. I tried men, women, and boys ; these latter I did not find attentive enough, but the women were careful, handled the worms tenderly, and in doors were much more useful and reliable than the men, who, however, were found necessary, as leaves and twigs had to be cut and brought in from a distance ; worms were looked after on the neighbouring hills and in the kooruns, and the peons also went round to the villages and collected cocoons, purchasing them from the ryots. I had a detached office building in my compound repaired, and there, and in some of the rooms of my house in the verandah, and in cages suspended from branches of the trees, I attempted to rear the worms ; but, I regret to say, I failed, through the scarcity of suitable food.

7. The item Rs. 123-13-0 was expended on the construction of cages and feeding trays, some of which I suspended from the rafters of the rooms, from hooks, and from trees ; others were fastened to uprights driven into the ground. In this way with wire and string-netting and with bamboo chicks, I succeeded in restraining the wandering propensities of the caterpillars, and in protecting them from their enemies ; but the food failing, batch after batch died from starvation.

8. Having thus briefly accounted for my expenditure of the public money, I now propose to detail my experiments and to record my observations. Throughout the whole of the time, between the middle of August 1875 and the end of October 1876, I was hardly ever without moths ; for the gathering of the cocoons from the trees, and the moving them about, shutting up in the baskets and bags, and generally disturbing them, had the effect of exciting them and caused the moths to come out repeatedly during the months of February and March. I had

upwards of 100 moths out a night, and whenever a fresh batch of seed cocoons arrived, whatever the temperature or the time of year, moths came out in large quantities. The first supplies from the district officials arrived in February, and consisted of both full and empty cocoons packed in baskets and bags. It was not easy to find out, on arrival, how many full cocoons had been sent and how many burst; for, as I have already mentioned, the shaking had so disturbed them that the consignments were found to contain many moths more or less damaged. I therefore had them all moved out on to open trays and put into a spare room. I kept a monthly record, as below, showing what moths came out, how many females paired, and after the 14th April the number of worms hatched :—

| Month, | Males, | Females, | Paired, | Worms hatched. |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------------|
| February from 10th to 29th | 355 | 119 | 19 | No record kept. |
| March | 1,126 | 1,217 | 399 | ..... |
| April | 578 | 636 | 289 | 20,770 |
| May | 539 | 557 | 115 | 11,781 |
| June | 501 | 523 | 424 | 38,579 |
| July | 430 | 113 | 372 | 43,097 |
| August | 423 | 320 | 309 | 15,851 |
| September from 1st to 10th | 112 | 120 | 89 | 7,553 |
| Total | 4,097 | 4,235 | 2,015 | 170,631 |

9. Before the supplies from the districts came in, my men had only gathered in the neighbourhood some 300 cocoons, and these and the moths that came out of them, as well as the caterpillars which were hatched, were mostly sacrificed in experiments; and the result was, that I confirmed my former theory that the males require more liberty than the females, that these latter rarely move away from their empty cocoons, or from the twigs on to which they crawl when their wings are stiffening, while the former fly away as soon as their wings are stiff enough; and as during the rainy season there are generally several male moths flying about the station, females, when tied out, are soon paired, their tale-like discs, shining like little moons at night, act like the light of the glowworm to attract the male. In this way I succeeded in getting nearly all the females which came out during the monsoon of 1875 paired, but I failed in the rearing; my space was limited, and my cages were badly ventilated, and although I hatched out several hundreds I only gathered 50 cocoons during that season. I afterwards moved into a larger house and gave up much more room. Working on a system, I joined chairs and tables together, with bamboos connecting them so as to form a succession of benches: on these I placed bamboo-mat trays, and above I hung twigs on strings, entirely giving up the indoors cage system. In some places I put rows of small pots with twigs in them, filling them with moist earth; but I did not find this answer, as the caterpillars were always more ready to crawl down the pots than up them, and the free circulation of air was much hindered; so I determined to trust to the strings alone. For a short time everything went on well. I had plenty of good fresh leaves; the worms were not crowded, and they grew considerably; but long before the 50 days of their life were at an end, the leaves on the trees became hard or diseased, and although I had any amount in quantity at my disposal, I had none of a good quality. Caterpillar after caterpillar pined and withered away, and this has been the story the whole season. Although the trees have from time to time flushed and sent out quantities of beautiful fresh shoots, these efforts have only been spasmodic, and owing to the great scarcity of rain throughout the neighbourhood, I found it simply impossible to ensure a steady supply of suitable food from the way-side trees, numerous though these are.

10. I found that a considerable number of the young worms crawled down the legs of the chairs and tables and disappeared, so I altered my arrangement of the trays. I fastened ropes on to the rafters and to hooks in the ceiling, and passing them through broken bottle fair-lead-ers, so as to prevent the enemies of the worms descending and they themselves ascending. I made a succession of swinging trays, over which I put the strings of twigs as before. By this method there was great saving in the labour of tending; the worms were much more secure, and the ventilation was good; but again it was the same story, the food failed. I changed the place of the swinging trays; some I put on boughs of trees, some in one verandah, some in another; but the food was no better. I let some loose on trees in the station; but there were no fresh leaves, and they died or were taken by the birds and squirrels and lizards. I then found on a range of hills of few miles out of Poona a tract of grassy country containing many bushes and saplings of *Terminalia*, *Lagerstromia*, and *Carissa*. Here I turned down some thousands and set men to watch them during the day. For some 5 weeks they got on well; we had a very large quantity of worms and a fair amount of leaves, when a very hot fortnight intervened, the saplings and small bushes lost their leaves, and I lost nearly all of the worms, and my men missed their chance of premia and full pay, for they were paid by the results, and were to the very last as sanguine as myself. I consider that I failed in rearing entirely through the unprecedented drought and the consequent insufficiency of suitable food.

11. Although I failed in rearing, I succeeded in breeding and in procuring fertile eggs. During the hot weather there were no wild males flying about, so I found that it was not

much use tying the females out, but during the rains I was quite successful. I therefore, from February to May, turned all the moths, as they came out, into a bedstead covered with mosquito curtains, and a fair proportion paired there; but after May I adopted the following system, which I shall always follow in future. I rigged up syinging trays as already described, and in the mat trays resting on them I placed the cocoons, covering the whole with bamboo chicks fastened up like a pent house about 3 feet high. The moths, after they came out of the cocoons, crawled up the chicks and there hung while their wings were expanding. I found that several pairs took place in these cages: each morning I looked at them, and leaving the pairs inside the cages undisturbed, I put all the rest of the moths into a large basket and covered them up. About 4 in the afternoon I looked at them and found that some pairs had taken place; these were left undisturbed, and all the unpaired females tethered to a small frame of trellis work. At dark this frame was hung up to a tree, and all the unpaired and free males liberated near it. I generally found in the morning that the majority of the tethered females were paired; the frame was then brought in doors and hung up out of the way. Great care was always taken that no pairs should be separated by force; they were always allowed to free themselves, and after they had done so, the females were put under inverted baskets to lay their eggs, while the males were put into a basket to be liberated at sunset. By systematically carrying out this method, the majority of females paired and their eggs proved fertile, but the average was less than I had formerly noticed, only 106 per moth. I did not have the eggs laid counted, only the number of worms hatched.

12. My head silk-worm tender was a Mahratta widow, who had been educated in the Female Normal School at Poona; and it is principally to her that I am indebted for the figures I have quoted. She tried every contrivance in the way of closing windows and doors, hanging up wet cloths, putting kuskas tatties to the doors, sprinkling the twigs, dipping them in water: but it was of no avail. We had no disease, no epidemic, no bad smell, but simply starvation. We kept accounts of deaths in some instances and compared the proportions of deaths among the different sizes, and found that two-thirds of those which died were under a week in age; but of 170,634 hatched between 1st April and 10th September, only 2,623 grew up and spun cocoons, and this we laid entirely to the difficulty of getting suitable food. Under this woman I had two other women and five lads at different times, some looking after the worms in my compound and some tending them in the jungles on the hills near, and at odd times they all cleaned the burst cocoons and prepared them for the manufacturers.

13. The majority of the cocoons sent to me were those of *Antheraea Paphia* and belonged to the common variety of that moth. In September 1875, Major Bowie, Deputy Commissioner at Sambulpore, sent me some belonging to another variety called by the natives of the Central Provinces the "Chateesgarh" cocoon; these were larger but much thinner and softer, and the moths slightly darker, but they paired readily with the small, hard cocoon kind, and I think that the difference between the two cocoons was simply owing to climate and feeding. The Chateesgarh moths were more delicate and limp-bodied. The remaining cocoons I received from the Bombay jungles were of *Attacus Edwardesii* and of *Cricula trifenestrata*; several moths of both these species came out, but none paired, so I can make no report about their domestication. The former of these seems distributed over the whole Presidency, and I have also received some from Mysore; the latter came from the jungles of North Kanara only; they are both described by the late Captain Thomas Hutton, and I can add nothing to his description.

14. The tree which I used for indoors rearing was the Nandruk (*Ficus Benjaminia*); the leaves stand travelling well (I sent at one time 20 miles down the line for food), and keep fresh long; it has constant flushes of young leaves, and being planted for shelter in many places along the road-side, was in every way the best suited for an experiment on a large scale; but as the trees are neither pruned nor watered, the supply of suitable leaves proved unreliable. I tried the Bher (*Zizyphus jujuba*), but it withers very quickly. However, on it, the Ain (*Terminalia*, or *Pentaptera tomentosa*), the Lendeyan (*Lagerstrœmia parviflora*), and the Karanda (*Carissa carandas*), a few caterpillars grew to maturity out of doors.

15. Having thus fully detailed my own experiments, I will now relate what others have done this year. Mr. Woodrow, the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Ganesh Khind, had a small sum placed at his disposal by the Collector of Poona for the purpose of experimentalising in tasar sericulture. He has laid down a great many cuttings of *Ficus Benjaminia*, which will in the course of a few years grow into an extensive plantation, and from these we may be sure of getting leaves of the most suitable quality. As there are many of these same trees planted along the roads in the neighbourhood of the gardens, we expected that he would easily get a supply of food for this year's worms, so he erected a light, commodious shed, with the sides and top of coir-matting,—an economical and very effective kind of structure, which I hope hereafter to try myself. Mr. Woodrow succeeded in getting a few seed cocoons, and I also from time to time gave him fertile eggs. The result of his experiments was the same as of mine; every now and again the caterpillars thrived well, but when the leaves deteriorated, the caterpillars starved and died; he got 923 good cocoons at the close of his experiments. Mr. Lyle, one of the employes of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, an American by birth, tried a series of experiments in rearing these silk-worms at his house, near Dapuri: as he had no room or shed to keep them in, he constructed with much skill and ingenuity a set of large pens or cages fixed on to uprights driven into the ground under some good shade-giving trees. The sides and tops of his cages were made of bamboo chicks closely fastened together, so that no caterpillars could escape, but plenty of air could get in, and none of the silk-worms' enemies could get at them; coating the uprights with tar and

castor-oil mixed, he effectually prevented anything climbing up. Inside his cages Mr. Lyle stretched wires lengthways of the cages, and on these he hung the twigs. A good deal of light rain fell at Dapuri during the month of August when he had his cages full, and the wind driving moisture through the interstices of the chicks kept his leaves fresher than mine; and here certainly the worms thrive well, quite as well as on the trees. He got some cocoons from trees along the line, and I also provided him with some fertile eggs; from these (which he began to rear on the 7th August, and which had all spun by the 20th September) he gathered 1,509 cocoons, the majority of which were as fine as any jungle-reared specimens which I have seen in this neighbourhood. He tells me that he had as many as 180 spun in a single day. He had a greater choice of food than I had, and managed to secure a superior quality of leaf throughout the 45 days. He fed the worms on *Ficus Benjaminia* and *Ficus Tjiela*, on twigs 18 inches in length, and put very close together. He noticed that they fed impartially on these two kinds of leaf; sometimes one was of better quality than the other, and this fact the worms were quick enough to find out. The great objection to *Ficus Tjiela* is that when it dries or fades the leaf rolls up and hurts the caterpillar resting on it, especially at time of moulting. This was exactly my own experience; and he also verified the fact which I had noticed, that the caterpillars would not go from Nandruk to Bher, or from Bher to Nandruk, if they had begun to eat one kind. Mr. Lyle by accident found that the worms thrive very well on *Lagerstræmia Indica*, a very leafy, ornamental, flowering shrub found in most gardens; both he and I put some caterpillars on these trees, and found that they grew enormously and spun very large cocoons. I shall pay much attention to the cultivation of this shrub another time, but fear that it is a very slow grower.

There were also experiments made in Dharwar with regard to rearing the tasar silk-worm; but, owing to the small amount of seed cocoons obtained, no important result was noted. I trust this next season to make arrangements by which a constant supply of fertile eggs shall be secured from the central breeding establishment at Poona.

16. Unfortunately I shall not be in Poona myself, as on being relieved I shall, before the monsoon sets in, return to Dharwar to take up my substantive appointment in the Revenue Survey at that station; but I will hand over every thing, including 2,000 seed cocoons, to Mr. Woodrow, and give him full written instructions as to the manner in which I think it best to carry out the scheme; and I will write to each place whence I received supplies of over 1,000 cocoons, and find out whether there is any one there who will receive eggs gratis, and sell the cocoons afterwards at a fixed rate, no distinction being made between full and burst cocoons. The temptation of being dishonest on the part of agents will then be removed, and finding that full cocoons produce moths which lay eggs, the cultivators may be induced to treat them carefully and take steps to prevent any life being wasted.

17. This year's experiments have shown me the following facts, and by them my future attempts will be ruled:—

- (1.)—Seed cocoons should be moved about as little as possible, for fear that the moths might come out when the weather is unsuitable.
- (2.)—Feeding on twigs gathered from unpruned trees planted by the roadside is a mistake, as on twigs 18 inches long there are only 3 or 4 leaves of a suitable quality.
- (3.)—Plantation should be made of the kinds of trees and shrubs which thrive best in the selected localities, and these trees should be grown as pollards. When the worms are fed out of doors, the trees should be protected with cages or nets when under shelter, either in coir-matting, covered sheds, or in portable pens or cages; the 3rd, 4th and 5th leaves from the terminal leaf of the twig should only be used, and these should be renewed three or four times daily.
- (4.)—Fertile eggs can always be ensured by the system of cages, baskets, and tethering mentioned by me in paragraph 11; only the eggs of the healthiest moths should be kept for distribution or for home rearing.
- (5.)—Since the silk mill in Bombay can work up the burst cocoons so beautifully, there is no need to kill a single chrysalis; all the moths should be allowed to come out of the cocoons.
- (6.)—After the moths come out there are generally a few drops of excrement left in the cocoon: these should be shaken out and the cocoons put on one side to dry; after four or five days these cocoons should be carefully cleaned, all pieces of leaf or twig cleaned off from the outside, and all exuvium, as cast skin of caterpillar and chrysalis, removed from the inside; there will then be nothing left to attract beetles, and the cocoons will be clean and ready for the market.
- (7.)—The habits of the trees or shrubs used for feeding the worms on should be carefully watched, with the view of finding out the best way to treat them, so as to ensure a steady supply of suitable food.

18. The result of the manufacturing of the tasar cocoons into fabrics is as follows:—When I commenced these experiments under report I was under the impression that it would be necessary to send the cocoons or the raw silk to Europe; for, although I knew that there were mills in Bombay, I did not think that there were any in which silk was manufactured; however, I was fortunate enough to get into correspondence with Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass and Company, Secretaries and Treasurers of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. This Company has been manufacturing water-twists for the last thirteen years, and the weaving establishment has been at work for a very little over a twelve month. In this mill, spun silk has been made from Bengal chasm and from damaged cocoons of *B. Mori*. No

reeling is as yet done on the premises, but raw silk is bought in China and also in the local market; both aniline and vegetable dyes are used for the raw and spun silk. "Poplin," "Satin," "Japanese," and "Korah" silk pieces are wove, which meet with a ready sale in the local market. This enterprising Company has got out from the English silk mills four superintendents to instruct the mill hands in weaving, spinning, and managing the machinery: over the whole mill there is a (Bombay educated) Parsee Manager. The Company has ample plant for carrying on the work in all its branches, and turns out some hundreds of pounds of spun and neat silk per week; they use up this themselves, and have disposed of a large quantity besides, having largely contracted for the delivery of much more. Under these circumstances it speaks much for their public-spiritedness that they were so ready to give up time and money to work out this experiment for me. I placed the whole matter unreservedly in Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass' hands, and sent them 112 lbs. of cocoons cleaned as well as could be done by my labourers without boiling the same. Messrs. Tapidass informed me that from these cocoons about 10 per cent. pure silk and about 30 per cent. noils or refuse were obtained, while about 30 per cent. was lost in the boiling; this loss being, I suppose, the natural cement, the dirt, and foreign matters left in by the cleaners. The Company, therefore, had about 45 lbs. to experimentalise upon: some of this they wove into all tasar cloth, some into tasar poplin; a considerable quantity was used in experiments made with the view of bleaching it, and a small amount is still on their hands. Samples of these fabrics, as well as a small skein of the yarn, are herewith attached. Of these, Nos. 2 and 4 are pure tasar throughout; the remaining six have tasar for the warp and polished coloured yarn (presumably of wool) for the weft. The skein of silk is "ungassed;" before being used for weaving it is passed through jets of gas, and the greater portion of the minute fibres which give it a woolly appearance are singed off. Messrs. Tapidass regret that they can put no value upon this material in either the form of cocoons, of yarn, or of piece-goods; as hitherto they have not found that there is any demand for tasar. If they could be supplied with the yarn as white, or as nearly white, and as capable of taking every dye, as the *B. Mori* silk is, they could then use it, but in its present condition they can make no use of it: still they are glad of having had the opportunity of experimenting on the raw material, and feel confident that, if a demand for tasar goods should arise in the local market, they would be able from this indigenous product of the Presidency to manufacture whatever may be called for. I shall continue to make inquiries and carry on correspondence with firms who will give this stimulus, and hope that, as I have succeeded in collecting the raw material and in getting it manufactured in our Presidency, I may similarly succeed in finding the purchasers.

The vernacular names of the trees mentioned in this report are as follows as well as I can ascertain:—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| <i>Bauhinia parviflora</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Kanchan. |
| <i>Carissa carandas</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Karanda. |
| <i>Celastrus montana</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Māl Kangana |
| <i>Chloroxylon Swietenia</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Bilbo, habbo |
| <i>Conocarpus latifolia</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Dona. |
| <i>Ficus Benjaminia</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Nandook |
| <i>Ficus Tjicta</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Pimpr. |
| <i>Lagerstramia parviflora</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Leukva |
| " <i>Indica</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| <i>Terminalia</i> | } | <i>glabra</i> | } | . | . | . | . | . | . | Am. |
| or <i>Pentaploera</i> | | or <i>tomentosa</i> | | . | . | . | . | . | . | |
| <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Bhar |
| " <i>xyloxyra</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | Gotta |

From the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 1791, dated 12th June 1877.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Under Secretary Lyall's letter No. 31, dated 26th ultimo, relative to experiments in the hybridising of the tasar and the oak-feeding silk-worm, I am directed to state, for the information of the Government of India, that Mr. Mowis, in spite of repeated calls from Government, has forwarded no report, and that it has been ascertained indirectly that he declines to make known the results of his processes, preferring to use his knowledge for his own benefit. He has, however, shewn the result of his experiments both in the shape of the hybridised worms and their produce to many private individuals, and there can be no doubt as to their complete success. They undoubtedly, in the opinion of this Government, open out a prospect of the rise of a most valuable industry in India, where the food on which the worm lives, *viz.*, the Nandrook (*Ficus Benjaminia*) and other varieties of the *Ficus* are indigenous and abundant, and it is strongly recommended that a supply of eggs of the Yama Mai be procured from Japan, and distributed to the different model farms in this country with a view to the experiment becoming widely known, and encouraged.

2. As regards Captain Coussmaker, I am to state that he has been relieved of his employment in Poona, where he experimented on tasar silk-worms and has been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Country on famine duty, from which it will be impossible to relieve him for the present; but that when the crisis has passed, arrangements will be made to carry out the suggestions of the Secretary of State relative to his employment to superintend the collection of a further supply of cocoons.

From the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, No. 1381, dated 29th April 1878.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Assistant Secretary O'Connor's letter No. 25C., dated 30th ultimo, enquiring whether any progress has been made in the collection, under the superintendence of Captain (now Major) Coussmaker, of the further quantity of tasar cocoons required by Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from Major Coussmaker, No. 9, dated 16th instant, and to state, for the information of the Government of India, that the duties of this officer as Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, prevented him unavoidably from making the desired collections of tasar silk cocoons.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From CAPTAIN G. COUSSMAKER, to the Government of Bombay, No. 9, dated 16th April 1878.

With reference to your memorandum No. 120 of the 6th instant, asking "what progress has been made in the collection of tasar cocoons for the Secretary of State," I beg to inform you that I myself have collected none; that owing to my absence from Poona since April last, when I gave over charge of the Photozincographic Office and went on famine relief duty to the Belgaum Collectorate, only returning in December, and again leaving Poona after a very few days to join my appointment in this survey, I have not been able to personally superintend any experiments in rearing tasar worms.

2. When I left Poona the first time, I, in accordance with the instructions which I received, handed over my batch of seed cocoons (some 2,000) to Mr. Woodrow, asking him to try and rear as many worms as he could, to distribute seed, and to procure, if possible, the cocoons produced therefrom. He informs me that during the monsoon many moths had come out of my cocoons and had laid fertile eggs; that somehow or another he had not been very successful in the rearing, but that he had obtained a few cocoons as a first crop, and from the moths which came out from these cocoons he had got some fertile eggs, thus proving that a second crop was obtainable; but of this batch nearly all the worms had died and he had hardly any cocoons left for another year. I have asked him to get all the burst cocoons cleaned, but, as mentioned before, I myself had no time to examine them and see how many are fit to be sent to England or elsewhere for manufacturing purposes.

3. Mr. Woodrow also informed me that the worms did not seem to thrive well under shelter, that some which he had placed upon trees seemed to feed for a time and then to disappear; he gathered very few cocoons of these. He sent away a good many eggs, but had not heard what had been the result. He had sent some to Mr. Moore, the Collector of Satara, who informs me that he liberated some on trees, but saw no more of them; he could not feel sure whether they had died, or had been carried away by any of their many enemies. Mr. Woodrow also sent me some eggs, and I let the worms loose on trees in the talukas of Belgaum where I was at work. I certainly saw them for a time and then they disappeared. On two trees in particular they thrived very well for some days, but I was not able to go near them for a fortnight, and then there were none left. Owing to press of work, I was unable to keep any daily notes or watch them closely, so I cannot feel sure why this experiment failed.

4. I sent letters to twelve mamledars and forest officers, asking them whether any people in their districts would rear worms, collect and sell the cocoons if eggs were distributed gratis. From the answers which I received, it appeared that no one would engage to do so.

5. From the imperfect observations which I was able to make this last year, I gather that home-reared cocoons can be safely put by in Poona from the end of one monsoon to the beginning of another; that the moths which issue from these will lay an abundance of fertile eggs; that from this, the first crop, it is possible to obtain a supply of fertile eggs for a second crop. But why this year the first crop did not yield a full supply of cocoons, and the second crop still less, I cannot say; the weather or the food may have been against the worms, or there may have been facilities for their enemies to get at them. Mr. Woodrow himself says that he cannot for certain assign any reason.

6. My next experiments will be directed towards rearing the worms on bushes and shrubs, which can either be moved in and out of shelter or be easily covered over with cages; but close and daily observation is requisite, and the habits of the plants must be studied as well as those of the worm.

7. I have heard from Mr. Thomas Wardle, who has sent me some samples of tasar silk, thrown, dyed, wove, and printed in England, shewing manufacturers have made great progress of late in working up this material, getting almost as beautiful results from it as from *B. mori* silk, and most clearly showing, as I have always held, that if once a steady supply of tasar cocoons raised under the most favourable circumstances could be ensured, the goods made therefrom would command a good price in the market.

From the Government of Bengal, to the Government of India, No. 712, dated 5th March 1877.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7, dated the 13th February 1877, in the last paragraph of which it is stated that steps should be taken to ascertain the extent to which the tasar silk-worm is found in Bengal, and directing that, after the necessary enquiries, a report on the subject should be submitted as speedily as possible.

2. In reply, I am to state that on receipt of Mr. Hume's letter No. 244, dated 26th September 1872, the subject of the production of tasar in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was specially brought under the consideration of Government and of local officers. The two points suggested in that letter were much the same as those now under discussion, *viz.*, (1) to endeavour to obtain a more correct approximation to the probable supply of tasar-cocoons available, and (2) to set on foot experiments in order to ascertain the possibility of profitably utilizing in some way the supply existing.

3. To obtain these data, a circular was addressed to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Orissa, and Bhagulpore divisions, in which the following questions were specifically put:—

- (1) Is tasar silk (under any name) usually collected in the state of cocoons, or are eggs collected and hatched in so-called gardens (or enclosures in the jungle), and are the worms tended with care by the growers?
- (2) Are tasar eggs produced by moths in captivity ever fruitful, and are they kept for a future crop of worms?
- (3) On what trees do the worms feed?
- (4) If tasar cocoons are collected in the jungle, can any estimate be formed of the weight annually collected in the district? Is the right to collect them farmed out by the zemindars, and what is approximately the area on which they are collected?
- (5) What caste collects the cocoons, who rears the tasar worms, and what caste sells the tasar silk, and how? How does such silk sell?
- (6) Are there any, and (if any) what, varieties of insect-producing silk besides the ordinary silk-worm and tasar-worm?

A full collection of reports was finally received, and Mr. Geoghegan, who was at that time Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and is, as the Government of India are aware, exceptionally qualified to form an opinion, was good enough to examine the reports and favour this Government with observations on the subject, upon which the following remarks are principally based.

4. The result of the enquiries that were then made shews that the insect (or insects) known as the tasar moth or *Antheraea Paphia* is found in the jungles of Bankoora, Midnapore (west), in the northern part of Balasore, Bhagulpore (south), Sonthal Parganas (chiefly Doomka, Godda, and Rajmehal), Hazareebagh (particularly in Gaddies Gawan and Satgawan, and parganas Gola, Ootara

Kunda, and to some extent in Gaddies Palgunge and Seerampore), Lohardugga (Palamow, Bilounjah, Tamar police-station, part of Toorpa, Palkote, and Bira circles), Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. It is also found throughout the Orissa hills, though it is strange that the replies of the Chota Nagpore tributary chiefs report little or no tasar. It is probable that, though the cocoons may not be collected, the insect is to be found in those tracts. On the Orissa side Keonjhar is expressly mentioned as one of the sources of the tasar worked in Burdwan.

Roughly speaking, it appears that the tasar insect will be found throughout all tree and scrub jungle lying south and west of a line marking the southern and western limit of the continuous cultivation of the Gangetic alluvial and the Orissa littoral tracts of country.

5. In this region it is variously said to feed on the *sâl*, the *asan*, the *dhao*, the *deota*, *sedda*, *kokore*, *ber*, *koa*, *tend*, *arjun*, *asta*, and "plum" trees. Of these, the *sâl* is the *Shorea robusta*, the *asan* the *Terminalia tomentosa*, the *ber* the *Zizyphus jujuba*, the *arjun* the *Pentaptera arjuna*, the "plum" is probably *Syzgium jambolanum*. The main feeding grounds are the *sâl*, *asan*, and *ber* forests.

6. Whether the insect is of one or many species has not been determined. Captain Hutton maintains that several species are now included under the one name of tasar or *Antheraea Paphia*, and there is certainly great variety between individuals; but it is not easy to say whether these differentiae constitute distinct species. With regard to Captain Hutton's remarks in the paper which forms appendix A to Mr. Geoghegan's *Silk in India*, it is observed by Mr. Geoghegan that the pairing of the sexes is left to nature; the females are left in the open air and are sought by free males. Hence, if several species interbreed so readily as Captain Hutton supposes, the present state of things must be a perfect chaos, from which it would be impossible to extract any pure breed. The natives certainly divide the insects, or their cocoons, into several classes; but the classifications (as native classifications so often are) defy all categories; nor was Mr. Geoghegan able to find that the idea of race enters into them at all.

7. The classification noticed by the Board of Trade in 1819 (see *Silk in India*, pages 110 and 111) seems to be this—

- (1.) The "bonbunda" or cocoon found in its natural state in the forest.
- (2.) (a) the mooga, female, and (b) the teerah, male, of cocoons formed by worms bred in domesticity of the first generation, *i. e.*, from eggs laid by moths issuing from wild cocoons collected in July or August.
- (3.) (a) "dabba," (b) "buggoy," (c) "tarroy." It is not apparent how these are classed; the buggoy seems to depend on its colour, the tarroy on the season at which it is bred. The account is very confused.

Dr. Buchanan Hamilton (see page 111, *Silk in India*) complained of a similar difficulty in the accounts given him by the natives in Bhagulpore. He gives four kinds—dabba, ~~sar~~an, jarhan, and langga. According to one account the dabba were wild cocoons, the others successively degenerating.

8. According to the Beerbhoom tasar-weavers there are three classes of cocoons—northern, western, and southern, the southern yielding silk in much larger proportion to number of cocoons than the northern (in fact, 800 southern will yield as much as 1,280 of the northern kind). The Collector of Bankoora says the cocoons are of two sorts—tunti, smaller, and muga, larger. The report of the Collector of Burdwan gives an eight-fold division as follows:—

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| (1.) Moodeh | ... | Apparently Board of Trade's bonbunda, the wild cocoon. |
| (2.) Bowra | ... | The cocoon from which the moth has eaten out. This is obviously illogical, as a different method of classification is here introduced. |
| (3.) Nereh | ... | Not defined. |
| (4.) Dabba | ... | "Said to be offspring of moodeh." |
| (5.) Buggoy | ... | |
| (6.) Tereh | ... | |
| (7.) Mooga | ... | Male and female respectively in the <i>second</i> generation. |
| (8.) Ampatia | ... | |
| | | Produces an inferior quality of silk and is principally used as a seed-cocoon. |

Perhaps, putting this and the minute of the Board of Trade together, it is possible to get an explanation for certain kinds depending on their nearness to the original wild cocoon: The report of the Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, however, puts them in a different order. He says there are three kinds—the ampatia, collected in April and May; the mooga, collected in June and July; the dabba, in August and September. The dabba is best of those reared artificially, but the jungle cocoons are best of all.

Whether or not these classifications can be explained and reconciled, Mr. Geoghegan does not think that they point to any notion of different species prevailing in the native mind.

9. The Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom gives still another account. According to him the mooga and terch are the female and male jungle cocoon. Cocoons in the next generation are of two sorts—loreah and buggoy; the dabba is the next generation and is the best, and is ready in September.

10. In the list of contributions from Bengal to the London Exhibition of 1873 were sets of cocoons, thread, and cloth of the three kinds named ampatia, dabba, and buggoy. There was a difference perceptible in the cloth, but none in the cocoons. Each set contained cocoons of very various shades—deep slate colour, ashen, yellowish white, and reddish white. If the names mean (as they seem to do) “having the appearance of a mango leaf” (see Captain Coussmaker’s description of the worm), “white” (dhabala), and “tiger-striped” (baghai), they may point to some distinctive appearance of the *larva*. But the whole question—one species or several—can only be satisfactorily solved by a naturalist observing the insect in all stages.

11. For the most part the wild cocoon, as first plucked from the branch where it has been placed by the insect in a state of freedom, is not sent at once to market. But in Bankoora and Manbhoom, at any rate, some portion of the wild cocoons is at once converted into thread. Speaking generally, however, the jungle-borne crop is kept for seed.

The seed is not carried on from year to year, but is annually renewed from the jungle.

12. In Bankoora, the first jungle cocoons seem to be collected in Asharh, Sraban, or Bhadra (*i. e.*, from June to August), and the eggs laid in Bhadra (August). In Midnapore, the season of breeding is not given. In Bhagulpore, Jyaishta and Asharh (May and June) are said to be the collecting months. In the Sonthal Pargana, January and February, September and October. In Hazareebagh the season varies; in some parts there are three crops, in others only one. In Manbhoom the jungle cocoons must be collected about March; in Singbhoom about April.

13. The mode of breeding seems everywhere nearly the same. As soon as the moths emerge from the cocoons kept for seed, the females are exposed and left to form their own connexions, whether with the males emerging from the same batch of cocoons or with jungle moths. Impregnation having taken place, the eggs, which are immediately laid, are collected in baskets, trays, pots, or on tufts of grass; and when, in some eight days, the worms begin to emerge, they are placed on the asan or sâl trees growing in sites defended from their enemies (birds and insects), and moved from tree to tree as they devour the foliage of their first location, till finally, in about fifty days and after five moults, they spin their cocoon upon the tree.

14. How many complete cycles there are in the year cannot be easily stated. In Midnapore it is not apparent how often the process is repeated in the year, nor is the Collector’s account for Bankoora very intelligible. It is meant apparently that the jungle cocoon is collected in June, that its eggs are laid at once, and that moths from these eggs lay eggs in August, which produce cocoons in September; that the eggs laid by moths emerging from these cocoons produce cocoons in January, while from January to June they are left to nature. There must be a cycle in that interval; so in Bankoora the insect would appear to be quadrivoltine. The same would appear to be the case in Bhagulpore and in Singbhoom and Manbhoom. In the last, three out of the four bunds are formed in captivity, *i. e.*, on the trees of the breeder’s plantation. Mr. Geoghegan adds that he is not sure whether, between the dabba cocoon formed in August, and the jungle cocoons which must be collected about February, *two* cycles do not intervene. This would make it quinquivoltine.

15. Mr. Forbes, the Sub-divisional officer of Palamow, gives a different account. According to him the domesticated tasar is reduced to a bivoltine. Cocoons are formed once in August and once in November. From November to the next June "the cocoons kept for seed are carefully packed in kodo-straw, just as seed-dhan is packed and stored in some dry place till June following." Not only then, if Mr. Forbes' account be strictly accurate, has the insect been thoroughly domesticated, but it has been so completely changed in habit as to become a bivoltine, the cocoons formed in November not opening to let out the moth till the following June. The whole subject requires more careful consideration. In the first place it appears open to question whether the facts are ascertained beyond all doubt. If they are correct, it might be possible to domesticate the worm without reducing the rapidity of reproduction. If without degeneracy of the breed a tasar domesticated, yet quadrivoltine, could be raised, we should have a silk-producer of twice the value of this Palamow worm.

16. With regard to outturn, whether of cocoons collected from the jungle or cocoons regularly reared, it was not to be expected that any very accurate estimate could be framed. The Collectors have (wisely) not even hazarded guesses on the subject. Perhaps some estimate might be got of the amount of cocoons sold at the marts in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Bhagulpore, Bankoora and in Gya or Patna, and possibly of the exports to Mirzapore; but we should still be unable to reckon the amount absorbed by the local village weavers.

17. As to any cess levied by zemindars, it is said that in Midnapore the collectors pay 8 annas or 12 annas per head for the right to collect; in Balasore they pay as much as a rupee or a rupee and a half; in Bankoora no cess is said to be levied; in Bhagulpore the rate is 5 annas a head; in the Sonthal Parganas the charge is either so much a tree, or 12 annas to Re. 1-8 per patch of jungle used as feeding ground; in Hazareebagh each rearer pays 6 annas to 8 annas for the privilege; in Palamow a "koa" revenue appears to be paid to Government. In consideration of this the proprietor levies a rate which ultimately assumes the shape of a bansua-tax, or tax on the bill-hook of 4 annas per annum.

18. The chief collectors and breeders of the tasar are the aboriginal tribes—Sonthals, Paharias, Kols, Oraons, Cheros, Kherwars, &c., and the lower Hindu or semi-Hindu castes—Bagdis, Bowris, Tewars, Bhuiyas, Bhogtar, Samantas, Chamars, Dosads, Koormees, and Gowals are also mentioned. The breeders seem to collect their own wild cocoons from the jungle,—a different practice from that which prevails in the Central Provinces. The breeders sometimes deal direct with the weavers, but generally receive advances from a baniya or mahajan, who thus receives the cocoons and makes them over to the local weavers, or exports them to some of the marts outside the district. The belief in the necessity of ceremonial purity, and the exclusion of women from the operation of rearing tasar on this ground seem universal.

19. The price of cocoons seems to vary a good deal. Mr. Geoghegan expresses his doubts of the accuracy of much of the information on this point. In Midnapore prices run from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per kahan (1 kahan=16 pans of 80 cocoons each \therefore =1,280). At Kalipore, near Soory, the Sonthals are said to get Rs. 8 per kahan; yet the Deputy Commissioner puts the price in the Sonthal Parganas at 350 to 450 per rupee, or, say, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per kahan. In Bankoora the Tantis are said to pay Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per kahan.

The Burdwan Collector's report gives prices varying from 120 to 450 per rupee, according to the eight kinds furnished; this would be from about Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per kahan. Yet it is said that the cheapest sort (*ampatia*) fetches Rs. 16 per kahan, if bought for breeding. This is not very intelligible, for it is not clear how the purpose of the buyer can affect the demand of the seller. The information is hearsay. In Hazareebagh the rearers get indebted to the baniya, and sell at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 the kahan of 1,680, or about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 the kahan. The baniya gets about $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per kahan. In pargana Golah the rearers seem to get a trifle better price. In Palamow, after repaying advances at 50 per cent., the breeder gets from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per kahan; in Singbhoom the price is Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per kahan; in Manbhoom the price averages Rs. 6 per kahan. The cocoons of Chota Nagpore seem almost entirely exported to Bhaugulpore, Gya, Burdwan, Benares, Azingurh, and Mirzapore. They are not even wound off on the spot.

20. An alkaline lye is always used in reeling off; the process is of the rudest, and the thread produced foul and uneven.

21. Details as to prices of raw tasar or tasar cloth are meagre. In Midnapore raw tasar is said to fetch 6 tolahs to 8 tolahs the rupee. At Soory a piece of stuff containing 15 chittacks of raw tasar fetches Rs. 12. In Bankoora a kahan of cocoons will make two "pairs of dhotis," fetching Rs. 14 to Rs. 18; a than of twilled tasar fetches Rs. 9 or Rs. 10, but the weight of silk is not given. At Soory a kahan of cocoons is said to yield 15 chittacks of silk. Prices of the Burdwan stuffs of tasar, or tasar mixed with cotton, are not given. At Bhagulpore the raw silk fetches Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 per seer: width of stuff is not mentioned, so details on that point are useless. In the Sonthal Parganas a kahan of cocoons is said to yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 seers silk, which fetches Rs. 9 to Rs. 13-8 per seer.

22. With regard to the last question, enquiring if there are any varieties of insect-producing silk besides the ordinary silk-worm and tasar-worm, it is observed by Mr. Geoghegan that there are doubtless to be found in the jungles many other insects of the list given by Captain Hutton, but they are not specified by collectors, and their fibrous product does not seem to be worked up into thread.

23. In concluding this letter, I am to say that the above account incorporates the best information that is available to this Government on the subject of tasar silk in Bengal; and although the information conveyed is not very complete, it is hoped it will prove of some service to the Government of India in the investigations which are now on hand regarding the progress and development of the tasar industry. If information on other subjects is required, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favoured with specific instructions on each point to which the attention of those interested in the industry may be called. The directions in which it has been suggested by Mr. Geoghegan that further inquiry should be made are (1) the unity or diversity of the species known as tasar; (2) the possibility of complete domestication and how many breeds in the year can be had under this system; and (3) the value of the silk if properly reeled. If we cannot get this tested in this country (and the regular Bombyx-silk planters may have objections to furnishing information), it is possible to send cocoons home. The chrysalis can be killed by boiling, and the cocoons will not suffer in the least, as they are as hard as iron. If the cocoons are sent home, the lye necessary in winding off must not be forgotten. It is, however, believed that the Government of India expected Captain Coussmaker to make some experiments on this point, and that Government are already probably in possession of information on the subject.

From the Government of India, to the Government of Bengal, No. 119, dated 18th September 1878.

I am directed to forward, for such consideration as it may seem to merit, the accompanying communication from Mr. J. Deveria of Lakhanhāti, in which he proposes that Government should undertake the rearing of tasar cocoons in the jungle mchals of Chota Nagpore for sale to reelers and exporters.

2. I am to request that the Government of India may be informed of the conclusions arrived at in the matter by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From J. DEVERIA, Esq., to the Government of India, dated Calcutta, 25th August 1878.

* * * *

2. The silk cocoons of Bengal are, from various causes, which I do not purpose to discuss here, deteriorating a good deal in quality, and, owing to the very unsatisfactory and unstable market ruling in Europe, the production of silk in quantity has also decreased, and is falling off from day to day. Under these circumstances, the tasar cocoon could, I believe, be taken in hand and utilised to very great advantage.

3. The tasar cocoon, as you are aware, is spun by a hardy caterpillar that works in the open air, and requires no other aid from man than protection against bird and beast.

4. The food naturally required by the tasar worm is found growing vigorously in all the jungle tracts of Western Bengal wherever there is a laterite soil. Thus, there is no reason at all why the Government of Bengal should not cause its Forest Department to work up the production of the cocoons in aid of its forest revenues.

5. The silk manufacturers both in India and in Europe would gladly buy up tasar cocoons in large quantities, and the Department could add largely to its income by the step.

6. In Chota Nagpur the Government own over 800 khas mahals in one portion of the district alone, and it recovers therefrom a royalty of between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 2,300.

7. This royalty is levied by the Government from the people who rear the cocoons, through the intervention of middlemen or farmers, who buy up the right of collecting the royalty at an auction-sale for a lump sum, and thereafter recoup themselves out of the rearers.

8. The farmers, it is needless to urge, are very hard upon the growers of cocoons or *jeebuniah*s (as I shall call them for the future), and in reality, by exacting the royalty, the Government hamper the extension of the cocoon-growing operations.

9. Instead of this, if the Government were to register the names of all *jeebuniah*s, give them small advances, as is done in the Opium Department to *assamees*, and take in return cocoons at a fair rate, the extension of the business would be secured. The Government could, when its crops of cocoons have come in, give notice of sale of the same, and thus ensure to itself a fixed and standing source of revenue. The cocoons are being sought after in France, and this season a gentleman came out to India simply to buy tasar cocoons for a firm in France.

10. The pecuniary aspect of the business is easy to work out, thus :—

Creditor.—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Three men for 45 days, at Rs. 4 each per month, for protecting the worms | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Seed for 30,000 caterpillars, say, at 200 eggs per month, 150 cocoons at Rs. 4-8 per 1,000 cocoons, say | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Total expense | 18 | 12 | 0 |

Debtor—

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|
| Value of 30,000 cocoons, at Rs. 4 per 1,000 | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Less half-share to be given to rearers | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Total balance | 60 | 0 | 0 |

Refund of salary paid to the men or rearers 18

Balance in favour of account 78 0 0

11. I calculate that three men will be able to protect 300 trees between them. These trees each will yield at least 100 cocoons, so the crop will amount to 30,000 cocoons, which, at the lowest rate of Rs. 4 per 1,000, will leave the Government a profit of Rs. 78.

12. That I have not over-estimated the crop will be evident from the fact of my having obtained 32 cocoons here off two small *branches only* of an almond tree.

13. There will be the expense of drying, sorting and housing the cocoons ; but, on the other hand, when working largely, there are means of grouping men so as to protect whole hill sides at very small extra cost, and the profits are then much greater.

14. Another great advantage is that the outlay of Government money will come back in the course of three to four months. I mean the advances made to the *jeebuniah*s.

15. I have before stated that the Government possess over 800 khas mehals in one portion of Chota Nagpur, and that royalty derived from it was about

Rs. 2,300. For the purpose of an example, if the Forest Department were to appropriate 20 acres in each village or, say, 20 acres \times 800 villages = 16,000 acres in the khas mehals, and that each acre contained only 30 trees, 16,000 acres \times 30 trees = 480,000 trees. Now, if each of these trees could yield 50 cocoons, $50 \times 480,000 = 24,000,000$ cocoons.

16. Applying my previous calculation of Rs. 78 profit for each 30,000 cocoons reared, the Government ought to be able to earn $800 \times 78 =$ Rs. 62,400 out of those khas mehals in cocoons. Or, if the establishment, thus—

| | Per month. Rs. | Yearly. Rs. |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Salary of Superintendent | 500 | 6,000 |
| „ of Moonshee | 50 | 600 |
| „ of 20 peons, at Rs. 5 | 100 | 1,200 |
| House-rent, travelling, and contingencies | 300 | 3,600 |
| Total | | <u>10,400</u> |

were deducted, the Government would still have a clear profit of 52,000 per year left.

17. Hitherto the Government have been in the habit of leasing these khas mehals to *ticcadars* at a nominal rent, and the mehals continue uncared for and without being improved in *any way*; whereas, if they were resumed and made the base of operations for the Government tasar silk business, they would yield an enormous revenue.

18. I have been all over the jungle country I allude to; can converse freely with the Sonthals and other jungly tribes in their *own* languages; so that what I write is after personal observation and information procured from the men themselves.

19. The revenue of the khas mehals could be collected by the superintendent of the tasar mahal, and, as the profit of the middlemen would fall into the hands of the Government, there would be no loss at all by the arrangement.

20. As there never has been a recognized market for the tasar cocoon, it may be urged that the enormous quantities that could be reared under the Government could not be disposed of. This matter need not be taken into consideration, because, if the supply could only be ensured at a cheap figure, the demand would be unlimited.

21. I may mention that one silk firm alone in India could give up 10,000 basins a day for the reeling of tasar cocoons for at least five months in the year, or $150 \text{ days} \times 10,000 = 1,500,000$; each basin will work off 100 cocoons a day, whence $1,500,000 \times 100 = 150,000,000$ cocoons, and turning it into weight by calculating at 4,000 cocoons to the maund, the firm could work off each season 37,500 maunds of cocoons, representing, at Rs. 16 (cost price) per maund, Rs. 6,00,000. The said firm usually lay out about three times that amount each year in manufacturing silk, and would, I believe, be glad to obtain the quantity of cocoons I mention so as to keep their men from idling during the rains.

22. The tasar cocoons keep, if well sunned and taken care of, for several years; so even if there is no immediate demand, the cocoons could be stored up in godowns if necessary without any loss in their value. Before concluding, I beg to point out that in Lower Bengal, where the laterite soil is wanting, the Government could have the *Terminalia Catappa*, or common almond tree, planted out for the tasar cocoons.

23. I have just reared a crop of tasar cocoons (obtained from seed from Chota Nagpur) off the *Terminalia Catappa*, and they were in every respect as good as the parent stock.

24. The *Terminalia* grows fast and vigorously, and the worms I reared fed on the trees out in the open air through a very rainy season.

From the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, to the Government of India, No. 1094, dated 28th March 1876.

In reply to your communication No. 5—160, dated 23rd November last, inviting suggestions in regard to the development of the tasar silk industry, I

am desired to say that the only points on which the Chief Commissioner feels competent to express an opinion are the extent to which the raw material is forthcoming, the cost at which it can be collected or produced in commercial quantities, and the prospect of increasing the supply of the wild or semi-domesticated article.

2. Sir George Couper can say with the greatest certainty that the supply is altogether insignificant, the cost of collecting the cocoons where they are to be found, though only in scanty numbers, would be prohibitive, and there is no reasonable prospect of increasing the supply. In some districts the cocoons of a worm called the "kaswari" are occasionally found on hair trees; these are rare now, but are said to have been more plentiful some years ago when the raw silk was used for tying matchlock barrels on to the stocks. The silk was never used for manufacture, nor did it form an article of commerce.

3. As regards the supply in the Oudh forests, the Conservator reports that "though there are some tasar silk-worms in the Oudh forests, they are very scarce indeed; and without protection and cultivation it would not pay to collect the cocoons. During the past week I have been on the look-out for cocoons in the forests in which they are found, *viz.*, in the Tulsipur forests, and have only seen six cocoons, four on dhao (*Conocarpus latifolia*), one on chittonia (*Zizyphus xylopyra*), and one on sâl (*Shorea robusta*)."

From the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 985A—CLIV-5, dated 16th November 1877.

I have the honour to submit the report of the tasar silk promised in this office No. T—368A., dated the 3rd August last.

2. The worm occurs to such a small extent in these provinces that it would be needless for me to make any proposals or suggestions regarding the development of the trade in tasar silk; but if the Government of India desire, attempts can be made to introduce it into the forest tracts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. Enquiries were made from the Commissioners of Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, Jhansi, and Kumaun, being the divisions in which there are large areas under forest, and also from the officers of the Forest Department. It appears from their reports that the tasar silk is either not found, or is not known in any district, except Mirzapur, Lalitpur, and Garhwal, the quantity found in the last two being very insignificant.

4. The Commissioner of Jhansi reports that the "worm is found in the jungles of his division, but evidently it is scarce, and so little is known about it that I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory report on the subject. I can, however, state that no trade in the cocoons or silk exists at present." A few samples of the cocoons procured by him from Lalitpur are herewith forwarded.

5. The Assistant Conservator of Forests, Garhwal Division, states that he believes, from the enquiries he has made, that cocoons are not procurable in his division, but he has sent specimens of a few in the hills further north, obtained from the villagers, who make no use of them.

6. The only place in the North-Western Provinces, then, where any appreciable amount of tasar cocoons is gathered, is the wild tracts lying to the south of the Mirzapur district, which belong more properly to the region of Central India than of the North-Western Provinces. Cocoons are there collected by Kols, Chamars, and other jungly castes in the month of October, and are sold at the local bazars to putwas and other traders, who take them for sale to the Patna and Gya districts, and also to Ahraura Bazar in Mirzapur. From the last place the greater part of the cocoons are exported to Bengal and the Central Provinces, and a small part reeled there. The silk thus reeled is sent in its raw state to Benares, Patna and other districts. No weaving of cloth worth the name is carried on, there being only one family in Ahraura engaged in the manufacture. The selling price of cocoons in Mirzapur is from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8 per one thousand, but the trade is by no means extensive. Five specimen cocoons received from Mirzapur are herewith forwarded.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, No. 507, dated 4th October 1876.

I informed you in my No. 447, dated 26th August last, of the first results of my experiments in the domestication of the tasar silk-worm.

2. I mentioned that cocoons were being produced by the worms hatched in my verandah, that these cocoons were produced very sparingly by hand-fed worms, most of which, indeed, died off, but pretty freely by the worms reared in the open on the ber tree (I have not been able to ascertain that the worms feed on any other tree but the ber tree). It is found on the grafted or Cabuli, as well as the common country ber, but it does not live on the hill variety of the ber which is distinguished by small leaves and by a white under side of the leaf. The cocoons from the earliest batch of worms appeared about the 10th August, or about 25 days from the birth of the worms. Cocoons went on being formed till about the 25th August, or a little later.

3. But hardly had the last cocoons formed when a second generation of moths began to hatch out from this batch of cocoons, and about the 3rd of September the second generation of worms began to appear.

4. I had these moths of the second hatching taken to Bharwain, and there I found, that wild males visited the females at night. I got a considerable number of eggs from this batch, and have distributed them over the district in all directions with a view to seeing how the insects would thrive under simple treatment in various parts of the district. They are all hatched now, and cocoons of the second batch will be formed immediately.

5. I now send specimens of reeled silk of one, two, three and five strands, and also of carded cocoons, which have all been turned out by a native, under my observation, from tasar cocoons of this district. This man sometimes said that he had learned the art from a Bengali, and sometimes that, being a silk grower, he had experimented on the native cocoon and found how to reel it, but had never reeled it in any quantity. He has reeled a good deal for me with great ease, and it appears to be of very excellent quality.

6. The process is most simple; the difficulty was dissolving the gum, and that has been entirely overcome, and under this treatment the thread reels off easily and rapidly. The preparation of the cocoons for reeling is extremely easy, and the whole process of preparation and the method of reeling could easily be learned in a day, and be carried out by women and children.

7. If, then, the silk proves to be of any mercantile value, the prospects of development of a new industry may fairly be entertained, for, from first to last, there is almost no expense, and the trouble involved, which consists in watching the worms while feeding on the trees and in reeling the silk, is small, and the labour, such as it is, of the lightest description.

8. I will be very glad to learn if the silk, of which I send samples, both reeled and corded, should be submitted to competent judges and what its commercial value may be. I should mention that these samples are mostly made from old cocoons, and that if fresh cocoons were used and a little extra care taken, the silk could probably be turned out even more glossy and soft.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundhur Division, No. 13, dated 10th January 1878.

I have the honour to report on the progress of my tasar silk experiment during the past year, with reference to correspondence ending with your No. 350 of 23rd February 1877.

2. I collected a large number of cocoons and they hatched out freely, as many as 100 moths being sometimes in the netted verandah together. This was at Bharwain in the latter half of July. I thus secured a large number of fertile eggs, and these were distributed throughout the district to persons likely to take an interest in the matter, with suitable directions for raising the worms on trees in the open.

3. The eggs hatched; but just then occurred the severe drought, and almost every worm throughout the district died. It seems absolutely necessary for the health, and even existence of the worm, that it should have damp weather during the month of its life in the larva stage. As regards rearing

cocoons then, the experiment has this year been a total failure, but from an explained cause, *viz.*, the exceptional circumstances of the season.

4. I tried to rear the worms by feeding them with leaves, in the method practised with the *Bombyx mori*, but was no more successful than last year. Most of the worms died, and the few that survived to spin turned out small and weak cocoons. It seems established that this worm will not thrive except on the tree in the open. There again it has a terrible enemy in the ichneumon-fly and in birds; to these numbers succumb. But, as reported last year, I think with care it will be possible to rear them in this semi-domesticated state. I have now a plantation of young *ber* trees close to my house, in which an experiment under favourable conditions can be made next rains.

5. The past year, however, and the Government grant of money, have not in other respects been unproductive of results.

6. Securing the services of the reeler I had last year, I located him in the Industrial School, and got him to teach four boys, Rajputs and Brahmins from Unah tahsil, and they were apt pupils, and learned the art of reeling, which I hope will be useful hereafter.

7. I enclose specimens of reeled tasar produced in our Industrial School; also of tasar yarn and of thread spun from the yarn, this latter dyed. Also, I send a sample of silk cloth woven in a Jullundhur loom from the silk thus reeled at Hoshiarpur. I venture to think that this cloth is better than the ordinary specimens of Berhampur tasar.

8. I have had the opportunity of getting a reliable opinion from England as to the merits of this Hoshiarpur tasar, and I enclose a copy of the correspondence for the information of Government. Messrs. Dresser and Company of Coventry are a first-class firm.

9. I have also ascertained that the tasar thread is valued at Amritsar at Rs. 10 per seer, which is, I believe, a remunerative price, once the rearing of cocoons and the reeling of them (a very simple operation) was established as a cottage industry.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From MESSRS. T. BILL DRESSER & COMPANY, to MESSRS. SIR TITUS SALT, BART., SONS & COMPANY, *Saltaire*, dated *Coventry*, 24th November 1877.

In reply to your letter of yesterday. Tasar raw silk, such as the sample you have sent us, and which we have ticketed and marked S, is thrown into various descriptions of net silk, such as *organzine*, *tram* and *singles*. For tasar *organzine*, *tram*, we are to-day asked 7s. 6d. nett, which will be probably obtained, or somewhere thereabouts. We have an enquiry now for these silks.

At our last public silk sales in London in October, tasar singles and trams fetched, however, very low prices—3s. 6d. to 5s.

Your sample S seems to us superior to the bulk of the tasar now offering; and speaking for ourselves, if the quality of your sample can be maintained in the bulk, we should be glad of a consignment of one or more bales from India to test the market. Should this meet the views and designs of your correspondents, we shall be most happy to do our best to obtain as good a price as possible.

Any further information we can give you is very much at your service.

We return your sample by post.

We have a house in London and many foreign connections.

Copy of memorandum from SIR TITUS SALT, BART., SONS & COMPANY, *Saltaire*, Bradford, to TITUS SALT, ESQ., dated 27th November 1877.

Noil worth 1s. to 1s. 3d. here. It fluctuates as much as 50 per cent. in 7 days' time: last year it was in demand, caused by the Metallassa trade.

The noil yarn is worth about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.

*From F. HALSEY, ESQ., to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, dated
Madhopur, 14th June 1877.*

In reply to your letter of 9th June, I am sorry to be unable to give a satisfactory report of the tasar cocoons sent to me from the Central Provinces.

Without the use of a strong alkali, it is found impossible to reel off the silk from the cocoons, and if an alkali be used, the reeled silk becomes almost useless.

The cocoons sent to me from the Central Provinces were also mostly rat-eaten or pierced (caused by the exit of the moth), and consequently not adapted for reeling.

I am generally of opinion that where the *Bombyx mori* thrives, few will be found who will undertake the rearing or reeling of the tasar; also, I think, it would be a mistaken policy to encourage the cultivation where the more valuable *Bombyx mori* exists.

There is no doubt that the tasar cocoon would be made use of; but before it can, special machinery will have to be constructed, and no manufacturer will go to the expense of this, unless he be sure of a constant and large supply of the raw material.

*From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Government of India
No. 1185—49, dated Nagpur, 29th March 1876.*

In your letter No. 155, dated 23rd November last, on the subject of tasar cocoons, it was requested that 50 maunds of cocoons might be collected at the proper season at different railway stations in the Central Provinces, exact accounts being kept showing the cost of collection, &c. Of these 50 maunds, 10 to 15 might be pierced. Some other information was also called for, and lastly it was asked that, if possible, a couple of maunds of cocoons (live, if available), might be sent to Mr. F. Halsey at Madhopur in the Punjab.

2. In paragraph 3 of this office letter No. 4533—199, dated 16th December, the Chief Commissioner stated how he proposed to get together the cocoons required by Government, and in the 4th paragraph he said that he would try to send a couple of maunds of cocoons to Mr. F. Halsey.

In January the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda reported that he would be able to send two maunds of cocoons to Mr. Halsey, and he was directed to do so. The cost of these two maunds he estimated as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|-------------|
| Price of two maunds of cocoons, at Rs. 20 per maund ... | 40 |
| Carriage up to Hinganghat Railway Station ... | 4 |
| Railway charges beyond ... | (not known) |

and these two maunds have since been sent.

3. Replies regarding the 50 maunds required by Government have now been received from the District Officers of Chanda, Betul, Seoni, Raipur, and Sambalpur, and the replies may be epitomised thus:—

The District Officer has now got together 8 maunds of unpierced cocoons and a few seers of pierced ones, and the cost of the 8 maunds of unpierced ones is 8 maunds, at Rs. 32 per maund = Rs. 256.

They will be carried by Dhimars to Hinganghat, and the exact payment on this account is hence not accurately known and will be reported hereafter. The Deputy Commissioner further reports that the outturn of cocoons in the Khalsa is estimated at 375 maunds.

The Deputy Commissioner can collect no cocoons until October next, and then he will only be able, he thinks, to collect about 3 maunds, which, inclusive of transport to the Itarsi station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, cost about Rs. 105, that is, Rs. 35 per maund put down on the line of rail.

The Deputy Commissioner reported a little time ago that the tasar crop had entirely failed, and that the Koshtas were importing cocoons in large quantities from Benares. The

Deputy Commissioner, however, purchased 1 maund 36 seers (4 seers of which were pierced) of the Seoni crop for Rs. 102-9-7, which he now has. The estimated average outturn in the Seoni district is 80 maunds per year, and this outturn, the District Officer thinks, could be increased up to 150 maunds, if the cultivation of tasar in the reserved forests were permitted. The cost of transport to Jubbulpore would be stationary, and about Re. 1 per maund. The Deputy Commissioner thinks there would be no difficulty in his arranging for 10 maunds in October next by his giving advances to the rearers. The price per maund he estimates at about Rs. 40.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that the increased attention paid to lac has caused tasar cultivation to recede, and he thinks that even if he made arrangements beforehand, it would be difficult for him in October next to get together from 50 to 60 maunds of cocoons, pierced and unpierced. The price per maund at Raipur would be about Rs. 38, or, if sent on by cart to Sambalpur to go thence by boat to Calcutta, Rs. 40.

The Deputy Commissioner does not think that the industry in his district is ever likely to expand, even if the demand for cocoons were brisk.

The Deputy Commissioner cannot get any cocoons before the close of the present year, but by making arrangements beforehand, he thinks he could get a limited quantity at a cost of Rs. 60 per maund of unpierced cocoons of the small variety, and Rs. 40 per maund of the large variety at Sambalpur.

The Deputy Commissioner does not think that the cost of collection and transport would vary much whether a large quantity had to be collected or a small. He thinks that if funds were made available to him, he would find little difficulty in collecting 500 maunds. "To do so I would," he writes, "require a special establishment of, say, a mohurrir on Rs. 15 and three chuprasis on Rs. 5 per mensem for a period of six months. With this establishment it might perhaps be possible for us even to collect 1,000 maunds of cocoons; but as there are no data on which anything like an accurate estimate of the annual outturn of cocoons in this district can be based, I fear that if Government were to enter the market as a very large purchaser, it would cause a serious increase in price, and perhaps ruin the tasar silk weavers of the district."

4. The information above given may perhaps enable Government to determine whether it will collect cocoons in any quantity during the present year; if it should determine to do so, the local authorities should be permitted to make advances in April or May next. For the present there are only some 10 maunds collected, nearly 2 maunds of which are at Seoni, and which can be sent at once to Jubbulpore, and 8 maunds now ready at Chanda. The Chief Commissioner will be glad to hear what Government wishes done with these 10 maunds, that is, where are they to be sent, and to whom?

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to the Government of India, No. 2417-98, dated 28th June 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 51, dated 21st April 1876, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to say that the Deputy Commissioners of Seoni and Chanda having satisfied themselves, to the best of their ability, that the worms were killed and the cocoons properly dried, forwarded them to the Bombay Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and I am now to annex copy of a letter, No. 26 of 1876, from the Bombay Government to the Under Secretary of State for India, intimating the despatch of the Chanda cocoons and the probable transmission at an early date of those for Seoni.

2. With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner fears it will not be possible to put down cocoons at a railway station at a price not exceeding Rs. 30 per maund; the lowest price at which the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda reported his ability to supply them was at Rs. 37 per maund put down at Mul, a tahsili thirty miles distant from Chanda, and so much farther from the line of rail.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Chanda mentions a curious fact regarding excessive dryage among the cocoons, which the Chief Commissioner will give in his own words :—

“The cocoons reached Chanda about the middle of March. Since then the dryage has been so great as to reduce their weight by about a half. This will be seen from the following table. They were received in two consignments :—

| Date of despatch from Mul. | Weight at Mul. | | Weight when received at Chanda. | | Weight on 6th May. | | No. of cocoons reported by Tahsildar of Mul. |
|----------------------------|----------------|----|---------------------------------|----|--------------------|----|--|
| | M. | S. | M. | S. | M. | S. | |
| 8th March 1876 ... | 1 | 34 | 1 | 34 | 3 | 35 | 15,850 |
| 10th „ „ ... | 5 | 36 | 5 | 25 | | | 55,000 |
| | 7 | 30 | 7 | 19 | | | 70,850 |

“The weighing on the 6th May was carried out by the Deputy Commissioner, and on the 7th the cocoons were counted before him. The number was found to be 70,680, or only 170 short of the number reported by the Tahsildar of Mul. It is possible that there may have been some slight mistake in the Tahsildar's counting, and a few may have dropped in transit. I fear the Chief Commissioner may be surprised at the great dryage, but I have no reason to believe that there has been any unfair dealing anywhere. Since their receipt at Chanda the cocoons have been kept in a large chest in the malkhana, the key of which is kept by the District Nazir.”

*From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to the Government of India,
No. 320—14, dated 28th October 1876.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 5—161, dated the 23rd November 1875, forwarding a copy of Resolution No. 5—156-165 of the same date, regarding the development of an industry in the tasar and other wild silk-spinning worms of India, and asking for proposals or suggestions on the subject.

2. In reply, I am to say that from reports received it appears that the tasar worm is not found in the Pegu Division; that in the Arakan Division cocoons are to be found only in the town of Akyab, and in the Tenasserim Division only in the Amherst District. In the latter district the Deputy Commissioner reports that the worm is found on a variety of trees, and that the natives recognise it as a silk-producing creature, but make no use of the cocoons.

3. Specimens of a cocoon were received from the Deputy Commissioner of Henzada. These were sent to Calcutta, and on examination were found to belong to the mulberry silk-worm, *Bombyx mori*, the manufacture of silk from which has been found by experiments in Bengal to be unremunerative.

4. Two attempts were made at the Magayee plantation by the Forest Department to breed the worm, but both have resulted in failures.

*From the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Government of India,
No. 9231—1886., dated 23rd January 1878.*

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5—156-165, dated 23rd November 1875, on the possible development of a profitable industry in the silk of the undomesticated silk-spinning worms of India,

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, No. 7308—162, dated 20th December 1875.
Ditto ditto „ 7579—132, „ 1st November 1876.
Ditto „ ditto „ 8972—163, „ 1st December 1876.
Ditto ditto „ 11156—221, „ 1st February 1877.

especially that of the tasar (*Anthe-
raa Paphia*), I

am directed to submit copies of the marginally noted Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner on the subject, from which it will be seen what action has been taken in the matter to give effect to the orders of Government, and that further little or nothing is known of the tasar-worm by the officials or people of this province.

2. The Chief Commissioner much regrets the delay in the collection and submission of the information called for, which, I am directed to state, is mainly attributable to the pressure of work owing to the prolonged famine and failure of rains throughout the country.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, No. 579—32G., dated 1st November 1876.

Read again—

Government of India Resolution No. 5—156-165, dated 23rd November 1875, on the subject of the development of an industry in the silk of the tasar and other wild silk-spinning worms of India.

Read also—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 7308—162G., dated 20th December 1875.

Order thereon by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

In the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings above recorded, the Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Superintendent of Coorg, &c., were desired to make careful enquiries as to the localities (if any) where the tasar cocoons could be obtained, the probable quantity procurable, and as to other particulars of interest.

2. The services of Captain M. F. Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, who had offered his assistance in procuring photographs and papers descriptive of the worms and cocoons, were also enlisted, and before his departure to England that officer reported that he had himself circulated notices to all the districts in which the tasar-worm was likely to be met with.

3. The enquiries made in this office order No. 7308—162G., dated 20th December last, have elicited replies from several district officers and from the Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division, who forwards reports from the Bangalore and Tumkur districts. The Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar divisions have not yet replied.

4. The result of the reference is to show that little or nothing is known of the tasar worm by the officials or people, though the enquiries made have led to the discovery of the cocoons in certain taluks of the Bangalore District, where forest abounds, and also in the Manjarabad forest country. Mr. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, reports that "the cocoons are reported to be found on *yelachi*, *nayibela*, *heddarane*, and certain other trees, the tender leaves thereof being the natural food of the worms, and that they are said to be rare and procurable only in small quantities." He adds that "during the early rains another kind of tasar cocoon of a smaller size is found in the jungles of Magadi and Closepet," and that offers have been made to him by some silk manufacturers to make experiments on both these products. The result of these experiments will be awaited.

5. The Chief Commissioner concludes that if the appearance and habits of the tasar-worm and cocoons were more generally known, they would be found more or less in all the forest tracts of the province. In order to effect this object, the following descriptive notice, prepared by Captain Coussmaker of the Bombay Revenue Survey, will be separately printed and distributed in all taluks. Copies of the photographs illustrative of the tasar caterpillar and its cocoons will also be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, who might circulate them among the taluk amildars for inspection.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Bangalore. Tumkur. Mysore. | Hassan. Shimoga. Kadur. | authorized to expend any small amount up to a limit of Rs. 50, in causing a search to be made for the worm, and procuring specimens of cocoons, as well as full information as to its prevalence, habitat, &c. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|

7. The Chief Commissioner desires that all cocoons may be sent to the Superintendent, Central Jail, and that Dr. Henderson will make such experiments as the means at his disposal admit, in order to ascertain the character and value of the thread, a report being submitted on the subject as soon as practicable.

Descriptive notice of the Tasar Silk-worm.

In order to ascertain whether the silk produced by the *tasar-worm* can be developed into a useful industry, to supply the place of the silk-worm, which of late years has been found very difficult, if not impossible, to rear, the Government of India have directed enquiries to be made as to the localities in which the *tasar-worm* is to be found, the probable quantity procurable, and such other particulars of interest regarding it.

The *tasar-worm* is usually found in forests, and is said to feed on the *yelachi*, *nayibela*, and *heddarane*, and other trees, the tender leaves of which are its natural food. The Deputy Commissioners have received the Chief Commissioner's instructions as to the measures to be taken for searching for the *tasar* caterpillar or worm and its cocoons, and the following description is given to aid this object.

About the end of May or beginning of June a moth issues from these cocoons and lays its eggs, which look somewhat like small flat grains of jowari on the leaves of the trees; after a few days a small dark worm emerges, which feeds upon the leaves, and growing very quickly, becomes first yellow with black rings and spots, and afterwards green with beautiful small blue, gold and reddish spots upon it, and sometimes besides three or four spots like silver on its side. It continues to grow till it is as big as a man's finger, and then, pulling two or three leaves together, it makes a cocoon or house for itself, which is all made of separate threads strong enough for every purpose like cotton. There are two crops of the cocoons in the year: the moths come out first in May, June and July, then the caterpillars live for 50 days and make their cocoons; from these the moths come out in August, September and October, and the caterpillars make cocoons again in October, November and December, and then, as the cold weather and after that the hot weather comes on, the insects inside remain dormant till the rains come again, when the leaves are nice and fresh, and afford good food for their young ones. Cocoons of all kinds those that are new, heavy and whole, as well as those that are old, burst, stained, light, gnawed, or cut, will come to use, but the first kind are the most valuable.

During the rainy season the caterpillars will be found feeding in great

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| Matti | ... | Kanarese. |
| Bâir or bori-guti mara | ... | Matti. |
| Karunda. (Hind) | ... | Yelachi. |
| Nandrook. (Tel) | ... | Karunda. |
| Kalakur or Sendi | ... | Tella barrauki. |
| | | Ven-tâku or Beuteak. |

numbers on the trees above-mentioned, and also on those marginally detailed, and the men should look for them, so that they may know where to look for the cocoons in two months' time. If they have trees of the above kind near their

own houses, they can cut off twigs with the caterpillars hanging to them (the caterpillars being very delicate should not be touched), and fasten the twigs on to their trees and leave them; the caterpillars will climb up of their own accord, and after a time make their cocoons. Thus, after a very short time, the men will recognize these caterpillars wherever they see them, and then they will easily find the cocoons. When the caterpillars eat, they devour one leaf after another, leaving the twigs bare, and as they do not move much, the ground underneath becomes strewn with their dung, which is at the last as big as that of a sheep, only very rough and deeply grooved. When the men find the cocoons, they should take them carefully off the trees, and tie all that are good and heavy on to strings, which they should put away (say hanging from the rafters of the house) safe out of the reach of rats and squirrels, and if possible ants as well, for all these eat the insects.

2. The amildars of taluks will explain the above to all the people in the taluk, and induce them to try the experiment which has proved very successful and remunerative in Bombay.

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division, No. 110, dated 31st May 1876.

Adverting to your circulars as per margin and the Chief Commissioner's

No. 533, dated 2nd January 1876.
" 601 " 6th March "

Proceedings therein alluded to, I have the honour to report that, on the receipt thereof, I addressed Captain Coussmaker on the subject with a view of

ascertaining the Kanarese names of the trees on which it was stated the tasar silk cocoons were to be found. I also asked for specimens of the cocoons for circulation to the amils. That officer very kindly furnished me with a pamphlet, a photograph of the worms, &c., as well as with a few cocoons. The latter were circulated to the amils with the following results.

2. The accompanying two specimens in packet marked A were received from the amil of Lakvalli. Some were found in Yedehalli Hobli, in a clump of bamboo, the others in the Lakavalli Hobli on the "Karemati mara" (*Terminalia tomentosa*). These were collected in the hot weather, and the amil states that a few only could be procured, but promises to continue his enquiries during the monsoons, and report if the cocoons are procurable in any large quantities. He also adds that he was informed by the Forest Ranger that on the "Bandarika mara," as well as on the tall grasses known to the natives as "Gardabullu" and "Nuggihullu," and several shady forest trees in his range, he was asked to watch and report to the amil the places where he might come across them again in his rounds.

3. The amil of Banavar sends two specimens (*vide* packet marked B) found on the "Hirikalgudda," and reports that they are procurable on the "Belvantha mara," "Jala mara" and "Dindiga mara."

4. The other amils report that cocoons are not at present procurable.

5. I have desired the amils to get the village officials, shepherds, &c., to make a search during the monsoons, and to direct them, when looking for them, to search under the trees and mark those which have the ground strewn with the dung of the caterpillars, which is said to be as big as that of sheep, only very rough and deeply grooved, so that eventually they will be able to procure the cocoons more readily. Should I succeed in getting a suitable supply, I shall submit a further report. It will be seen that the Lakavalli and Banavar specimens differ from each other.

From DR. J. SHORTT, Inspector of Vaccination, Madras Presidency, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1459, dated 26th January 1877.

I observed some little time ago in the newspapers that an interest was evinced in the matter of "tasar silk" and that arrangements were about being made for collecting the worm; under the circumstances, I have the honour to send you a short account of the tasar silk-worm, with the original drawings of the worm in its different stages, and to request the favour of the same being presented to the Chief Commissioner.

Should the Chief Commissioner wish it, I dare say I shall be able in a little time to send him some cocoons from this. I was not in Madras at the time, or I should have sent this before.

A brief account of the Tasar Silk-worm, by SURGEON J. SHORTT, M.D., Superintendent General of Vaccination, Madras Presidency.

(REPRINTED FROM THE "MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.")

Some time ago I observed that accounts of the silk-worm were called for by the Board of Revenue, especially of those that are indigenous to the country, and as I was then in camp I could not attend to the subject, but having had drawings of the tasar silk-worm by me for some time, and believing that the subject is one of great interest, I now beg to submit the following remarks explanatory of the drawings that accompany it:

The *Phalaena pipa*, Linn; *Antheraea Mylitta*, *Saturnia Mylitta*, Drury, is commonly met with in most parts of Southern India. My attention was first attracted to the subject in 1855-56 whilst in the jungles of Orissa with the Topographical Survey. I there observed that it was bred in the most of the hill villages, and that a large quantity of tasar silk was exported from thence to Calcutta, Madras and other places. The hill natives, Oorials, and some of the lower tribes, as well as Tellingas, first collect cocoons, and in most instances, from their size and form, they are able to recognize the male from the female cocoons pretty correctly, and carefully preserve them till the moths emerge, when the males are let loose, while the females are carried to a tree they select for the purpose in the vicinity of the asan or *Pentaptera tomentosa* (*Terminalia*

(*omentosa*), on which they are placed, where they soon begin to creep along the branches with quivering wings, and in a short time, varying from one to eight hours, the males by some instinct get attracted to the spot that contains the females, and an immediate union of the sexes takes place. This lasts from three to four hours, and shortly after the female begins to deposit from 100 to 200 eggs on various parts of the twigs of the tree; 33 of these eggs weigh five grains. These eggs when freshly deposited are sticky, but as they dry they adhere firmly to the bark of the stem where they were deposited, and often to each other, forming a cluster. The moth dies the next day and the male also, perishes about the same time.

I should mention here that the natives watch the tree to keep away crows and the birds from destroying the moth, as well as to ascertain the time of the arrival of the male, by which they pretend to prognosticate the success or failure of the undertaking, attributing the rapidity of arrival as a sign of prosperity, and a lateness of arrival as indicative of non-success; but, as I have ascertained for myself, there is no truth in such assertions.

Others, again, keep the moths on small branches or twigs of the asan or ber trees about the outside of their huts, or tied on to other trees till the union is effected and the eggs are deposited. The eggs are of the size of a split peppercorn: nine of them in line occupy the space of one inch in length. They are circular and bi-convex with a light creamy colour. These they keep till the young larva begin to emerge from the eggs, when they are taken and tied on to asan trees, on which the young disperse themselves. A watch is kept during the day to keep away squirrels, birds, crows, &c., and at night a fire is kindled in the vicinity to frighten away bats, while the root stem is surrounded with ashes to prevent ants having access to them; and in the selection of trees, care is taken to avoid those that are infested with ants.

The worm is very small, scarcely perceptible when first hatched, but before it attains maturity it is from three to four inches long and from two to three lines in girth. The larva is of a light green colour with a slightly yellowish streak on either side, and the sixth and seventh segments are marked with an oblong yellow spot, and on the back are several round darker coloured spots surmounted with a few dark coarse hairs, while smaller ones are scattered all over the body. The larva is chiefly found on the *bair* or *Zizyphus jujuba*, *asan* or *Pentaptera tomentosa*, and the *teak* or *Tectona grandis*. I have found them chiefly on the *bair* tree in Madras, although I got one cocoon from a teak tree, and another from a casuarina at Mr. H. Church's, Perambore. The larva when ready to undergo transformation forms a cord round a twig from a peculiar resinous substance it secretes, and with which it also encircles the selected part of the branch, and then prolongs it to the extent of one or two inches. If the branch is thick the cord is short and stout and about a line in girth, but if it be a twig the cord is thin, from three to four inches long, and fastened to an upper and thicker branch and prolonged to the end of the twig with several intermediate ties of the same material. From the end of the cord, which is solid, begins the expansion of the cocoon, which is reticulated with fine fibres of the same stuff as the cord is made of on the outer surface, thus giving firmness and solidity to the cocoon; and as it approaches completion, a few of the leaves in the vicinity are drawn to line and conceal the cocoon externally, and thus to a certain extent mask it from observation; but this only occurs on the *bair* tree, for I have seen no such leaves attached to the cocoons found on other trees where the foliage is large and dense. The larva now imprisons itself within the cocoon, and the same secretion that forms the cord is freely applied to all parts to make it water-tight. Having done this, the transformation commences, and lasts nine months before the moth is perfected, having its head at the upper part next to the cord, from whence it appears to discharge an acid secretion which readily dissolves the plastering from the cocoons, and the fibres of silk giving way, the perfected moth emerges from its prison, as a rule early in the morning about daybreak. That the secretion is an acid can be readily ascertained by examining an empty cocoon immediately after the moth has emerged, as, the part being moist, it can be readily tested with litmus when it is seen to give an acid re-action. This knowledge I have practically applied by adding diluted sulphuric acid to the water in which the cocoons are boiled to dissolve the gummy

substance out and loosen the thread, and it can then be readily wound off on a hand-reel.

The male and female moths differ in size, the male measuring from the tip of one wing to the other between four and five inches, whilst the female measures from six to seven inches in expanse of wing. Both are of a uniform yellowish brown, having a couple of lunated transparent tale-like spots in each wing, and it is chiefly in the form of these spots that they differ from other moths of the same kind, namely, the *Saturnia atlas*, in which they are of a triangular form, and the moths themselves have a greater expanse of wings.

It takes from ten to twelve days for the eggs to hatch, and from six to seven weeks from the extrusion of the young larva to the completion of the cocoon.

When the cocoons have been collected they are taken home and placed in an earthen chatty containing water, to which a quantity of wood ashes is added to facilitate the solution of the gummy substance, and weighted with stones to keep them under water. Should the ashes not suffice, the boiling is prolonged for hours before the cocoons are softened and the threads loosened, when they are reeled off on a hand-reel, and the fibres from several cocoons are reeled off together to form a single strand of thread, and are subsequently formed into hanks for disposal. By this means a good many natives get their living about the hill villages of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, as also in the Sumbulpore district.

The cocoon is slightly rough, of a greyish white colour, and slightly reticulated externally with an internal smooth varnished surface; is of an oval form measuring one and a half inches in length and one inch in breadth: the average weight with the chrysalis is 150 grains, that of the chrysalis itself 130 grains, the empty cocoon twenty grains, and the prepared thread twelve grains. But the cocoons vary much in size, and while some are large others are small.

I have now over thirty cocoons in my possession, some of which were in my keeping for the last five months, whilst others were but recently collected. The Orissa Paiks and other hillmen cut the cocoons up into circular strips to tie around their matchlocks to keep the barrel firm in the stock; they also use it as a cord for various other purposes, and it is reckoned to be very strong and durable.

The soundness of cocoons may be ascertained by their weight, as well as by movement of the chrysalis within when they are shaken, and should my duties keep me at the Presidency, I intend trying some experiments for their propagation, and will, if desirable, submit a drawing of the larva, with an account of any further experiment that I may conduct. The difficulty in carrying out such an experiment for the propagation of the species consists in securing at the same time both male and female moths, and for this purpose a large number of cocoons is necessary, as otherwise it is possible that the few one possesses may turn out either all males or all females, as has happened to me more than once. For instance, on the 17th June, a female moth emerged, and on the 23rd two other females issued; shortly afterwards they discharged a slightly viscid secretion, and from three to four hours after their escape from the cocoons they began to deposit a large number of eggs (about 200) without a previous union of the sexes, which union is essential for fertile eggs, otherwise the eggs do not perfect. Of the cocoons now in my possession I am indebted to G. H. Cammiade, Esq., for several very good specimens; to R. H. Bell, Esq., for a couple that that gentleman has had for some months in keeping; F. Church, Esq., for a couple of cocoons and a female moth. A large quantity of cocoons may be collected from the bair trees about Madras, but the labour of searching for them will cost more than the silk produced will realize. I lately heard of a gentleman in Madras who succeeded in collecting and reeling off about ten pounds of this silk.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Government of India, No. 256, dated
9th February 1877.

* * * * *

3. After careful inquiry, the Chief Commissioner has come to the conclusion that the tasar silk-worm (*Antheraea Paphia*) is either not to be found in the

forests of this province at all, or is very seldom to be met with. There is an undomesticated silk-spinning worm, called the "katkuri mugá," found in Upper Assam. When found in mangoe trees, this silk-worm is called by the natives "ampat." But this silk-worm is very scarce, and any attempt to collect "katkuri" cocoons, and to develop an industry in that silk, could not fail to be unprofitable. It is believed that the "katkuri" might be domesticated, and it might then be possible to secure a fair supply of cocoons. But the filaments spun by the "katkuri mugá" are delicate and brittle, and are not continuous; and considerable difficulty would be experienced in reeling. The Chief Commissioner thinks that when we possess a semi-domesticated silk-worm in the "muga" worm eminently adapted to the circumstances of the country and of the people, and from the cocoons of which a good description of thread can be obtained without difficulty, to attempt to create a "katkuri" silk industry would be but to court failure. The tasar worm is said to be found in the jungles of Cachar and in Sylhet, in the terai jungles under the Khasi and Jaintia and North Cachar Hills. But Colonel Keatinge much doubts if the tasar worm is found so far east. Still in Sylhet, at least, there is found an undomesticated silk-spinning worm, more or less closely related to the *Antheræa Paphia*. Mr. Weynton, a tea-planter in Sylhet, has made experiments with this worm. Half of the worms he collected he placed out in the open on a common banian tree (*Ficus Indica*), and the other half he kept in the house. He discovered that the silk from the cocoons raised under cover was far inferior to that from the cocoons gathered from the tree in the open; and he strongly recommends the open-air system of rearing. In regard to the reeling of the filaments of the tasar cocoons, Mr. Weynton writes as follows:—

"The gum alluded to in paragraph 10 [of the Government of India Resolution] is dissolved by mixing in the water ashes of burnt bamboo, any particles that adhere being easily removed during reeling by an occasional flick of the thread by the finger and thumb. The constant breakage of the thread during reeling I have seen obviated, or rather repaired, by the reeler rejoining the ends by a rapid twist of the forefinger and thumb, moistened by a pinch of the gum from a half steeped cocoon kept at hand for the purpose. The rapidity with which the splicing is done by an experienced woman is remarkable.

"My own impression is that this breakage can be got over by well steeping the cocoons in the ashes and water, to thoroughly dissolve the gum; and if the 'lye' could be clarified by filtering or straining, so as to remove the woody particles while retaining the potash, tasar skeins would soon form an important item of export. * * * Care must be taken that the solution of potash be not too strong, and that the threads led into the reeler be sufficiently wide apart to ensure a thorough drying."

4. The Chief Commissioner, however, is of opinion that any attempt to foster the growth of a tasar silk industry in Sylhet would prove abortive. The extent of country in which the cocoons are to be found is limited, and Colonel Keatinge does not think that the domestication of the wild worm on any large scale is feasible in Sylhet.

5. With regard to the general issues raised, the Chief Commissioner has no suggestions to offer. The difficulty in connection with the unwinding of the filaments from the cocoon appears to have been got over, and some such operation as that described by Mr. Weynton might prove successful in combating the difficulty in regard to the brittleness of the tasar filament.

6. While, however, deprecating any attempt to create a tasar silk industry in this province, Colonel Keatinge would draw attention to the existing and old-established silk industries of Assam which might open a wide field for private enterprise if it were not for the extraordinary delays that exist in communications between Assam and the rest of India,—delays which make it impossible for European merchants to visit the province or to supervise operations in which they have invested capital.

7. The three principal silk-worms of Assam are—

- I.—The pát silk-worm (*Bombyx mori*).
- II.—The cria silk-worm (*Attacus ricini*).
- III.—The mugá silk-worm (*Antheræa Assama*).

8. The culture of the Bombyx worm, which is reared on the leaves of the "nuni" tree (*Morus Indica*) presents very great difficulties in Assam; and the

question of extending the pát silk industry need not be seriously discussed.

9. The eria worm is a domesticated worm. In Lower Assam it is reared chiefly on the leaves of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinis communis*), and in Upper Assam it is reared almost entirely on the leaves of the "kesseru" tree (*Hetero-panax fragrans*). Both these plants are easily cultivated, and could be raised in sufficient quantities to supply the largest filatures. The eria silk industry is in a fairly flourishing condition, owing to the very high esteem in which eria silk stuffs are held by the neighbouring hill tribes and the Thibetans. Eria thread sells at about Rs. 3 per seer.

10. We now come to the mugá worm. In former years the mugá silk industry was most important; but latterly it has been gradually falling into decay. The mugá worm produces two distinct kinds of silk, according to the description of tree on which it is reared—the "mugá" silk and the "mejánkuri" silk. When the object is to produce mugá silk, the worm is reared (in Upper Assam) on the soom tree (*Machilus odoratissimus*) and (in Lower Assam) on the sualu tree (*Tetranthera monopetala*). When it is wished to obtain mejánkuri silk, the worm is reared on the adakuri tree (*Tetranthera polyantha*). The mugá thread sells for about Rs. 8 per seer. The mejánkuri thread is much finer, glossier, and of a lighter colour (and therefore more easily dyed) than the mugá thread, and fetches about fifty per cent. more. Both threads are very easily reeled. As has been stated in my letter No. 3832, dated 21st November 1876, the soom tree is gregarious, and hundreds of square miles of soom forest are to be found in Upper Assam. The adakuri tree is plentiful in Upper Assam; but it is not, like the soom, a gregarious tree; and if the production of mejánkuri silk on a large scale were to be attempted, it would be necessary to form nurseries from which plantations could be stocked.

11. The manner in which the *Antheraea Assama* is reared in the soom forests of Upper Assam has been described frequently in various reports, and need not be detailed here. The Chief Commissioner would, however, remark that the semi-domestic culture of the mugá worm would appear to be the culture best suited to the tasar worm.

12. The mugá and eria silk stuffs, which in former times were the dress of the whole population in this province, are being gradually superseded by less expensive English piece-goods; and Colonel Keatinge is of opinion that any efforts to stimulate the local consumption of these silks would be useless; that we must look to creating an export trade of cocoons or silk thread if we would wish to maintain the silk production of Assam. To this end it will be necessary to decide the points noted in paragraph 19 of the Government Resolution, in respect to the cocoons of the Assam silk-worms, and the Chief Commissioner would be very glad if the Government of India would cause experiments to be made on them in some of the leading filatures in India.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Government of India, No. 11, dated 20th May 1876.

With reference to your ~~order~~ ^{orderment} No. 5—161 of the 23rd November last, forwarding copy of the Resolution of the Government of India regarding the development of the industry in tasar silk, and inviting proposals and suggestions on the subject, I have the honour, by desire of the Officiating Resident, to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and

* No. 1527—334, dated 12th May 1876.

Governor General in Council, copy of a report,* with enclosure, received from the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

2. It will be perceived from these papers that the tasar silk-worm does not abound in any of the forests in Berar, that there is no silk industry in the province, and Sir R. Meade has consequently no proposals to submit on this subject at present in connection with the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

ENCLOSURES TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Second Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, No. 1527—334, dated 12th May 1876.

I have now the honour to reply to your letter No. 940, dated 13th December 1875, forwarding copy of Resolution by the Government of India, in the

Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, No. 5—156-165 of the 23rd November 1875, on the subject of the development of the tasar silk industry in India.

2. The officers whom I consulted were the Deputy Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Commissioners of Booldana, Woon and Bassim, the three districts in which there are forests.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Booldana reports that there are no wild silk-spinning worms in his district.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Woon states that he has been able to collect very little information about the tasar worm, which is not found in any quantity, and about which no trouble is taken. The inhabitants of the jungles collect the few cocoons they find and sell them to the grain-dealers, who again sell them at Chanda in the Central Provinces. The worm when found is usually on the *daora* and *ain* trees. On a rough estimate, about 10,000 cocoons are found in the year, but no silk is reeled in the district. The Deputy Commissioner's informants told him that tasar worms found in a black soil country were not to be compared with those found in a red soil district, and therefore they could not compete with cocoon-gatherers in Chanda.

5. The Deputy Commissioner of Bassim reports that tasar worms are rarely seen there. In the Poodsud talook a few cocoons are found, but there are no purchasers for them. Silk is neither reeled nor woven into fabrics, nor do any of the inhabitants know how to rear the worms.

6. A copy of the Deputy Conservator's reply is appended for the Resident's perusal.

From the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, No. 121—208, dated Chickulda, 8th May 1876.

In reply to your letter No. 217-18, dated 18th January 1876, I have the honour to state that to the best of my belief the tasar silk-worm does not abound in any of the forests of Berar.

2. In the Melghat, some years ago, small quantities of cocoons used to be collected by the Koorkoos and sold to purchasers from Boorhanpoor in the Central Provinces, but since the introduction of strict forest conservancy, the collection of cocoons and such like articles of minor produce has been discouraged owing to the great danger of fire that results from allowing people to wander over the forests indiscriminately, as must be done if minor produce is to be collected in any quantity.

3. In a few more years, when the forests will have become denser and the present rank growth of grass in a great measure eradicated, I hope to be able to take steps for developing the resources of the Melghat and other forests in Berar in the matter of minor produce.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 25 (Revenue), dated 22nd March 1877.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, dated 21st April (No. 3, Silks and Fibres) 1876, I have to inform you that the tasar cocoons from Bombay and the Central Provinces arrived last July, and that samples were sent to Mr. T. Wardle, to Mr. Mylins, of Buffalora, in Lombardy, to Messrs. Lister of Bradford, to Mr. A. B. Farn, and to Messrs. Durant and Company of Copthall Court. With regard to experiments in the south of France and Italy, Mr. Wardle himself undertook a journey with a view to getting samples of the cocoons wound at filatures in France and near Milan.

2. Messrs. Lister, of Bradford, were unable to make the experiments with the tasar cocoons, as they are not silk winders (*filateurs*). Only one other reply has as yet been received, namely, a preliminary report from Mr. Wardle, written after his return from Italy, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for the information of your Government, together with some samples sent with it.

3. It will be seen that the cocoons are reported to have been very old and imperfect, but the experiments indicated that good results would be obtained with new and fresh cocoons. If, therefore, you are desirous that the experiments should be continued, it is desirable that another more carefully selected

supply should be sent home; and I would suggest that the collection should be made under the superintendence of Captain Coussmaker.

4. Further reports will be transmitted for the information of Your Excellency's Government as soon as they are received at this office.

5. Mr. Wardle reports that he has made improvements in the dyeing of the tasar silks. It is important that his dyeing experiments should be continued, and I therefore request that the collection of the Indian dye stuffs may be completed and forwarded to me with as little delay as possible.

ENCLOSURE TO FOREGOING LETTER.

From THOMAS WARDLE, Esq., to J. FORBES WATSON, Esq., M.D., India Office, dated Leek, 3rd January 1877.

Since my return from France, in November last, I have been so much occupied with my dyeing operations as to have been unable to write my report sooner.

I took with me some of the tasar cocoons, and gave out a small quantity to one of the best silk reelers in the south of France, who at once put them in process of reeling.

The cocoons were so imperfect, that in submitting them to the first preparation, a great part, almost three-quarters, proved to have holes in their top ends, which made reeling impossible, and prevented my giving you an account of the quantity of silk which may be obtained from cocoons in a good state. They are too old by ten or twelve years, very likely more, and are very defective, the reelers thinking they had been over suffocated or killed, and that they appear to be of the second crop or pickings, being extremely small and weak, twice as much so as those the reelers possessed, and which had more body in them.

I have since sent a kilogramme to this firm, and shall be able to have some more particulars from them shortly.

The cost of working them into organzine and tram would not be above 10 francs to 12 francs per kilogramme. This seems to me a little high, but of course it was difficult to form an exact opinion; but the reelers said the cost might be lower. They were reeled by the ordinary French process, two to five cocoons at once.

I went on to Italy by appointment to a large silk reeling establishment near———in Piedmont, and had some cocoons wound there, and I have to report that the cocoons having (in the opinion of these reelers) been either hatched wholly or partially, or eaten through by a grub, owing to their being so old, that but very little silk could be reeled from them, at least 50 per cent. of the cocoons were unreelable. From one kilogramme of cocoons only the enclosed small quantity was obtained. The superior reeling of the Italians over the rough and imperfect native reeling shows itself very markedly in these samples, which possess so much more excellent a lustre and silkiness, indicating what a great improvement may be made in this article by proper management in manufacturing it.

A beautiful result would be obtainable with new and fresh cocoons.

The size of these samples of organzine is 50/65 "deniers." The samples labelled singles were simply the first attempts at reeling.

I have forwarded to this firm the remainder of the case of cocoons you sent me, and expect in the course of a month to have them back reeled, with a full report of costs, quantities, &c., as you wished.

I tried several modes of softening the cocoons, including those you suggested. I found the cocoons yield best to soap, potash, and glycerine combined.

If the whole of the 800 lbs. of cocoons you have had collected, and sent over from India are similar in age and imperfections, I fear the result will be disappointing in quantity; but the reelers, both French and Italian, spoke most hopefully of the results with properly gathered and prepared cocoons.

I have been pursuing my experiments in dyeing tasar silks, and am very much pleased to inform you that I am now prepared to dye this silk in almost any kind of colour, even to very pale shades.

If there is any hope of a large quantity of tasar or other wild silks being annually produced, a splendid industry may be commenced in India, or may be worked here, first, by a new and improved system of reeling, by which each cocoon can be reeled separately, instead of at present, in several threads; secondly, by my improvements in dyeing and finishing these silks.

I hope to call very shortly on you to show you the remarkable improvements in the dyeing of these silks,—results which will make the relationship of them vastly nearer to those of the mulberry worm silks. I am now ready to examine and apply the dye-stuffs of Indian native produce which you have ordered to be collected. When do you expect them to arrive? My improvements will render their application to tasar and kindred silks much more effective and varied than under my previous methods.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 61 (Revenue), dated 29th August 1878.

Referring to my predecessor's despatch No. 25 of the 22nd March 1877, I now transmit, for Your Excellency's information, copies of the first part of a further report by Mr. Thomas Wardle on tasar silk and Indian dye-stuffs, and of a memorandum thereon by Dr. Birdwood, C.S.I., together with the samples of silk referred to in the report; and also copies of a letter from Mr. Wardle, of the 31st July last, and of its enclosure, relative to an offer by M. David, of St. Etienne, to purchase 2,000 kilogrammes of tasar cocoons for the purpose of making manufacturing experiments at his own cost.

2. With regard to this latter subject, Mr. Wardle has been informed that M. David should be advised to procure the cocoons he requires in the ordinary course of trade through some firm in Bombay or Calcutta. I desire, however, that the information which M. David wishes for, relative to the native method of dealing with tasar cocoons, &c., may be procured and transmitted to me at an early date for communication to him.

3. It seems impossible to attach too much importance to the improvements introduced by Mr. Wardle in the manufacture of this silk, the results of which may confidently be expected to open up a large field of enterprise for the supply of this article to the European markets, and to bring into more extended use one of the raw products of India for which there has hitherto been but a limited demand.

4. I shall address Your Excellency further on this subject upon receipt of the second part of Mr. Wardle's report.

Memorandum by Dr. GEORGE BIRDWOOD, C.S.I., dated 10th August 1878, on Mr. T. WARDLE'S Report on Tasar Silk and Indian Dye-stuffs of 1st August 1878.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the patience, ability and perseverance with which Mr. Wardle has carried out these experiments, or of the importance of the results obtained. These are, in brief, that he has succeeded in preparing Indian wild silk almost as fine as the finest Chinese silk, and in dyeing it almost any colour.

Whereas 1,000 yards of Indian wild silk formerly weighed from 10 to 15 drachms, it can be now prepared of the weight of only 3 drachms and under, the same quantity of the finest Chinese silk weighing 2 drachms to 4 drachms. In dyeing this wild silk Mr. Wardle's success has hitherto been chiefly with the aniline dye series. The defect of these colours is that they are crude, glaring and inharmonious, but a process has been suggested to Mr. Wardle by which it may be possible to dye silks and other stuffs with the aniline series in rich, deep, and artistic tones. I would suggest that Mr. Wardle's paper should be communicated at once to the Government of India. The portion of the report still due from him, on the application of the native dye-stuffs of India to Indian wild silk and other woven fabrics, will be principally of artistic interest. The present report is of very pressing practical interest, as M. David's letter shows. For nearly 100 years the Indian Government went on endeavouring to increase the export of Indian silk by importing eggs from China and mulberry trees and expert labour from France and Italy and elsewhere, but all in vain. Even after the abolition of the Company's trading monopoly the same false and costly course was pursued, until in 1858 the attention of the Government of Bombay was officially drawn to the wild silk of the country, undoubtedly originally derived from China, and thoroughly acclimatised. Beyond ascertaining that wild silk was produced all over the Bombay Presidency, nothing was then done by Government. But Dr. MacKenzie and Captain Coussmaker and others continued to give great attention to the subject, and the result of

their enthusiastic labours, combined with Mr. Wardle's long interest in their researches, has been to lead to the experiments now reported, which afford a substantial ground of hope that a staple may have at last been added to the export trade of India. In fact, if the results of Mr. Wardle's experiments are confirmed, he will have succeeded in making Indian wild silk merchantable wherever silk is woven and worn.

As to M. David's letter, it may be submitted to the Government of India; but probably the better plan, in his own interest, would be for him to write to some firm in Bombay or Calcutta to send him direct the 2,000 kilogrammes of cocoons he wants.

When the second part of Mr. Wardle's report on the native dye-stuffs of India is received, it might be desirable to make a comprehensive report on the whole subject of those experiments.

MR. WARDLE'S *Report on Tasar Silk and Native Dye-stuffs of India.*—(First Part).
Dated Luck, 1st August 1878.

I have completed the first part of my examination, and have now the honour of laying the results before the Government of India.

Last winter I received a communication from Dr. Birdwood asking me to undertake the arrangement of exhibits of Indian silks and dye-stuffs in the India Section at the Paris Exhibition.

I have done so, and the results of those exhibits form the basis of this report, especially that part which relates to the tasar and other wild silks of India.

I have not had sufficient time to examine all the dye-stuffs of India which were sent to me. In a few months the examination will be completed and will form the substance of my second report.

In dealing with the tasar cocoons sent to me, I have endeavoured, with signal success, to improve the manufacture of this silk.

This has been accomplished to an extent that will greatly increase its importance in the silk industry of Europe, as well as making it much less unyielding in its resistance to tinctorial matters.

Much of the import of tasar silk is of such low and badly reeled quality as to be totally unfit for nearly all European textile work; and even where the quality happens to be better than it usually is, it is much too coarse in thread for any but the coarsest kind of work; consequently its use is and has always been extremely circumscribed.

I shall be able to show that there is no longer any necessity for this, nor for any obstacles to be interposed for the extended use and cultivation of this silk, and that it promises to be as useful in degree as that of the mulberry worm.

I believe also that the same may be said for several other species of Indian wild silks.

Several of the samples to illustrate this accompany my report; the rest, including the dyed specimens, are under exhibition at Paris, but shall be described here.

I have given the samples now sent the same numbers as those in the Paris Exhibition case. The report will, therefore, correspond in numbering and explanation with the monograph I have written, and which is appended to the second edition of Dr. Birdwood's Handbook of the Indian Section.

Nos. 8 and 9 are samples of tasar, organzine, and tram, illustrative of the quality and state of manufacture such as is now used in England for weaving, and a good representation of the present state of its manufacture, which gives a size of 255 deniers (15 drachms per 1,000 yards). The sizes of tasar generally used in England run from 152 deniers (9 drachms) to 255 deniers (15 drachms). These are very coarse sizes, and must necessarily be unfit to produce such fine textile work as the mulberry silk, which can be and is manufactured into organzine and tram of 21 deniers and upwards (1½ drachms), and from which are made the finest silk fabrics.

Nos. 13 to 17 are samples reeled for the market by the natives from the cocoons in various parts of India. They show the more or less rude and imperfect states in which it is prepared for the market and for native use.

I send them only to point out the contrast between them and the next sample, 17a, which shows what, under proper management, this fibre is capable of. This is raw tasar silk reeled from the cocoons I received from India.

In September 1876 I proceeded, with your permission, to Italy with some of the cocoons, to have my ideas of cocoon-reeling and throwing carried out (cocoon-reeling being a branch of silk industry not practised in England), and I am glad to report that I there met with the success I anticipated. The house which I employed to make the experiments, Messrs. Gaddum and Company, were so much impressed with the importance of the results as to say to me they would send out to India a person for the purpose of collecting tasar cocoons on their own account.

I have subsequently heard of their interesting themselves in this manufacture.

This sample, 17a, is raw silk as wound from the cocoon, the fibres of six cocoons being wound together, forming one thread ready to be thrown into organzine or tram in the usual way, and capable of yielding sizes of from 51 deniers upwards, *i. e.*, 3 drachms and upwards, per 1,000 yards.

In addition to this greater fineness of thread, as compared with that of the present tasar silk of commerce, you will notice an almost entire absence of lumps, technically called "foul slubs," which have hitherto prevented tasar silk being substituted for the mulberry silks.

So that instead of organzine and tram of 15 drachms to 9 drachms per 1,000 yards, you have before you the improved silk capable of yielding organzine and tram of 51 deniers, or 3 drachms per 1,000 yards skein, and this with a silk primarily so much thicker in fibre than the mulberry silks.

At the end of the report, I have added a table of microscopic measurements which I have made of the thickness of the primary fibres of the mulberry silks (China, India, Italy, France, Japan, and those of the tasar and other wild silks of India). From this it will be seen that tasar silk is from three to four times thicker in fibre than the mulberry silks.

Tasar silk possesses the greatest strength and tensile power, and it has as much lustre as any silk.

No. 19 is a sample of tasar organzine (51 deniers or 3 drachms per 1,000 yards) manufactured in Italy from the cocoons under my own instructions and superintendence. The improvement in quality, fineness, and cleanness will be seen to be most marked, and that, instead of the coarse sizes of tasar now used, of 152 to 255 deniers (9 to 15 drachms), there may be obtained by proper management organzine and tram of excellent quality from the same cocoons of 51 deniers (3 drachms) and upwards, which can be woven into a great variety of stuffs, for which until now only the mulberry silks have been available.

The attention of all interested in or connected with silk manufacture cannot be too strongly drawn to this fact, nor can its value be overrated.

There is a most important future in store for the tasar silk industry, and as great improvements will take place as those which resulted from the introduction of proper machinery and skill many years ago in the mulberry silk district of Bengal, when it was found that Bengal silks, in place of being then almost unworkable, could be manufactured in such a way as to bring them into extended use in Europe, so as even to rival French and Italian silks. The cost of making organzine and tram from the cocoons with the improved mode is about 20 francs per kilogramme—10 francs for reeling and 10 francs for throwing.

You will observe from the samples, and from what I have just stated, that the success in improving this manufacture is complete, and that tasar silk, when properly made, is ready to take its place in all the silk textile industries where extreme fineness is not required, such, for instance, as cloths of which a material is all tasar, or mixed cloth, with tasar weft, for trimmings, braids, elastic boot webs, where silk of 3 to 6 drachms is in constant use, also for the weft or shute of ribbons, the chief obstacle to its use hitherto for this last purpose having been its foulness (slubbiness). Now this imperfection is removed, there will be an extensive demand for it in the ribbon trade.

The difference between the ordinary tasar, selling with difficulty at 3s. to 4s. per lb., and the samples I submit is due to improved methods of manufacture, which I am ready to communicate to you, and even to teach to the native workmen if that course is thought more useful.

In the meantime, however, I would strongly urge that the greatest encouragement be given to the proper gathering and collecting of tasar cocoons and the exportation of them in a compressed state, and that encouragement be given to the planting and cultivation of the most suitable trees and plants which feed the tasar worm in the likely labour centres, near good roads where the cost of carriage can be minimized.

The worm feeds on the following trees and plants :—

Rhizophora calceolaris, Linn.
Terminalia alata glabra. (Assam tree.)
Terminalia tomentosa. (The Saj tree.)
Terminalia Catappa. (Country Almond tree.)
Tectona grandis. (Teak tree.)
Zizyphus jujuba. (Ber tree.)
Shorea robusta. (Sāl tree.)
Bombax heptaphyllum. (Semul.)
Careya spherica.
Pentaptera tomentosa.
Pentaptera glabra.
Ricinus communis. (Castor Oil plant.)
Cassia lanceolata.

I am quite sure that a very largely increased production of cocoons will meet with a ready sale, especially in France and England. Even the unwindable and pierced cocoons and waste will have a ready market, since our spinners, as I shall show further on, can utilize all such refuse, and make excellent yarns and cloths from them.

I may mention that I took the opportunity, whilst on the jury of the Paris Exhibition, to draw the attention of M. Colcombet, a juror, and M. David, two of the largest manufacturers of ribbons in St. Etienne, to the improved tasar. After thoroughly inspecting it, they said that if the Government of India could enable them to obtain cocoons, or point out how they may be obtained at about one franc per kilogramme, they would buy all that India produced, so certain were they of finding a ready sale and extended use for this, in place of the more costly silks.

M. David has since written to me asking me to obtain 2,000 kilogrammes (4,400 lbs.) of tasar cocoons for experiment. He says many uses may be found for well reeled tasar, the only important question is that of an economical means of doing so.

These economical means are at hand; for in place of the ordinary mode of reeling and throwing silk from the tasar cocoons into organzine and tram, which costs about 35 francs per kilogramme, or 12s. 8d. per lb., it can be done by the improved mode at about 20 francs per kilogramme, or 7s. 3d. per lb., and this cost will be decreased when the cocoons are properly collected and the industry better regulated.

Not less important than manufacturing is the dyeing of tasar silk, in the investigation of which I have been so long engaged.

I am happy to be able to report that the dyeing of this silk can now be successfully accomplished in all shades of colour.

The results I have exhibited at Paris in three grades. The first consists of organzine and tram of the same coarse quality as at present used in England for weaving into self-coloured dress pieces, dyed in a variety of reds, blues, greens, yellows, and tertiary colours, with the dye-stuffs native to India, and with which I was furnished by the Government of India for examination.

An exposure of upwards of two months to the sunshine of Paris has only very slightly affected them, although placed in a position exposed to the direct rays of the morning and mid-day sun. The colours are not of the vivid intensity and crudeness of those produced by the aniline dyes, but they possess more tone and are fitter for all purposes of true decorative art, and possess much more permanency: but on those points I hope to treat more definitely when I have the honour of presenting my report on the dye-stuffs of India, and their applicability to tasar silk, at present under examination.

By the advice of Dr. Birdwood, I also exhibit tasar silk dyed with ordinary aniline dyes, in order to show what could be done on it with these dyes, which in Europe have almost replaced the better and faster materials. I have

therefore dyed two grades of tasar organzine in a variety of delicate shades of aniline dyes—one, the second, is the improved organzine, the third is ordinary tasar organzine of good quality.

In dyeing the *improved* organzine, a very important fact appears. The silk takes the dyes with less difficulty. I have no doubt that one of the main reasons why the natives cannot dye tasar silk will be in the fact that the methods of their rude manufacture partly destroy whatever affinity such silk has for tinctorial impregnation.

It is not unlikely that before tasar silk can be really well dyed in India, a considerable improvement must be effected in all the manufacturing operations, even from the time the cocoon becomes completed.

It would, perhaps, be hardly within the scope of this Report to go into the chemical reasons for this opinion, but they are no less important than real.

I have also to report similar success in applying printed colours upon tasar silk cloths, samples of which I send with the Report Nos. 21 and 25. It is, as far as I am aware, the first time any attempt has been made, either in Europe or in the East, to print on wild silk cloth of any kind.

So that now printed tasar silk can be successfully used for wall damasks, curtains, furniture coverings, hangings, women's and girls' dresses, with great effect, and I would draw the attention of upholsterers and broad silk manufacturers to these specimens, and especially three under No. 55 of twill silk, made of this material from the warp and weft of Nos. 8 and 9, 255 deniers.

The fabrics made of tasar silk are very strong, most durable, and possess much lustre. The patterns printed in blue are the first successful application of indigo on silk as a print, and not as a pencil blue as formerly.

The tone of blue is very rich, modified to some extent by the natural ground colour of the silk (which is fortunately incapable of being made vividly white), and has consequently controlled too great a brightness.

They will prove remarkably fast; in fact, none of the colours are printed in aniline or any other fugitive dyes.

These fabrics are woven with organzine and tram of the coarse native-reeled and English-thrown tasar of 15 drachms per 1,000 yards, and are not really such good examples of what can be done in printing on fabrics of improved manufacture, samples of which I hope before long to submit to you, but they effectively serve the purpose of showing that now a great variety of colours can be applied to tasar silk fabrics in printing as well as in dyeing, and I cannot conceive of any more beautiful application of them than to the walls of rooms after the manner of damask, if well designed.

I come now to treat of spinning tasar silk. This is effected after the manner of spinning cotton, wool, flax or any other short fibre that cannot be wound off in a continuous thread.

Since the important improvements which have been made in England of late years in silk spinning machinery, a new and large industry has sprung up whereby all refuse silk and unwindable cocoons of the mulberry silk manufacture are submitted to the operations of carding, combing, and spinning, and threads of beautiful regularity and silkiness are made.

I have exhibited a series to show to what uses the waste of tasar silk and the cocoons pierced by the exit of the moth can be put after being spun in this way.

There are probably not less than forty firms in England engaged in this operation, and many more in Switzerland, France, and Italy, but it is only recently that tasar waste silk has attracted notice, and large quantities have been a drug in the market for a long time. They have been bought up, and have been spun and woven into fabrics for upholstery and dresses of surprising perfection and interest, and a demand which cannot be fully supplied has arisen for a further supply.

I send sample No. 56a which I have had spun and woven from unwindable cocoons out of those I received from India; also five samples, No. 57, made of tasar waste and printed in colours.

Also samples of yarns spun from tasar waste for weaving, sewing, and knitting stockings.

Probably of not less importance in the future are the other wild silks of India, particularly that of the Arrindi or Eria worm of Assam, known under the following names:—

Phalæna Cynthia, (Roxburgh).

Bombyx Cynthia, (Oliver).

Samia Cynthia, (Hübner).

Saturnia Cynthia, (Westwood).

Saturnia Arrundi, (Royle).

The Arrindi or Arrundi silk-worm moth (Roxburgh).

With this I must connect the *Attacus ricini* (Boisduval), the same insect, as far as I can gather, except that it is fed on the *Ricinus communis*, or Palma Christi plant, and is reared in a domesticated state in Assam, and over a great part of Hindustan, more especially in the districts of Dinagepur and Rangpur.

Mr. Hugon gives the following interesting particulars about it:—"The larva, when at full size, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It spins its cocoon in four days. The hill tribes settled in the plains are fond of eating the chrysalis."

The cocoon is much smaller than that of the tasar, and is soft. The natives cannot wind the silk, but spin it like cotton. Dr. Helfer says that the insect is so productive as to give sometimes twelve broods a year, and that the worm grows rapidly, and offers no difficulty whatever for an extensive speculation.

Mr. Atkinson says the filament is so delicate as to render it impracticable to wind off the silk; it is therefore spun like cotton. The yarn thus manufactured is woven into a coarse kind of white cloth, of a seemingly loose texture, but of incredible durability, the life of one person being seldom sufficient to wear out a garment made of it.

The winding of the Eria cocoon is said to have been recently accomplished. The thickness of the Eria filament is $\frac{1}{3800}$ of an inch.

Leaving the question as to whether it be successfully wound or not, one important consideration respecting its use presents itself, namely, its capability of being spun like cotton or wool. The great improvements made in late years in England in spinning machinery have proved that marvellous results in making an even thread from waste silk and unwindable cocoons for sewing and weaving purposes may be attained, and I will venture to predict a future for this and the produce of all unwindable silk-worm cocoons that will compensate for collection.

The industry of the natives should be stimulated to the gathering in of all kinds of wild silk cocoons, whether windable or not, for there is no doubt that those kinds which cannot be wound can be most easily spun, and there is at the present moment a request on the part of silk spinners for a larger supply of tasar silk cocoons and tasar silk waste for spinning purposes, and no doubt other silk cocoons would be gladly bought up.

A worm so prolific, and yielding such exceedingly fine silk gives a large promise of future supply to the spinner. I should be glad to have your authority for a further and thorough effort to make silk marketable in Europe.

Besides the Eria worm there are also the following which furnish good silk cocoons, all of which I have exhibited in Paris:—

The *Attacus Atlas*.

The Mooga or Moonga silk (*Antheraea Assama*) giving five broods a year. I send a sample of this silk, No. 35. It promises to be useful silk under proper care.

The *Bombyx Attacus*, "Yama mai," a native of Japan, but found in India. In Japan the silk of this worm is said to be most highly prized, and reserved for the use of royalty, but this I am inclined to doubt, as the silk is of a coarseish character. This I was assured by the Japanese at the Paris Exhibition is not now the case; they showed me several highly interesting fabrics made with it. The cocoon is of a beautiful pale green colour and is easily wound. It has been reared in Europe, and a cross between it and *Bombyx Attacus pernyi* is a success in France, being so hardy that the eggs will hatch at freezing point. A successfully encouraged cultivation of it in India would make a valuable addition to our Eastern sericulture.

The thickness of the fibre is $\frac{1}{950}$ part of an inch, being a little finer than tasar silk. It is also very much whiter in colour, which is an advantage for dyeing.

In addition to these are the following:—A silk called "Ya baine," from Prome, in Burma; Pat silk from Assam (*Bombyx textor*); Mezankuri silk, rare; *Actias Selene*.

In Simla, Balfour states there are eight or nine species of *Bombyx*, probably all silk-producers.

I plead for the utilization and extended cultivation of all these wild silks, particularly the Tasar, Mooga, Eria and Yama mai.

The difficulties of manufacturing, dyeing, and printing are, I am thankful to report, overcome.

It only remains for the Government of India, if I may presume to urge it, to give that encouragement and constant support to the increased production of the wild silk industry of India, and not to the wild silk only, but also to the mulberry silk, that has for centuries been accorded by Sovereigns and Statesmen in France to the permanent establishment and encouragement of the silk trade in that country, to make India a chief exporter of raw material, as France now is of the manufactured products.

The following table contains the series of microscopic measurements to which I referred in the earlier part of this report:—

Microscopic measurements of the diameter of the primary Fibre of Tasar Silk and other Silks.

| NAMES OF SILKS OR WORMS PRODUCING THEM. | | | | Country. | Food of larva. | MEASUREMENTS OF THE DIAMETER OF THE PRIMARY FIBRE. | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|---|----------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Scientific names. | Vernacular names. | French metric scale. | | | | English scale | | | |
| | | Loose silk on out- side of cocoons. | Silk forming subst- ance of cocoons. | | | Loose silk on out- side of cocoons. | Silk forming substance of cocoons. | | |
| | | | | | | Mm. | Mm. | Inch. | Inch. |
| <i>Bombyx mori</i> | ... | ... | China | ... | Mulberry | ... | 0125 | ... | 20 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " " | ... | ... | Japan | ... | " | ... | 0135 | ... | 18 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " " | white | ... | Bengal | ... | " | ... | 006 | ... | 5 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " " | yellow | ... | " | ... | " | ... | 0083 | ... | 26 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " " | ... | Brutia | Brutia, Asia | ... | " | ... | 0115 | ... | 21 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " " | ... | ... | Minor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| " " | ... | Ya-laiue | Bengal | ... | " | ... | 01 | ... | 25 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " " | ... | ... | Italy | ... | " | ... | 0108 | ... | 20 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " " | ... | ... | France | ... | " | ... | 0135 | ... | 18 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " texta | ... | " Pat " silk | Assam | ... | " | ... | 01 | ... | 25 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| <i>Attacus ricini</i> | ... | Eria, Ailanthus | India | ... | <i>Ricinus com- munis</i> , Cas- tor oil plant. | 016 | 005 | 15 ¹ / ₁₀₀ | 31 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| <i>Antheraea Assama</i> | ... | Mugah or Moon- ga. | Assam | ... | Scam and Sonha-loo trees. | 0135 | 01 | 18 ¹ / ₁₀₀ | 21 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " | ... | Aistari Polu kon | Beerbhoom (Bengal). | ... | ... | 01 | 006 | 15 ¹ / ₁₀₀ | 25 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| <i>Antheraea Paphia</i> | ... | Tusser or Tasar | India | ... | Terminalis and other plants. | None | 03125 | None | 5 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| <i>Bombyx</i> | ... | Mezankuri silk (rare). | Sibsagar (As- sam). | ... | Mulberry | ... | 01 | ... | 22 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| <i>Actias Selene</i> | ... | ... | India | ... | <i>Cordia</i> Ni- palensis | 03 | 02 | 15 ¹ / ₁₀₀ | 12 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| <i>Attacus Atlas</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> . | 03 | 02 | 15 ¹ / ₁₀₀ | 12 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| <i>Bombyx Attacus</i> | ... | Yama mai | India | ... | The oak | 025 | 026 | 1000 | 55 ¹ / ₁₀₀ |
| " " | Perryi | ... | China | ... | " " | ... | 025 | ... | 1000 |

From MR. WARDLE, to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated Luck, 31st July 1878.

Since writing my report I have received from M. David, who I am told is the largest silk manufacturer at St. Etienne, an order for 2,000 kilogrammes of tasar cocoons, for the purpose of making manufacturing experiments with this silk at his own cost.

I enclose a translated copy of part of his letter.

Will you have the kindness to inform me if the Government of India will authorize the collection of the cocoons, and supply them to M. David with the information he desires?

I have no opportunity of obtaining them for him.

Copy of a letter from M. DAVID, of St. Etienne, to MR. WARDLE.

I offer to buy one to two thousand kilogrammes tasar cocoons delivered at Marseilles at one franc per kilogramme; these cocoons to be of the year's

crop, and well killed, not pierced. Kindly impress on your Bombay friends to kill the worms in the cocoons well. In case the moths come out on the road, the cocoons would be useless. A friend of mine has just received a bale of these cocoons and the moths came out of them at Marseilles.

In order to facilitate the reeling in France, kindly give me the following information:—

- 1st.—What is the chemical agent made use of by the natives to soften the cocoon and make it ready for reeling?
- 2nd.—Can the natives reel a cocoon more than a year old?
- 3rd.—What is the length of time elapsing from the making of the cocoon and the time of the coming out of the moth: does not that time vary greatly?
- 4th.—The cocoons in the bales are mixed in colour, dark and light: are these different varieties, and are they found on the same spots? Would it be possible to get only light coloured ones?

I shall be thankful for answers to the above questions, which will facilitate my task.

Many uses may be found for well reeled tasar. The only important question at present is that of an economical means of so doing.

From M. NATALIS RONDOT, to the Government of India, dated Paris, the 29th July 1878.

Le jury de l'industrie de la soie a examiné avec un vif intérêt l'exposition des soies provenant des vers à soie sauvages de l'Inde, et en particulier la collection formée par M. Thomas Wardle.

Le jury a jugé que ces travaux, quoique incomplets, avaient une grande valeur, et il a cherché le moyen de mettre en lumière son jugement.

Sur ma proposition, il a décerné le diplôme d'honneur, qui est la récompense la plus haute, au Gouvernement des Indes.

* * * * *

Tout en reconnaissant que l'exposition actuelle fournit, bien plus que les précédentes, du point de vue de la production de la soie des vers sauvages dans l'Inde, un ensemble de faits et de spécimens dignes d'une sérieuse attention, le jury a été frappé de l'indifférence au moins apparente qu'on a montrée pour les soies autres que celles du tussah, et, quel que soit le mérite des résultats obtenus par M. Thomas Wardle, le jury n'est pas convaincu que ce soient les produits du tussah qui aient le plus de valeur pour l'industrie européenne.

Tandis que nous avons obtenu sur les soies du tussah des renseignements nombreux, j'ai le regret de dire que nous n'avons eu que de très rares informations sur les autres soies des vers sauvages.

Je me propose de présenter dans un livre, comme je l'ai fait à la suite de l'exposition de Vienne, un aperçu de l'état de l'industrie de la soie. Je voudrais pouvoir m'étendre sur les soies de l'Inde.

Je connais les résultats des essais qui ont été faits de ces soies, mais nous n'avons en Europe aucune notion certaine de la provenance réelle de la plupart de ces soies et des quantités qu'il serait possible d'obtenir. Je ne parle pas du prix qu'on ne connaît pas.

Permettez-moi, Monsieur, de vous prier de m'aider dans ma recherche des faits relatifs à ces soies.

Je désirerais distinguer nettement ces soies, signaler les provenances des unes et des autres, les espèces qui les fournissent, les arbres qui nourrissent les vers, les usages qu'en font les indigènes, les prix probables des cocons secs de chaque sorte ou des soies filées par les indigènes.

Je désirerais pouvoir donner une idée des quantités de ces cocons ou de ces soies que les fabriques européennes pourraient se procurer.

Dans des notes que la Commission Royale m'a transmis, je n'ai trouvé que des généralités très vagues. On parle de quantités énormes, on parle de prix égaux à ceux du coton.

Tout ce que vous voudrez bien, Monsieur, me dire sur le sujet sera fort intéressant pour moi.

Ce qui ne le serait pas moins, ce serait un aperçu de l'importance en valeur de la fabrication des tissus de soie dans l'Inde. La collection exposée par S. A. R. le Prince de Galles ne nous a rien appris de nouveau, mais elle nous a forcés de nous occuper de nouveau de ces manufactures dans lesquelles on trouve des preuves d'une habileté peu commune.

Certainement, on ne saurait dire exactement le nombre des métiers ou celui des ouvriers employés à ce travail, mais il ne serait pas impossible d'apprécier la valeur de cette fabrication.

Elle doit être considérable, surtout si l'on tient compte de la production des tissus qui entrent dans la consommation générale, comme les tissus de tussah et autres de ce genre.

On a beaucoup écrit sur l'Inde et cependant nous ne savons que fort peu de chose de l'état de son industrie. Sur quels points de son immense territoire le tissage de la soie est-il entrepris dans une large mesure; dans quelles villes fabrique-t-on encore les tissus de soie, d'or ou d'argent qui rappellent l'ancienne fabrication hindoue? ou fait-on les velours qu'on couvre ailleurs de broderies? nous l'ignorons, ou plutôt ce que nous en savons est douteux ou peu de chose.

From M. NATALIS RONDOT, to the Government of India.

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 6 Septembre dernier, ainsi que les documents qui l'accompagnaient. Je vous remercie des informations que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer.

* * * * *

Le jury a voulu marquer, par sa décision prise à l'unanimité, l'importance qu'il attache à toutes les mesures, comme à tous les travaux pris ou accomplis dans l'Inde en vue de fournir à l'industrie européenne les soies des vers sauvages.

Par suite du cours actuel des modes, par suite aussi d'une direction différente de la consommation, la soie du ver du mûrier est moins employée, moins recherchée, et cette moindre recherche a amené une moindre demande, non seulement dans l'Inde, mais en Chine, au Japon, en Italie, en France, &c.

Il faut à présent des soies d'un prix moindre, et les soies de l'eria, du moonga, du tussah, auraient dans les circonstances présentes une application avantageuse à plusieurs titres. Les fabricants ont fait de nombreux essais, et l'exposition présente les résultats de ces essais, soit pour la filature et l'ouvrage, soit pour la teinture, soit pour le mariage avec d'autres matières textiles et le tissage.

La question est de savoir si la récolte de ces soies, ou de ces cocons, donnera des produits assez abondants pour que l'industrie soit assurée d'approvisionnements suffisants pendant la période qui paraît s'ouvrir pour l'emploi de ces soies.

Nous savons que ces soies sont en abondance en Chine, et l'Ambassadeur de Chine, en ce moment à Paris, a transmis des instructions pour obtenir des informations. Toutefois la qualité des soies de vers sauvages de Chine laisse à désirer, et l'on préférerait les soies de l'Inde qui sont plus nerveuses.

Le jury a jugé qu'il convenait d'exposer l'état des choses dans le travail d'ensemble que je dois faire en son nom, et c'est pourquoi j'attache tant de prix à posséder sur ces soies et leur emploi dans l'Inde, comme aussi sur leur prix, des données aussi étendues que possible.

Son Altesse Royale Monseigneur le Prince de Galles m'a fait l'honneur de me promettre de faire réunir, au département de l'Inde, à Londres, les documents et les indications qui s'y trouvent et de me les communiquer, mais, d'après ce qui m'a été déjà dit par M. le Dr. Birdwood et M. Thomas Wardle, je m'attends à n'avoir à cette source que des renseignements d'un ordre très général et peu actuels.

Je prends donc la liberté de vous prier de me donner, si l'occasion se présente à vous, Monsieur, de nouveaux faits sur la quantité probable de soies vers sauvages récoltés dans l'Inde, sur les marchés où elles peuvent être achetées, sur le prix moyen de chaque sorte courante, sur la quantité probable retenue par la consommation locale.

Comparative Statement of the Indian Sea Customs Revenue, and the Customs Revenue as levied on tea to assess the French States in the British and Madras Presidencies, (excluding Salt Revenue), for the past seven months of the year 1878-79 and of the four preceding years.

| Presidencies and Provinces. | FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | 1874-75. | | | 1875-76. | | | 1876-77. | | | 1877-78. | |
| | Imports. | Exports. | TOTAL. | Imports. | Exports. | TOTAL. | Imports. | Exports. | TOTAL. | Imports. | Exports. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| BENGAL { Gross ... | 51,51,997 | 18,01,059 | 69,53,056 | 50,87,12 | 39,97,719 | 1,00,84,839 | 72,47,27 | 39,68,16 | 1,12,15,436 | 70,91,710 | 2,633,190 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 68,72,974 | 50,51,99 | 39,56,57 | 90,08,566 | 72,47,27 | 39,68,16 | 1,12,15,436 | 70,91,710 | 2,633,190 |
| BOMBAY { Gross ... | 5,135,230 | 1,20,910 | 5,25,140 | 52,21,72 | 39,97,719 | 92,19,439 | 50,12,27 | 39,97,719 | 90,10,021 | 52,78,351 | 1,93,038 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 5,25,140 | 52,21,72 | 39,97,719 | 92,19,439 | 50,12,27 | 39,97,719 | 90,10,021 | 52,78,351 | 1,93,038 |
| SIND { Gross ... | 1,92,576 | 1,48,173 | 3,40,749 | 2,03,825 | 1,18,119 | 3,21,944 | 2,03,825 | 1,18,119 | 3,21,944 | 2,03,825 | 1,18,119 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 3,40,749 | 2,03,825 | 1,18,119 | 3,21,944 | 2,03,825 | 1,18,119 | 3,21,944 | 2,03,825 | 1,18,119 |
| MADRAS { Gross ... | 15,51,509 | 10,67,952 | 26,19,461 | 16,13,12 | 8,13,12 | 24,26,24 | 15,51,509 | 10,67,952 | 26,19,461 | 16,13,12 | 8,13,12 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 26,19,461 | 16,13,12 | 8,13,12 | 24,26,24 | 15,51,509 | 10,67,952 | 26,19,461 | 16,13,12 | 8,13,12 |
| B. BURMA { Gross ... | 9,84,227 | 16,20,703 | 26,04,930 | 8,13,12 | 24,26,24 | 32,39,36 | 9,84,227 | 16,20,703 | 26,04,930 | 8,13,12 | 24,26,24 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 26,04,930 | 8,13,12 | 24,26,24 | 32,39,36 | 9,84,227 | 16,20,703 | 26,04,930 | 8,13,12 | 24,26,24 |
| TOTAL { Gross ... | 1,03,83,509 | 50,74,887 | 1,54,58,396 | 1,03,83,509 | 50,74,887 | 1,54,58,396 | 1,03,83,509 | 50,74,887 | 1,54,58,396 | 1,03,83,509 | 50,74,887 |
| Net ... | ... | ... | 1,54,58,396 | 1,03,83,509 | 50,74,887 | 1,54,58,396 | 1,03,83,509 | 50,74,887 | 1,54,58,396 | 1,03,83,509 | 50,74,887 |

No information available.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| BOMBAY { Gross ... | 11,177 | 21,709 | 32,886 |
| Net ... | 11,177 | 21,709 | 32,886 |
| MADRAS { Gross ... | 58,529 | 1,138 | 59,667 |
| Net ... | 58,529 | 1,138 | 59,667 |
| TOTAL { Gross ... | 69,706 | 22,847 | 92,553 |
| Net ... | 69,706 | 22,847 | 92,553 |
| GRAND { Gross ... | 1,52,55,390 | 49,1,305 | 1,57,46,695 |
| Net ... | 1,52,55,390 | 49,1,305 | 1,57,46,695 |

N. B.—1. The net collections for 1874-75 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, pounds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1877-78 and 1878-79 include collections at Taney and Mergui for April to January only.

3. Realised in the Bombay Presidency on the frontiers of the Port of Bombay and Hindustan territory and in the Madras Presidency on the frontiers of the French Settlements.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE
STATISTICAL BRANCH:
Calcutta, 11th March 1879.

A. O. HUMPHREY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUESUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF
"GAZETTE OF INDIA"

| DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | RICE. | | | | | | Great Millet* (Cholum, Jowar). <i>Holeus Sorghum.</i> | | | Bulrush Mill (Cumboo, Bar. <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Best sort. | | Common. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | |
| | S. | C. | S. | S. | C. | S. | S. | C. | S. | S. | C. | S. | S. | C. | S. | S. | C. | S. | S. | C. | S. | S. | C. | |
| ambay | 6 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | |
| amedabad | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | |
| aira | 4 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | |
| irat | 6 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | |
| rouch | 6 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | |
| uma (Salsette) | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | |
| olaba (Mildur) | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | |
| handesh (Dhulia) | 8 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | |
| asik | 8 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | |
| hmednagar | 7 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | |
| ona | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | |
| holapur | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | |
| ahidgi (Bagalkot) | 4 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | |
| atara | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | |
| elgaum | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | |
| harwar (Hubli) | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| atnagiri | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | |
| annara (Karwar) | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| anch Mahals (Gadhra) | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | |
| aden | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| asirgarh | 8 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | |
| aroda | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | |
| asa | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | |
| vimuch | 8 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | |
| Nasirabad | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | |
| ujkot | 6 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | |
| Sylhet | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| Cachar | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | |
| Goalpara | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Garo Hills | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Kamrup | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Darrang | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Nowong | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Sibsagar | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Lakhimpur | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Khasi & Jaintia Hills | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Naga Hills | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Amritsar | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Alala | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Kilichpur | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Baldana | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Wau | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Basim | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Bangalore | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | |
| Kolar | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Tamilur | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Mysore | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Hassan | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Shimoga | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | |
| Kadur | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Chitaldrug | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |
| Coorg | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Partabgarh (Meywar Agency) | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | |

CULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

BY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, AND 185 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE
TH MARCH 1879.

| OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | DISTRICTS. | DIVISIONS. | REMARKS. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----|
| Grain. | | | Firewood. | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | | Present fortnight. | | | Past fortnight. | | | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | | Present fortnight. | | | | Past fortnight. | | | Corresponding fortnight of last year. | | | |
| z. | c. | z. | c. | z. | c. | z. | c. | z. | c. | z. | c. | z. | c. | | | z. | c. | z. | c. | z. | c. | z. | c. |
| 10 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 61 | 6 | 61 | 6 | 68 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Bombay | | |
| ... | ... | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | 50 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | Ahmedabad | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 5 | Kaira | | |
| ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 113 | 0 | 113 | 0 | 92 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 5 | Surat | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 11 | ... | ... | 9 | 6 | 106 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 106 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 5 | Broach | | |
| 8 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 | Tanna (Salsette) | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 0 | Colaba (Alibag) | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 125 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 112 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 13 | Khandesh (Dhulia) | | |
| 12 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 110 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 6 | Nasik | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 79 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 6 | Ahmednagar | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 76 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 0 | Poona | | |
| ... | ... | 7 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 106 | 10 | 97 | 8 | 75 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 0 | Sholapur | |
| ... | ... | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kaladgi (Bagalkot) | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 116 | 8 | 116 | 8 | 145 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | Satara | | |
| 16 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 125 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 8 | Belgaum | | |
| ... | ... | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | ... | ... | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | ... | 9 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dharwar (Hubli) | | |
| 13 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ratnagiri | | |
| 11 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 113 | 0 | 113 | 0 | 113 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 12 | Kanara (Karwar) | | |
| 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 7 | Pinch Mahals (Godhra) | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 65 | 5 | 65 | 5 | 65 | 5 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | Aden | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Asirgarh | | |
| ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 109 | 13 | 109 | 13 | 91 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | Baroda | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 137 | 8 | 137 | 8 | 137 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 32 | 0 | Dasa | | |
| 11 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 13 | ... | ... | 130 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | Nimuch | | |
| 13 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 5 | ... | ... | 90 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 112 | Nasirabad | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 47 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 50 | 0 | Rajkot | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 108 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 108 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 4 | Sylhet | | |
| ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 3 | Cachar | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Gahaira | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Garo Hills | | |
| ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Kamrup | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Port Blair | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 | Nowgong | | |
| ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Sibsagar | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Lakhimpur | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Khasi and Jaintia Hills | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Naga Hills | | |
| ... | ... | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 5 | Amritoti | | |
| 8 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Akola | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Ellichpur | | |
| ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Buldhana | |
| ... | ... | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 7 | Wani | | |
| 9 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 64 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Basim | | |
| 10 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 5 | Bangalore | | |
| 9 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 22 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 172 | 1 | 172 | 1 | 172 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 0 | Kolar | | |
| 9 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 5 | Pinnur | | |
| 9 | 2 | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 78 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 3 | Mysore | | |
| 8 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 130 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 2 | Hassan | | |
| 13 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 | Shimoga | | |
| 10 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | Kadur | | |
| 10 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | Chitaldroog | | |
| 10 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 110 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 6 | Coorg | | |
| ... | ... | 11 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 0 | ... | 0 | Partabgarh (Meywar Agency) | |

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement showing the Quantities and Value of COTTON exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of FEBRUARY 1876, and the Total Exports from each Province for the five months, between 1875 to February 1876, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1874-75, 1876-77, and 1875-76.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A. O. HUME,

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE
STATISTICAL BRANCH.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th MARCH 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general prospects are on the whole fair. In the Bombay Presidency, where the hot weather has commenced, the *rabi* harvest is in progress; there has been slight rain in Sind and Kaladgi. As regards the latter place, it is said that the season of employment is over, and that there are symptoms of distress among the poor; but these circumstances can scarcely be related by way of cause and effect, inasmuch as the report further states that the *rabi* harvest continues. Some distress is also noted in part of Broach, but no specific cause is assigned. Matters remain very satisfactory in Mysore, and prices are falling. In the Central Provinces the harvesting of the *rabi* is going on, and fairly good results are anticipated; the weather is clear and warm. It is believed that the outturn, so far, has been better than was expected. In Berar the crops are being gathered in, and in Central India prospects are fair. Excepting in Ajmere good rain has fallen in Rajputana, and the outlook is generally promising. Rain is still wanted in many parts of East and Central Bengal and in part of Mozafferpore, but the crops on the ground are on the whole in good condition; the *rabi* is being harvested and a fair crop is expected, except in Rajshahye, where it is below the average; ploughing is going on and sowings of early staples have commenced in parts; small-pox in many and cholera in some places continue. The report from Assam shews that rain is much wanted there. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is in progress, and prospects are fair. The condition of the Punjab is reported to have much improved. It is, in particular, fortunate that there has been rain in the frontier districts and in Multan and Rawalpindi, parts of the Province where prices, owing no doubt in some measure to the operations in Afghanistan, have been ruling high.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Remuneration for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Madras— | | |
| Kistna (Mar. 8th) | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 11-38, <i>cholum</i> 15-13, <i>raggi</i> 17-71, <i>cumboo</i> 15-86; river level equal to the crest of the ascent; standing crops generally good; castor, tobacco, chillies and some pulse crops being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Kurnool (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 10-73, <i>cholum</i> 15-9, <i>raggi</i> 18-50, <i>cumboo</i> 17-17; season favourable; Bengal-grass and gram harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$; second crop paddy and cotton in good condition; fodder and water ample. |
| Tanjore (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 9-21, <i>cholum</i> 14-27, <i>raggi</i> 16-86, <i>cumboo</i> 14-37; some of the principal branches of the Cauvery flow with about one foot water; dry crops require rain, wet generally in good condition; <i>samba</i> , paddy, <i>raggi</i> , <i>dholl</i> and ground-nut being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. |
| Madura (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rice 10-09, <i>cholum</i> 14-71, <i>raggi</i> 17-13, <i>cumboo</i> 17-08. |
| Malabar (" ") | 19 (average of 3 stations), <i>nil</i> in others. | Rice 10-07, <i>cumboo</i> 16-07; prices fallen in Paigat, risen in 4 stations, stationary elsewhere, pasture withering. |

General Remarks.—General prospects fair on the whole.

Bombay— (Feb. 12th).**Sind—**

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Kurrachee ... | 95 on 7th and 8th instant; 905 in Kotri on 8th. | River continues very low; measles in Ghorabari taluka. |
| Shikarpur ... | Slight rain on 9th. | Weather still cloudy, injurious to fruit trees; fever, cold, and coughs prevalent; cattle disease in 9 and small-pox in 6 talukas. |
| Hyderabad ... | Slight rain in most talukas on 7th and 8th. | Small-pox in Sakrand, 22 cases, 8 deaths; <i>rabi</i> reaping commenced; sky overcast. |

Guzerat—

| | | |
|------------------|-----|--|
| Ahmedabad ... | ... | Cold weather crops generally good; harvesting progressing. |
| Panch Mahals ... | ... | Weather getting hot. |
| Kaira ... | ... | Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> reaping progressing. |
| Broach ... | ... | Distress in Ankerwar continues. |
| Surat ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping commenced; hot weather set in. |

Khandesh and Nasik—

| | | |
|--------------|-----|--------------|
| Khandesh ... | ... | } No change. |
| Nasik ... | ... | |

Konkan—

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|---|
| Tanna ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> crops good; fever slightly prevailing. |
| Colaba (Feb. 10th) ... | ... | Weather cold; fever in Pen; <i>rabi</i> good in Alibag, Pen and Roha, but slightly damaged by locusts in Mangaon and Mahad. |
| Ratnagiri (" 4th) ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> good; 18 deaths from fever in Malwan taluka. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preced- | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Bombay—continued. | | |
| <i>Deccan—</i> | | |
| Poona | } No change. | |
| Ahmednagar | | |
| Satara | | |
| | | |
| <i>Southern Mahratta Country—</i> | | |
| Kaládgi | 79 at Bagalkot. | Rabi harvest continues; injury by rats; employment season over, symptoms of distress among poor; immigrants from Nizam's country into two talukas. |
| Belgaum | ... | No change. |
| Dharwar | ... | Weather oppressive; no change in state of crops; public health slightly improved; cattle disease extending. |
| Kanara | .. | Second crop being harvested on coast. |
| <i>Kattywar and Guckwar's Territory—</i> | | |
| Rájkot | ... | Weather hot; general health good. |
| Wadhwan | ... | Weather good; crops same as before. |
| Baroda | . | Cotton picking commenced; rabi being harvested; health good. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Slight rain in Sind and Kaládgi; rabi harvest progressing; hot weather begun. |
| Bengal—(March 11th). | | |
| Chittagong | 009 | Weather seasonable; somewhat cloudy; more rain wanted for cold-weather crops; small pox in Cox's Bazar and Teknaf. |
| Noakholly | Nil | Weather much warmer until 5th, when temperature fell; prospects of crops unchanged; rain wanted. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts... | Nil | Weather getting warmer daily; cloudy on 11th; joom cutting still continues; want of rain much felt throughout district; gathering of mustard over, an average outturn obtained. |
| Hill Tipperah | Nil | Weather warm; prospects of chillies and teel fair; sugarcane still being cut; aus paddy being sown; public health good. |
| Backergunge | Nil | Weather dry and hot; rain badly wanted throughout district; prices stationary; health fair. |
| Furreedpore | Nil | Weather fair; prospects of crops good, but rain wanted in many places. |
| Dacca | Nil | Nights colder than usual at this season; prospects of crops good. |
| Mymensingh | Nil | Weather fine and seasonable; prospects of crops favourable. |
| Tipperah | Nil | Weather hot and overcast; rain wanted for ploughing; cold-weather crops mostly gathered, outturn good; exportation of rice still going on, prices keep up, ranging from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4 a maund; a few cases of small-pox in thana Daudkandi. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | Nil | Weather cooler than last week; nothing further to report about crops; rain wanted; public health generally good. |
| Jessore | Nil | Weather hot and seasonable; winter crops being harvested; rain wanted; cholera has appeared in east of district. |
| Nuddea | Nil | Weather cooler than last week; no change in prospects of crops. |
| Moorsheadabad | Nil | Weather very hot till 5th, then cool; no change in prospects of crops. |
| Pubna | Nil | Weather colder than last week; a west-south-west wind; prospects of crops good; small-pox has not spread in thana Pubna; public health generally satisfactory. |
| Rajshahye | Nil | Weather during first part of week warm during day, but cool at night; latterly somewhat cooler; rabi crops generally not more than an eight or a nine-anna one, though somewhat better in low lands of Natore; lands being prepared for dhan sowings; five deaths from cholera in Bagmara; a few cases of small-pox in Chárglát and Lalpore. |
| Bogra | Nil | Weather seasonable; standing crops fair, but would be improved by rain; kherachi being cut; no alteration in price of rice; 13 cases of small-pox in Bogra and Adamdighi; health of people generally good. |
| Dinagepore | Nil | Strong winds; weather cool; cold-weather harvest nearly over; land being prepared for rice. |
| Rungpore | Nil | Two days of strong westerly wind followed by cooler weather; prospects of crops continue favourable, but rain wanted; small-pox still prevails in Bagdogra subdivision. |
| Cooch Behar | Nil | Weather fair; cooler than last week; bitree cultivation progressing; cold-weather crops doing well; tobacco generally a good crop; public health good. |
| Jalpaiguri | Nil | Weather again cooler; crops everywhere satisfactory; an outbreak of cholera in a tract not very far from station; otherwise general health good. |
| Darjeeling | Nil | Weather getting warmer; sunshine during day; no important crops on land; ground being cultivated for bhoolta and early rice. |
| Midnapore | Nil | Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable. |
| Howrah | Nil | Weather seasonable; prospects of crops as before. |
| Hooghly | Nil | Weather getting daily warmer; few crops on ground; fever and cholera still prevail in some parts of district. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Burdwan ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warmer; prospects of crops unchanged. |
| Bankoora ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warmer daily; crops being harvested; outturn fair. |
| Beerbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm and sunny; no crops now on ground. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather dry, but cooler; <i>rabi</i> in north good; hardly any <i>rabi</i> grown in south. |
| Bhágálpur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Strong westerly winds; linseed crop considerably damaged by rain in February; wheat, barley, &c., much benefited and promise a large harvest. |
| Monghyr ... | <i>Nil</i> | Particulars not received. |
| Purneah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; nights cold; days hot; west wind; prospects of crops good. |
| Maldah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair, rather hot during day; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains somewhat lower; public health improving. |
| Durbhunga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear, with west wind; <i>rabi</i> crops look pretty well; prices stationary; health of people good. |
| Mozufferpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather mild, strong west wind in early part of week; in Mozufferpore and Hajepore Sub-divisions state of <i>rabi</i> crops continues favourable; want of rain, however, affecting crops in Sectanurhee Sub-division; indigo sowings retarded by west wind. |
| Sarun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warmer; dry west wind; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good. |
| Chumparun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine; prospects of crops unchanged. |
| Patna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm during first, and cool during second, half of week; <i>rabi</i> prospects generally good, though gram and other pulses somewhat damaged by caterpillars. |
| Gya ... | <i>Nil</i> | Mornings and evenings cool; maximum reading of thermometer in shade 91.3°; condition of <i>rabi</i> crops good; cases of small-pox in a few stations; health of plough cattle good. |
| Shahabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops mostly being harvested; gram somewhat injured by caterpillars; public health fair, though small-pox still prevalent in some places. |
| Hazáribágh ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; hot sun; cold west winds; wheat and barley ripening, and will soon be cut; outturn will be good; gram well forward. |
| Lohardugga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; prospects unchanged; <i>rabi</i> crop in head-quarters sub-division promises to turn out well, in Palanow sub-division fairly; ploughing going on. |
| Manbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm and seasonable, nothing new to report about crops, prospects of <i>mohwa</i> good; a few cases of cholera in Purulia town. |
| Singhbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; nothing new to report about crops. |
| Balasore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable and dry; few crops on ground in good condition; public health good. |
| Cuttack ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable, but warm; <i>dahra</i> crop progressing well; recent rainfall did much good to it and mango crop; in several places lands ploughed; a few cases of cholera here and there. |
| Pooree ... | 1.38 | Weather seasonable; <i>sarat</i> rice harvested, sugarcane being pressed; <i>katli</i> and other winter crops being harvested; rain did much good to mango and <i>dahra</i> crops; rice sells at 15½ to 21 seers per rupee, a few cases of cholera. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects of standing crops generally favourable, rain still wanted in several places in East and Central Bengal, and in Sectanurhee in Mozufferpore; <i>rabi</i> crops being harvested, outturn generally fair, but below average in Rajshahye; in Bhágálpur linseed crop considerably damaged by rain in February; in Patna and Shahbad gram and other pulses somewhat injured by caterpillars; ploughing going on; sowings of early crops commenced in places; small-pox in many places, cholera in some. |
| N. W. P. and Oudh— | | |
| (Mar. 12th). | | |
| Benares (Mar. 11th) ... | ... | No change; crop being cut. |
| Allahabad (" ") ... | ... | { No change. |
| Jhānsi (" 12th) ... | ... | |
| Agra (" 11th) ... | ... | No change; crops thriving. |
| Meerut (" 12th) ... | <i>Nil</i> | Very cloudy and hot; watered crops flourishing; no sickness. |
| Barilly (" 12th) ... | ... | No change; prospects good. |
| Kumaun (" 11th) ... | Light rain fell in parts of 2nd instant. | Locusts still about have done damage in a few places; prospects fair. |
| Sitapur (" 12th) ... | <i>Nil</i> | Cloudy; harvesting has commenced. |
| Pratapgarh (" 10th) ... | ... | Prospects good. |
| Lucknow (" 12th) ... | ... | Harvest commenced; no change in prospects. |
| Fyzabad (" ") ... | <i>Nil</i> | <i>Rabi</i> harvest in progress; sugarcane sowings begun. |
| | | <i>General Remarks.</i> —Harvest progressing; prospects fair. |
| Punjab—(Mar. 11th). | | |
| Delhi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Prospects unfavourable; slight fluctuations in prices of food-grains; health fair. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding | State of agricultural prospects |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| N. W. P. & Oudh —contd. | | |
| Hissar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Cloudy and warm; an early fall of rain would save the <i>barani</i> crops which are seriously affected; slight variations in prices of food-grains; health generally good. |
| Umballa | 4 | Condition of crops and public health good. |
| Jullundur | 5 | Crops have benefited; health good. |
| Amritsar | <i>Nil</i> | State of crops doubtful; health fair; slight fall in the prices of wheat and barley. |
| Lahore | Sprinkling of rain on 9th and 10th. | More rain required for the crops; health good. |
| Rawalpindi | 6 | Agricultural prospects improved; sickness decreasing. |
| Mooltan | 6 | Harvest prospects good; health good; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Dera Ismail Khan | 85 | The fall has been general throughout the division, and prospects are greatly improved. |
| Peshawar | 4 | Prospects improving; prices of food grains fluctuating slightly. |
| General Remarks. —Agricultural prospects much improved. | | |
| Central Provinces— (Mar 12th). | | |
| Nimár ... | ... | <i>Raggi</i> almost harvested; prices slightly fallen. |
| Hoshangabad ... | ... | Hot; prospects fairly good; few cases of cholera at Harda. |
| Betúl ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; grain good; wheat below average, cattle disease in places; prices slightly fallen. |
| Wardha ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest completed; prices stationary. |
| Nágpur (Mar. 12th) ... | ... | Hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; prices unchanged. |
| Chanda ... | ... | Cloudy; outturn of <i>rabi</i> in northern part of district good, elsewhere much below average; health good; prices slightly fallen. |
| Chhindwára ... | ... | Clear and hot; wheat improved by recent rainfall; health good; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur ... | ... | Crops and health good. |
| Bhandára (Mar. 11th) ... | ... | Clear; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; prospects favourable; slight small-pox; prices continue high. |
| Seoni ... | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary. |
| Bálaghát ... | ... | Clear and hot; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Mandla ... | ... | Later sowings of <i>rabi</i> benefited by previous week's rain; health good; prices steady. |
| Saugor ... | ... | Cloudy at times; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; crops injured by hail in some villages of Kurai tahsil; health good; prices stationary. |
| Damoh ... | ... | Reaping of pulses progressing; health good; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore (Mar. 12th) ... | ... | Clear; <i>rabi</i> harvest commenced; small-pox continues; prices stationary, except of gram which has slightly fallen. |
| Raipur ... | ... | Days warm; nights cool; prospects of <i>rabi</i> favourable; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary. |
| Biláspur ... | ... | Clear and warm; <i>rabi</i> good; small-pox, cholera, and measles continue; prices steady. |
| Sambalpur (Mar. 8th) ... | ... | Ploughing for sugarcane sowings continue; cholera continues. |
| General Remarks. —Clear and warm; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; previous week's rain is reported to have done some good to wheat in Chhindwára and Mandla, and some damage by hail reported from Saugor; prospects on the whole continue fair. | | |
| British Burma ... | | |
| Report not received. | | |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Mar. 12th) | 01 | Unseasonably hot and dry; rain wanted for tea and rice crops. |
| Sylhet (" ") | <i>Nil</i> | Rains are urgently wanted, prospects not yet threatened; prices stationary. |
| Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 12th) | | |
| Light showers in Hassan and Shimoga districts. | | State of the crops and prospects good, prices falling; for week ending 1st March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 322 |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| Amráoti (Mar. 12th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting and threshing; weather warm. |
| Central India— (Mar. 12th) | | |
| Indore | } <i>Nil</i> | Prospects fair. |
| Morar | | |
| Sutna | | |
| Goonu | | |
| Rutlam | | |
| Neemuch | | |
| Ágar | | |
| Mánpur | | |
| Sirdarpore | | |
| Nowgong | | |
| Bhopal | | |

| Presidency or Province and District. | | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--|---|
| Rajputana— | | | |
| Sirohi | (Mar. 2nd) | 1·80 in week ending 23rd Feb. | Wells good; month's water-supply in tanks; health fair; crops good; season agreeable. |
| Marwar | („ 1st) | Good rain reported from some districts. | Health and crops good; strong wind; prices fluctuating. |
| Harowtee | („ | 96 in Kotah; 1·23 in Tonk; and 1·47 in Shahpura. | Health good; prospects improved. |
| Jhallawar | (Feb. 27th) | 1·03. | Health and prospects good. |
| Ajmere | (Mar. 12th) | Nil | Crops ripening; prospects good. |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 12. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1879.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's stay at Lahore, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
Mr. A. C. Lyall, Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
Colonel G. Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Mrs. Pomeroy Colley.
Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Lieutenant H. R. Rose, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant C. W. Muir, A.-D.-C.
Captain R. Pole-Carew, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant C. Herbert, A.-D.-C.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

C. HERBERT, *Lieut., A.-D.-C.,*
for *Private Secy. to the Viceroy.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Port William, the 18th March 1879.

No. 659.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency, will take rank in the first class of the supplementary graded list published with the Warrant of Precedence for India in Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, that is to say, under Article No. 62 of the said Warrant.

The 20th March 1879.

No. 671.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct that the Council of the Governor General shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the 3rd April next.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 680.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, at the Presidency, will have charge of that portion of the Home Department which is left at Calcutta.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 15th March 1879.

No. 199.—Four months' leave of absence, under Clause 6, Supplement C to the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. F. S. Collis, Officiating Administrator General, Bengal, with effect from the 1st April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 200.—Mr. F. Clarke is appointed to officiate as Administrator General, Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr. Collis, or until further orders.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 209.—The Honourable E. G. Birch is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 1st proximo.

MEDICAL.

The 15th March 1879.

No. 198.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General A. Christison, M.D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 19th March 1879.

No. 203.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., is confirmed in the appointment of Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. Ewart, M.D., retired.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 209.—Mr. C. H. Day is appointed to be an Uncovenanted Medical Officer in British Burma.

His services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

PORT BLAIR.

The 15th March 1879.

No. 72.—Mr. F. P. Goddard, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class at Port Blair and the Nicobars, is permitted to resign his appointment.

No. 75.—Lieutenant-General C. A. Barwell, C.B., resumed charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, from Captain R. J. Wimberley on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

PATENTS.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 192.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person

requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 81 of 1878.—Charles Hugh Leycester, of Gwynfê Ilangadock, South Wales, Great Britain, for improvements in hammock and shelter tents.

No. 88 of 1878.—Robert Wilson the Younger, of the firm of Nasmyth Wilson and Company, Engineers of Patricroft, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in winding gear and safety apparatus for mines.

No. 90 of 1878.—Lalla Roshun Lall, son of Moonshi Sadasuk Lall, late Government Urdu Translator to the Government North-Western Provinces, and Proprietor of *Nurul Absar Press*, Kaith by caste, resident of Agra, at present residing at Allahabad, for printing cloth and rules on paper (*viz.*, the cloth and paper-printing machine).

No. 98 of 1878.—William Glover, of Prestwich, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, Composer of Music, for "improvements in, or applicable to, billiard tables and in markers for the same."

No. 3 of 1879.—Henry William Herbst, of Saint Lukes, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in metallic boxes, cases and other receptacles, and in the manufacture thereof.

No. 9 of 1879.—James Watson, of Glasgow, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements applicable to hydraulic presses.

No. 10 of 1879.—John Gwynne, of Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in centrifugal pumps.

No. 14 of 1879.—Kennard Knott, of London, England, for improvements in dry air refrigerating and in apparatus therefor, applicable to railway carriages and ships, store-rooms and other stationary refrigerators for the transportation and preservation of meat and other perishable articles.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1879.

No. 31.—Mr. R. B. Foote, 1st Grade Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for two years under Section 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, from the 28th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 20th March 1879.

No. 150.—Captain E. P. Leach, R.E., lately employed as Private Secretary to Mr. Caird, C.B., a Member of the Famine Commission, rejoined his appointment of Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade in the Survey Department on the 23rd December 1878.

A. O. HUMF,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 21st March 1879.

No. 1375.—Ordered that the following be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

FINANCIAL.

INDIA OFFICE,

No. 45.

London, 6th February 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

M^r LORD.—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1879-80, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and seven pence half-penny (1s. 7½d.) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions, to which it is applicable.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
CRANBROOK.

REVENUE—SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 22nd March 1879.

No. 1368.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Opium Act I of 1878, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the 1st day of April 1879.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 1170.—Ordered that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, that articles liable to Sea Customs duty are frequently imported into India through the Letter Post and thus escape the duty to which they are liable. Such importations are in direct contravention of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, Section 60 of which Act declares that any cover supposed to contain articles subject to Customs duty may be opened by the Post Office authorities after due notice to attend has been given to the addressee.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to remind the public that the importation through the Letter Post of goods liable to duty is illegal, and to notify for general information that the provisions of Section 60 of Act XIV of 1866 will be strictly enforced.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and for information and guidance to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

REVENUE—SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 1403.—The International Postal Convention signed at Paris on the 1st of June 1878, having necessitated various changes in the postal rates and conditions respecting correspondence with places abroad, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Indian Post Office Act, 1868, is pleased to sanction the following revised rules, conditions, and postage rates in respect of articles transmitted by Foreign Post.

The new postage rates, rules and conditions shall have effect from the 1st April 1879, excepting those relating to Post Cards, regarding which a further Notification will be issued on the Cards in course of manufacture becoming available for use.

RATES OF POSTAGE AND CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION BY FOREIGN POST.

Definition of term "Foreign Post."

1. The term "Foreign Post" includes the posts under the control of the Government of India named below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| India and the Straits | { British India Steam Navigation Company <i>via</i> British Borneo. Opium Steamers direct to and from Calcutta. |
| India, China, and the United States of America <i>via</i> Hong-Kong | { Opium Steamers <i>via</i> the Straits. |
| India and Ceylon | { British India Steam Navigation Company. Coasting Steamers between Calcutta and Bombay. |
| India and Persia | { British India Steam Navigation Company <i>via</i> Kurrachee and Persian Gulf. |
| India and Aden | { British India Steam Navigation Company <i>via</i> Kurrachee. |

It also includes the land post between India and Ceylon. Also all mails sent by private ships or vessels, whether from one Indian Post Office to another, or to and from places abroad. Also all mails sent by Her Majesty's British packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company), or by Colonial packets, or by the French mail packets, whether from one Indian Post Office to another, or to and from places abroad.

Foreign Correspondence by private vessel.

2. Mails can be sent by any private vessel leaving a port in India, but only such classes of mails are forwarded as can be received under the postal regulations of the country of destination. Banghy parcels cannot be sent to any foreign country by private vessel.

Letters, &c., intended for despatch by private vessel should be marked as such by the sender, the name of the vessel being given if transmission by a particular vessel is desired. Letters, &c., not so marked may be forwarded by private vessel if there be no regular mail communication with the country of destination.

Letters, &c., intended for despatch by private vessel must be *fully prepaid* by stamps at the ordinary Indian inland rates, and they will be liable on delivery in any foreign country to such postage as may be chargeable under the regulations of that country. This rule does not, however, apply to correspondence sent by private vessel to Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles or the Straits, for which see those entries in the Foreign Post Schedule.

Letters, &c., cannot be registered by private vessel.

Route by which forwarded.

3. The route by which an article is intended to be sent should be marked on the upper left-hand corner of the address side, and when possible the instructions so given will be followed. An article marked for a particular route, but not fulfilling the conditions of that route (*e. g.*, in respect of compulsory prepayment of postage), will be treated as if not marked for any particular route. Articles not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands

first in the Schedule, except where there is a quicker despatch by some other route, or where the first route may involve special expenses (e.g., by special train *via* Brindisi), or where it may require the compulsory pre-payment of a higher rate of postage than that which has been prepaid, or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

Correspondence from or to Aden or Zanzibar.

4. Correspondence passing direct between Aden and places abroad is ordinarily governed by the same conditions and is conveyed by the same routes as correspondence between India and places abroad: in cases where there are special conditions or routes applicable to correspondence from Aden, special mention thereof is made in the Schedule.

Correspondence from Aden to India or any Indian Post Office is charged at the rates shewn in the Schedule for correspondence from India to Aden. Zanzibar stands in the position of a branch office to Aden: correspondence to Zanzibar is governed by the conditions mentioned in the Schedule: and correspondence from Zanzibar is governed by the same conditions as if it were posted at Aden, unless it be addressed to Aden itself, when it is subject to ordinary inland rates and conditions.

Letters for Erzeroum and the interior of Armenia, West Arabia, Persia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Kashmir, Gilgit, Ladakh, Cabul, &c.

5. It is recommended that letters for Erzeroum and other parts of the interior of Armenia be addressed to the care of some agent at Samsoun or Trebizond.

Letters for Hodeida, Jedda, Mecca, Mocha or other places in West Arabia and Massowah (in Abyssinia) should be prepaid as far as Suez at the rate of postage prescribed for letters to Suez. From Suez they are forwarded to destination by Egyptian Post, or such opportunity as may offer. Any letter for Jedda or Mecca which may be specially marked by the senders for transmission *through Aden*, and prepaid at the rates of postage prescribed for letters to Aden, will be forwarded direct from Aden by the first private vessel.

Letters for Kiermanshah and Hamadan in Persia should be sent by the Indian inland post to the Indian Post Office at Bagdad, addressed to the care of some agent there: and letters for Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, Julfa or other places in Persia will be sent to the Persian Post Office at Bushire, which will forward them to destination.

Letters for such places in Turkey and Asia Minor or Syria, as have no British, Austrian or French Post Offices (see list of British, Austrian and French Offices in *Turkey* given in the Schedule), should be addressed to the care of an agent at the nearest port at which a British, Austrian or French Office has been established.

Letters and other articles for Kashmir are forwarded during the summer months (15th April to 1st November) through the Indian Post Office at *Murree* and thence by Kashmir Post to *Srinagar*, where an Indian Post Office is maintained temporarily. During the summer, letters, &c., sent by this route are subject to the ordinary Indian inland rates of postage and to the ordinary rules as respects prepayment; but additional postage equal to half Indian postage is levied on delivery on behalf of the Kashmir Government. During

the winter months, letters for Kashmir are forwarded to the Indian Frontier Post Office at Sialkot, and thence by Kashmir Post to Jummoo. This route is closed during the summer, when the *Murree* route is open.

Letters and other articles for Gilgit and Leh (Ladakh) are forwarded during the summer months (15th April to 1st November) through the Indian Post Office at *Murree*, and thence by the Kashmir post. During the winter months, letters for Gilgit and Leh are forwarded through the Indian Post Office at Sialkot, and thence by Kashmir post. The delivery at Leh is effected through an Indian Office at that place: but the transit to Leh is under the control of the Kashmir post. By either route, letters, &c., are charged on delivery by the Kashmir Government with postage equal to half Indian postage, in addition to ordinary Indian inland rates.

Letters for Cabul, if *fully prepaid* with ordinary Indian inland postage, are forwarded to the Indian Frontier Post Office at Peshawar, and there made over to the Postal Agent appointed by the Ameer of Cabul for delivery under local conditions and rates of charge. Mails are forwarded by the Agent towards Cabul about three times a week.

Addresses on Foreign Articles.

6. In the case of letters for places abroad, the name of the *country* (written clearly in large, well-formed characters), as well as the town or city, should be given in full. Attention to this rule will often assist in deciphering the name of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being mis-sent when there are towns of the same name in different countries. The address of every letter to a place abroad should end with the name the country. Names of foreign towns, cities or countries should be spelt in the address in the same way as in the Foreign Post Schedule: and the attention of foreigners is particularly directed to this point, as many of them are in the habit of spelling foreign names according to the foreign method. If the route by which the article is intended to be sent be given by the sender, it should be written on the upper left-hand corner, and if the name of the sender be given, it should be written on the lower left-hand corner.

Addresses on letters for Russia.

Letters, &c., for Russia should have, besides the name of the town, the name of the Province or Government in which they are situated; and further, the address must be plainly written. If these conditions be not complied with, the Russian Post Office declines to undertake the delivery of the correspondence.

Registration to places abroad.

7. Letters may be registered to those places abroad to which registration is available (*vide* Foreign Post Schedule), provided that the postage is fully prepaid, as well as the full amount of the registration fee shewn in the Schedule. Letters for places mentioned in clause 5 cannot be registered, except in the cases of those addressed to Srinagar and Leh, where Indian Post Offices have been established, or to Persia.

It is to be understood that registration to places abroad applies only to letters or packets prepaid at letter rates, except in respect of the United Kingdom and other countries belonging to

the Universal Postal Union (marked I in column 2 of Schedule), to which correspondence of all kinds may also be registered.

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of the delivery of such article, when addressed to a Union country (marked I in column 2 of the Schedule), by prepaying two annas in postage stamps in addition to the usual registration fee.

As stated in clause 2, letters, &c., cannot be registered by private vessel.

Registration of Initial Addresses to the United Kingdom forbidden.

No letter or other article addressed to initials, or to a fictitious name, and destined for the United Kingdom can be registered. Such articles, if tendered, will not be accepted for registration.

Transmission of dangerous or offensive substances prohibited.

8. The prohibition against the transmission of dangerous or offensive substances contained in paragraph 9 of Section II applies also to Foreign Post articles.*

No letter or packet containing gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any article liable to customs duty, may be sent through the post to places abroad. This does not apply to the Overland Parcel Post.

Newspapers, Books, &c., regarded as dutiable in the United States of America.

In the United States of America all imported newspapers and books are regarded as dutiable: but in the case of articles intended for the personal use of the addressee, the officers of the Post Office are authorised to exercise their discretion in admitting without duty unsealed packages of newspapers not exceeding 2 lbs. 3 ozs. in weight, as well as books, and other articles of merchandise not exceeding a dutiable value of one dollar.

Newspapers.

9. Newspapers may be sent in packets as printed papers under clause 10, but if sent either singly or separately folded and tied in a bundle (the bundle being superscribed with the number of separate newspapers contained in it), they are conveyed at the privileged rate (prepayment compulsory) of postage shown in the Schedule under the column headed "Each Newspaper."

* NOTE. - This rule is, however, modified as regards correspondence for France and French colonies, to which the following articles may be sent under the conditions named below, viz.: - (a) Liquids, or fatty substances easily melted, which must be enclosed in bottles hermetically sealed and afterwards packed in wooden boxes containing sufficient cotton, sawdust, or other absorbing material to retain anything that may escape from the bottle if it should be broken; the wooden box must be finally enclosed in a metal case. (b) Fatty substances not easily melted, such as resin, soft soap, &c., must be enclosed in a cover of linen, parchment, or wood, and finally placed in an outer cover of wood or metal. (c) Dry powders (if not dangerous) may be packed in two separate coverings, provided that nothing can escape to stain or damage other articles.

Articles dangerous, inflammable, explosive, or of bad odour, or in any way exceeding the limits of size or weight laid down in this section, will under no circumstances be transmitted. The articles specified must have no intrinsic value, and the smallest quantity necessary to serve as a sample should be sent.

Printed Papers and Legal and Commercial Documents.

10. The following conditions, &c., being those of the Universal Postal Union, apply generally to all countries, with the special exceptions mentioned in the Schedule opposite particular countries.

Attention is drawn to the limit of weight, viz., 2 Kilogrammes or 4 lbs. 6 ozs. fixed for a packet of printed papers or legal and commercial documents. See Schedule and exception opposite the United Kingdom.

Under the head of "Printed Papers" are included newspapers and periodicals, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed or

means of printing, lithography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press.

The following articles are considered as "Legal and Commercial Documents," viz., all deeds or documents, written or drawn, wholly or partly by hand, which have not the character of *an actual and personal correspondence*, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way-bills and bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies or extracts of private deeds, written on stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, manuscripts of works forwarded separately, &c.

NOTE.—The definition of "Legal and Commercial Documents" given above is held to include such written articles intended for publication in Newspapers as are not of the nature of a personal letter as well as written descriptions or hand sketches of places which are sent for publication; it is held also to include written letters of old date which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose.

Articles posted as "Legal and Commercial Documents" must be placed under bands or in an unclosed envelope. "Printed Papers" must be either placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a cover open at one side, or at both ends, or in an unclosed envelope, or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or, lastly, tied by a string easy to unfasten. An address card or a printed article presenting the form and consistency of an unfolded card may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening or fold.

Printed papers may contain manuscript to the following extent:

(a.)—Signature of sender or designation of his name or of his firm, his rank, the place of origin, and the date of despatch;

(b.)—Dedication or compliments inscribed by the author;

(c.)—Simple marks drawing attention to certain passages;

(d.)—Prices added to stock or share lists, prices current or market reports;

(e.)—Quotations or corrections on proofs of printing or musical compositions.

Articles posted as "Printed Papers" or "Legal and Commercial Documents" which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions, or are not prepaid to the extent of one anna, at least, for "Printed papers," and two annas for "Legal and Commercial Documents," will not be forwarded.

NOTE.—As an exception to the above rule, unpaid articles posted as "Printed papers" or "Legal and Commercial Documents," and fulfilling all conditions except that of partial prepayment, will, when addressed to the United Kingdom, be forwarded, but will be liable on delivery to double the deficient postage.

Samples of Merchandise.

11. The following conditions, &c., being those of the Universal Postal Union, apply generally to to all countries, with the special exceptions mentioned in the Schedule opposite particular countries.

Attention is drawn to the limit of size, viz., 8 by 4 by 2 inches, and of weight, viz., 8 ounces fixed for a packet of samples. See Schedule and exception opposite the United Kingdom.

Samples of merchandise are chargeable with the reduced postage under the following conditions:

(a.)—They must be placed in bags, boxes or envelopes removable, so as to admit of an easy examination of their contents.

(b.)—They must not have any saleable value, or bear any manuscript writing other than the name or the trade or firm of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

Samples not packed in accordance with these conditions, or not prepaid to the extent of one rate at least, will not be forwarded, nor will any of which the conveyance would be attended with inconvenience or danger.

NOTE.—As an exception to the above rule, unpaid articles posted as "samples of merchandise," and fulfilling all conditions except that of prepayment, will, when addressed to the United Kingdom, be forwarded, but will be liable on delivery to double the deficient postage.

Articles grouped in one despatch.

It is permitted to enclose in the same packet samples of merchandise, printed papers and legal and commercial documents, but subject to the following conditions:

(a.)—That each article taken separately shall not exceed the limits of weight and size applicable to it;

(b.)—That the total weight shall not exceed 4 lbs. 6 ozs. per packet;

(c.)—That the lowest amount prepaid shall be two annas if the despatch contains legal and commercial documents, and one anna if the despatch consists of printed papers or samples.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence which does not come under the conditions given in the Schedule.

12. Such correspondence will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office. The sender has no claim to a refund of the postage originally

paid, but, in the case of recent alterations of postage rates and conditions, the Post Master General (or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General) may exercise discretion in authorising such refunds in special cases.

Correspondence re-directed to places abroad.

13. Letters, &c., re directed in India to places abroad will be sent forward charged with the Non-Union postage (if any) due at the time of re-direction, no extra claim being raised for the re-transmission so far as the Indian Post Office is concerned. The postage levied in the country of destination will be governed by the regulations of that country. Letters, &c., re-directed to the United Kingdom or countries served through it will, if originally received from such countries, be forwarded by the route by which they came: and in other cases by the route *via* Brindisi.

This rule does not apply to articles re-directed by Overland Parcel Post.

Correspondence received from places abroad.

14. Post cards received from countries of the Union (marked I in Schedule) will be delivered in India as paid letters.

By routes marked I.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters and insufficiently paid printed papers, &c., received from any country of the Union (marked I in Schedule), will be charged on delivery with double the deficient postage. Fractions of half an anna will be raised to half an anna. Letters from the Portuguese Offices of Goa and Diu are charged at Indian inland rates without regard to any stamps which may be affixed to them. Unpaid printed papers, &c., received from the United Kingdom (or exceptionally received from other places), will be charged at double the rates fixed for the prepayment of similar articles going in the opposite direction.

Letters received in Aden from Zanzibar by British Packet are subject to the ordinary Indian inland rate and conditions.

By routes marked II.

Letters received from any Non-Union Country through a Union Country (routes marked II in Schedule) as unpaid or insufficiently paid, will be charged with double the deficient postage. Fractions of half an anna will be raised to half an anna.

Any articles other than letters which may be exceptionally received from such places either unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged in the same manner.

By routes marked III.

Letters and other articles received from Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles or the Straits by private vessels (marked III in Schedule) are all received fully prepaid and delivered without charge.

Letters and other articles received from *any place* (except Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles or the Straits) *by private vessels* are charged with ordinary Indian inland postage at prepaid rates, according to weight in tolas, together with (in the case of letters) one anna each, being the sum paid to the Commander of the vessel.

By routes marked IV.

Letters, newspapers, and packets are all received fully prepaid (and are delivered without charge) from the places and by the routes marked IV in the Schedule, *viz.* :

Australia by British Packet.

East Africa (*i. e.*, Cape, Delagoa Bay and Natal) by British Packet through Aden.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters exceptionally received from Australia or other places in the same category are charged at the rates shown in the Schedule for similar articles sent from India.

Re-direction of articles received from places abroad.

15. Prepaid articles received from places abroad, and re-directed after arrival in India to another place in India, will not be charged with any additional postage on account of such re-direction. The exemption contained in this clause applies to overland parcels.

An article re-directed from a Union Country to India will be treated in India as follows:—(1) *if originally fully prepaid* at its first address, it will be charged with the difference between the postage already paid, and the postage which would have been required for prepayment from the country of origin direct to its destination in India. (2) *if originally unpaid or insufficiently prepaid*, it will be charged as if it had come direct from the country of origin as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

The rule contained in this clause does not apply to overland parcels.

Addresses on letters, &c., for passengers on board.

16. Letters posted in India for delivery to persons on their way to or from India should preferentially be addressed to the care of the local agent of the vessel or company to which the vessel belongs, full particulars being given of the name, *re.*, of the vessel (describing it as outward bound or homeward bound); if the addressee is travelling by one of the mail steamers (P. and O. Company), it may be sufficient to give the port of departure

(Brindisi, Southampton, Calcutta or Bombay) of the steamer, with the time-table date of such departure and port of destination: for example, "A. B., passenger by outward Mail Steamer, Southampton (24th March) to Calcutta," care of &c., &c., &c., &c.

It is recommended that the name and address of the sender be written on the lower left-hand corner of the letter, preceded by the word "from," so as to save the opening of the letter in the Dead Letter Office in case of non-delivery, and it is recommended also that all such letters be fully prepaid.

If a letter be posted in India *via* Bombay to the address of a passenger proceeding from Calcutta or Madras by a steamer of the P. and O. Company timed to reach Aden or Suez at or about the same time as the mail steamer which carries the letter from Bombay, it may be addressed as follows :

Name of Addressee.

Passenger by Calcutta Mail Steamer (here enter name of vessel if known or Calcutta date of departure).

Care of Marine Travelling Post Office, Bombay.

N. B.—Full pre-payment at Southampton rates is compulsory.

Such letters will be made over to the Marine Post Office on leaving Bombay, and will be left at Aden for delivery, if the Bombay mail steamer precedes the Calcutta steamer, or be taken out for delivery through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Agency at Suez if the Calcutta steamer has preceded. The delivery at Suez will be effected on board the Calcutta steamer as soon as possible after the arrival of the Bombay steamer.*

Other subjects connected with Foreign Post.

17. The following references are given to other subjects connected with the Foreign Post which are treated of elsewhere:—

| | |
|--|---|
| Overland Parcel Post | { See rules immediately following the Schedule. |
| Special rates for letters of solicitors and seamen | { See rules coming after the above |
| Official correspondence with places abroad | { See Section headed "Official Correspondence" (last clause). |

* NOTE.—These letters will be delivered through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Agency, as the local Post Office at Suez is closed from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Containing the Rates of Postage chargeable in India upon Letters, Newspapers, &c., addressed to places abroad, and forwarded by Mail Packets or other organised Posts.

The maximum size of any articles is 2 feet in length by one foot in breadth or depth, except samples which may not exceed 8 inches in length by 4 and 2 inches in breadth and depth. Where no special conditions as to weight are given, the maximum weight of printed paper or legal or commercial documents is 4 lbs. 6 oz. and of samples 8 oz. For definition of printed papers, legal and commercial documents and samples, see Clauses 9 to 11 of remarks preceding this Schedule.

The registration and acknowledgment fees (see Clause 7 of remarks preceding this Schedule) as well as the postage must, in all cases of registration, be prepaid in full by stamps; full prepayment is in every case compulsory for newspapers sent as such, i. e., at the privileged rates quoted for newspapers; full prepayment is also compulsory for packets of printed papers, &c., addressed to Non-Union Countries; and the prepayment of at least one rate is compulsory for like articles addressed to Union Countries (except the United Kingdom).

Full prepayment is also compulsory both for letters and other articles when addressed to Countries (Union or Non-Union) by route marked "C" in the Schedule.

Post cards can only be sent to Union places marked I in column 2.

Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified in column 1, it is always by *British Packet*, i. e., P and O. Co.

Where the description of the route in column 1 contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent *via* Bombay, or *via* Aden in the case of correspondence posted at Aden.

The name immediately following the word "through" in column 1 is that of the country or office to which the mails are consigned the Indian Post Office.

"Via C. M." in column 1 means that the route is *via* Calcutta or Madras, according to the locality where posted.

For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding this Schedule.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Each letter. | | Each Post Card | Printed papers, including books, &c. | | Legal and Commercial Documents, Each packet. | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|-------|-------|----------------------|
| | Per 100 | Registration Fee. | | Each news paper per 100. | Each packet per 200. | Not exceeding | | | Per 2 oz. additional |
| | | | | | | 4 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | |
| | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. |
| ACCRA (British). See <i>Gold Coast</i> under <i>Africa West Coast</i> (British possessions). | | | | | | | | | |
| ADELAIDE (SOUTH AUSTRALIA). See <i>South Australia</i> under <i>Australian Colonies</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| ADEN (Indian Post Office)— | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Bombay | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| From Zanzibar.—Indian inland rates. See also Clause 4 of remarks preceding this Schedule. | | | | | | | | | |
| Overland parcels. See rules following this Schedule. | | | | | | | | | |
| ADRIANOPLE (TURKEY IN EUROPE). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| AFRICA—Spanish possessions on Northern Coast of, and on West Coast of, Morocco.—See <i>Spain</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| AFRICA, West Coast, British possessions (Accra, Gold Coast, Lagos, Senegambia and Sierra Leone)— | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Via</i> Brindisi through <i>French Office, Marseilles</i> | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AFRICA, West Coast, French, Portuguese and Spanish possessions (viz., French, Senegal and its dependencies and Gabon; Portuguese, Cape de Verde and its dependencies, Bissau and Cacheu, St. Thomas, Prince's Island, Ajuda and Angola; Spanish, Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon and Coniseo in Gulf of Guinea)— | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Brindisi through <i>United Kingdom</i> * | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Via</i> Brindisi through <i>French Office, Marseilles</i> | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>By French Packet through Agent on board</i> | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AJUDA. See <i>Africa, West Coast</i> (Portuguese possessions). | | | | | | | | | |
| ALLESPO (SYRIA). See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 5). | | | | | | | | | |
| ALEXANDRETTA (TURKEY IN ASIA, South Coast). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| ALLAANDRIA. See <i>Egypt</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| ALGERIA (NORTH AFRICA, French). See <i>France</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| ALPES, MARITIMES AND VAR (FRANCE). See <i>Italy</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| AMAR. See <i>Philippine Islands</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| AMBA. See <i>West Indies</i> (Dutch). | | | | | | | | | |
| AMERICA, NORTH. See <i>United States</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| AMIRANTIE ISLANDS. See <i>Mauritius</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| AMOI. See <i>China</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| ANDORRA REPUBLIC. See <i>Spain</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGOLA (GUINEA). See <i>Africa, West Coast</i> (Portuguese possessions). | | | | | | | | | |
| ANNOBON (GULF OF GUINEA). See <i>Africa, West Coast</i> (Spanish possessions). | | | | | | | | | |
| ANIANANAHIVO. See <i>Madagascar</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| ANTIQUA. See <i>West Indies</i> (British). | | | | | | | | | |
| ANTIVARI (ALBANIA, TURKEY IN EUROPE). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | |
| ARABIA, WEST (except places named). See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 5) | 11 | | | | | | | | |
| ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (SOUTH AMERICA)— | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| <i>Via</i> Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Marseilles</i> | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>By French Packet through Agent on board</i> | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| ARMENIA (except places named). See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 5) | | | | | | | | | |
| ASCENSION (SOUTH ATLANTIC, British)— | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * | 11 | 9 | No | 2½ | 2½ | | | 10 | |
| <i>Via</i> Southampton, through <i>United Kingdom</i> | 11 | 7 | No | 1½ | 1½ | 3 | 4 | 6 | |
| ASIA MINOR (except places named). See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 5). | | | | | | | | | |

* Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas *per* *British Packet* must be made up by attaching a 4 anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card. It is not certain when the overland Post-cards in the course of manufacture will be available in India;—and the provisions relating to them will come into force from such date as the Post-cards become available.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Each letter | Per 1 oz. | Regis- tration Fee. | Each Post Card. | Printed papers, including books, &c. | | Legal and Commercial Documents, Each packet. | | | Samples, Each packet. | |
|---|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | Each newspaper per 1 oz. | Each packet per 2 oz. | Not exceeding | | | Per 2 oz. addi- tional. | Per 2 oz. |
| | | | | | | | 1 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | | |
| ITALIAN COLONIES (<i>British</i>), viz.— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Islands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay (or from Aden) and Melbourne ... | IV | c6 | 1 | | 1 | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 6 | 1½ | 1 |
| Via Tuticorin and Melbourne ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ditional route for the following — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Islands, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay (or from Aden) and Singapore ... | IV | c6 | 1 | | 1 | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 6 | 1½ | 1 |
| Via Rangoon or Moulmein by <i>Indian Packet</i> through Singapore ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RIA (including the principality of LICHTENSTEIN and HUN- DURY)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through Italy ... | I | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Via Bombay and Trieste ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| erland Parcels—See rules following this Schedule. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RIAN OFFICES IN TURKEY. See <i>Turkey</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IES (NORTH ATLANTIC, <i>Portuguese</i>). See <i>Portugal</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AD (TURKEY IN ASIA)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lian Post Office, via Bombay or Karachi ... | I | | | | Ordinary inland rates | | | | | | |
| in Aden via Bombay or Karachi ... | I | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| IAS. See <i>West Indies (British)</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARIC ISLANDS (MEDITERRANEAN, <i>Spanish</i>). See <i>Spain</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IA, ARCHIPELAGO of, (<i>Dutch</i>). See <i>Netherlands India</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OK (SIAM)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ne as for <i>Straits</i> , except that prepayment is compulsory and no egistration available ... | II | | | | | | | | | | |
| ADOKS. See <i>West Indies (British)</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIA (JAVA, <i>Dutch</i>). See <i>Netherlands India</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UM— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through Italy ... | I | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| erland Parcels—See rules following this Schedule. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UGA (NORTH ATLANTIC, <i>British</i>)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | I | c5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Moulane</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ditional route from Aden only ... | I | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUT (SYRIA). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ITON (<i>Dutch</i>). See <i>Netherlands India</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W, ARCHIPELAGO of, (<i>Dutch</i>). See <i>Netherlands India</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U. See <i>Africa, West Coast (Portuguese possessions)</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIA (SOUTH AMERICA)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | II | c1 | No | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | | |
| Via Southampton, through <i>United Kingdom</i> ... | II | c2 | No | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | | |
| DAY (from Aden). See <i>India</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IRE. See <i>West Indies (Dutch)</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EO. (<i>Dutch</i>). See <i>Netherlands India</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IBON. See <i>Réunion</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IGAS OR BURGHIAS (TURKEY IN EUROPE, Coast of Black Sea). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EN (QUEENSLAND). See <i>Queensland under Australian Colonies</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IL, EMPIRE of, (SOUTH AMERICA)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | I | c5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Moulane</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ditional route from Aden only ... | I | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BANE (QUEENSLAND).—See <i>Queensland under Australian Colonies</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIN. See <i>United Kingdom</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ISH COLUMBIA (NORTH AMERICA). See <i>Canada</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ISH OFFICES IN TURKEY. See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IAREST. See <i>Roumania</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IOS AYRES. See <i>Argentine Republic</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IKER ABHAS (PERSIAN GULF) ... | I | | | | Indian Post Offices via Bombay or Karachi | | | | | | |
| IKER (PERSIAN GULF) ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORAH OR BUSREH (TURKISH ARABIA) ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OM ADEN Via Bombay or Karachi ... | I | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| IL. See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 5). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IEU. See <i>Africa, West Coast (Portuguese possessions)</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IA OR KAIFA (SYRIA). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| O. See <i>Egypt</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UTTA (from Madras)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>British Packet</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> ... | I | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| FORNIA (NORTH AMERICA). See <i>United States of America</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ODIA. See <i>French Colonies in Asia, &c</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DA, DOMINION of, (<i>British</i>), including British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Vancouver's Island— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | I | c5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | | |
| Via Brindisi, through Italy ... | I | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |
| RY ISLANDS (NORTH ATLANTIC, <i>Spanish</i>). See <i>Spain</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IA (CRETE, TURKEY). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |

Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas, for *Brindisi* must be made up by attaching a ½ anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card

The maximum size of any article is 2 feet in length by one foot in breadth or depth, except samples which may not exceed 8 in length by 4 and 2 inches in breadth and depth. Where no special conditions as to weight are given, the maximum weight of printed papers or legal or commercial documents is 4 lbs. 6 oz. and of samples 8 oz. For definition of printed papers, legal and commercial documents and samples, see clauses 9 to 11 of remarks preceding this Schedule.

The registration and acknowledgment fees (see Clause 7 of remarks preceding this Schedule), as well as the postage must, in all cases of registration, be prepaid in full by stamps; full prepayment is in every case compulsory for newspapers sent as such, i. e., at privileged rates quoted for newspapers; full prepayment is also compulsory for packets of printed papers, &c., addressed to Non-Union Countries; and the prepayment of at least one rate is compulsory for like articles addressed to Union Countries (except the United Kingdom).

Full prepayment is also compulsory both for letters and other articles when addressed to Countries (Union or Non-Union) by registered mail marked "C" in the Schedule.

Post-cards can only be sent to Union places marked I in column 2.

Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified in column 1, it is always by *British Packet*, i. e., P. and O. Co.

Where the description of the route in column 1 contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent *via* Bombay from Aden in the case of correspondence posted at Aden.

The name immediately following the word "through" in column 1 is that of the country or office to which the mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office.

"*Via C. M.*" in column 1 means that the route is *via* Calcutta or Madras, according to the locality where posted.

For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding this Schedule.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Each letter. | | Printed papers including books, &c. | | Legal and Commercial Documents. Each Packet. | | Samples. | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|----------|-----------------------|
| | Per ½ oz. | Registration Fee. | Each Post Card. | Each newspaper per 4 oz. | Each packet per 2 oz. | Not exceeding | | Per 2 oz. additional. |
| | | | | | | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | |
| I denotes a Union Country, II, a Non Union Country served through a Union Country, and III and IV, countries or routes not coming under the above description. See remarks preceding the Schedule about the treatment of correspondence received from places abroad. | | | | | | | | |
| (c) denotes compulsory prepayment. | | | | | | | | |
| (No) means that no registration is available. | | | | | | | | |
| CAENNA (CRETE). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CANTON. See <i>China</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CAPE DE VERD and its dependencies (NORTH ATLANTIC, Portuguese). See <i>Africa, West Coast (Portuguese possessions)</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and NATAL (SOUTH AFRICA, British) -- | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * | II | 9 | 5 | 2½ | 2½ | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| <i>Via</i> Southampton, through <i>United Kingdom</i> | II | 7 | 5 | 1½ | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 6 |
| <i>Via</i> Bombay to Aden (or from Aden), and thence by <i>Zanzibar</i> (or from Zanzibar) | IV | c 8 | 4 | 1 | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 6 |
| CAPE TOWN. See <i>Cape of Good Hope</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CARIACOU. See <i>West Indies (British)</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CAROLINA ISLANDS (SPANISH OCEANIA). See <i>Philippine Islands</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CASHMERE OR KASHMIR. See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 5). | | | | | | | | |
| CAVALLA OR KAVALA (TURKEY IN EUROPE, South Coast). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CELEBES (DUTCH). See <i>Netherlands India</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CEYLON (British) -- | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Calcutta, Madras or Bombay (or from Aden) by <i>British Packet</i> through <i>Galle</i> | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Via C. M.</i> (or from Aden) by <i>French Packet</i> through <i>Galle</i> | I | c 2 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>By Land Post</i> , through <i>Kankesanteri</i> | I | c 2 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>By Indian Packet</i> , through <i>Galle</i> or <i>Colombo</i> | I | c 2 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>By Private Vessel</i> (including the Steamers for Australia which are not under contract as <i>Faras</i> Gallies) | III | c 2 | No | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Overland Parcels -- See rules following this Schedule. | | | | | | | | |
| CHINA (China). See <i>China</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CHILI (SOUTH AMERICA). See <i>Argentine Republic</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CHINA -- | | | | | | | | |
| Hong-Kong (British) and Macao (Portuguese) -- | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Bombay (or from Aden) by <i>British Packet</i> , through <i>Hong-Kong</i> | I | c 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Via</i> Calcutta by <i>Indian Packet</i> (Opium Steamer), through <i>Hong-Kong</i> | I | c 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Via C. M.</i> (or from Aden) by <i>French Packet</i> , through <i>Hong-Kong</i> | I | c 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>By Private Vessel</i> | III | c 3 | No | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| British Post Office at Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Haiphong or Hankoi, Kiung Chow (or Hoikow), Ningpo, Shanghai, and Swatow, and Japanese Post Offices at Chifu, Chinkiang, Newwang, Kiu-Kiang, Tientsin and Fusampo (Corea) -- | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Bombay (or from Aden) by <i>British Packet</i> , through <i>Hong-Kong</i> | I | c 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Via</i> Calcutta by <i>Indian Packet</i> (Opium Steamer), through <i>Hong-Kong</i> | I | c 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Via C. M.</i> (or from Aden) by <i>French Packet</i> , through <i>Hong-Kong</i> | I | c 3 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Other places. Same routes, rates, and conditions as for Amoy, &c., except that registered letters cannot be sent. | | | | | | | | |
| CHI KIANG (CHINA). See <i>China</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CHIO OR TCHESME (TURKEY IN ASIA, West Coast). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| COLOMBO. See <i>Ceylon</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| COMORO ISLES. See <i>Mayotte and dependencies</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CONSTANTINOPLE. See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CORISCO (Gulf of Guinea). See <i>Africa, West Coast (Spanish possessions)</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CORSICA (French). See <i>France</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| COSTA RICA and GUATEMALA (CENTRAL AMERICA) -- | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Via</i> Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * | II | c 11 | No | 2½ | 2½ | 5 | 7½ | 10 |
| <i>Via</i> Southampton, through <i>United Kingdom</i> | II | c 12 | No | 1½ | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 6 |
| CUBA. See <i>West Indies (Spanish)</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CUEACOA. See <i>West Indies (Dutch)</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| CYPRUS (British) | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| DAMASCUS (SYRIA). See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 5). | | | | | | | | |

* Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas *via* Brindisi must be made up by attaching a ½ anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card.

For full heading, See left-hand page.
For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Each letter. | | Each Post Card | Printed Papers, including books, &c. | | Legal and Commercial Documents, Each packet. | | | Samples, Each packet. | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Per 1 oz. | Registration Fee | | Each news paper per 1 oz. | Each packet per 2 oz. | Not exceeding | | | Per 2 oz. additional. | Per 2 oz. |
| | | | | | | 1 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | | |
| | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. |
| DANIELLES (TURKEY). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| DE-AGATSCHE. See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAGOA BAY— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay to Aden (or from Aden), and thence by Zanzibar line (or from Zanzibar) ... | IV | c 8 | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1½ |
| MERRARA (BRITISH GUIANA, SOUTH AMERICA). See Guiana under West Indies (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| NMARK—Including Iceland and Faroe Islands— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through Germany ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Overland Parcels—See rules following this Schedule. | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Portuguese) ... | I | ... | Ordinary inland rates. | | | | | | | |
| MINICA. See West Indies (British) | | | | | | | | | | |
| MAZZO (ALBANIA, TURKEY IN EUROPE). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| NCH EAST INDIES. See Netherlands India. | | | | | | | | | | |
| NADOR and NICARAGUA (SOUTH AMERICA— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through United Kingdom* ... | II | c 11 | No | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 3 |
| Via Southampton, through United Kingdom ... | II | c 12 | No | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| EPT.† See foot-note— | | | | | | | | | | |
| through Egyptian Post Office, Suez ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| by French Packet through Agent on board ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| GLAND. See United Kingdom. | | | | | | | | | | |
| GEROUM. See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 5). | | | | | | | | | | |
| HELAND ISLANDS (SOUTH ATLANTIC, British)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through United Kingdom* ... | I | c 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Via Brindisi, through French Office, Modane ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| by French Packet through Agent on board ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| HE ISLANDS. See Denmark. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HELAND PO (GULF OF GUINEA.) See Africa, West Coast Spanish possessions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| HE ISLANDS. See Australian Colonies. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HELAND—Grand Duchy of. See Russia. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEHOW. See China. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HELAND including ALGERIA and the PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through French Office, Modane ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| by French Packet through Agent on board ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Overland Parcels—See rules following this Schedule. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HECH COLONIES in ASIA and OCEANIA, viz.:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| HECHES ISLANDS, NEW CALEDONIA and dependencies, SAIGON, including FRENCH AGENCIES in CAMBODIA and TONGKIN, ANITI, and the ARCH-PELAGO under French Protectorate— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via C. M. (or from Aden) by French Packet through Agent on board ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| HECH OFFICES IN TURKEY. See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEMPO (CORRA). See China. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEON. See Africa, West Coast (French possessions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEE. See Ceylon. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEPOLI (DARDANELLES). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEONG (VICTORIA). See Victoria under Australian Colonies. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEMANY including HELIGOLAND— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Overland Parcels—See rules following this Schedule. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEALTAR (British) ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| HEAIT. See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 5) | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Portuguese) ... | I | ... | Ordinary inland rates. | | | | | | | |
| HEAD COAST. See Africa, West Coast (British possessions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEAT BRITIAN. See United Kingdom. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEAT COMORO. See Mayotte and dependencies | | | | | | | | | | |
| HECE— | | | | | | | | | | |
| through Egyptian Post Office, Suez ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| by French Packet, through Agent on board ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| HEENLAND (Danish).— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through Germany ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| HEENADA. See West Indies (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEENALOUPE and its dependencies. See West Indies (French) | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEENADUR (MEKKEAN COAST)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian Post Office, via Bombay or Karachi ... | I | Ordinary inland rates. | | | | | | | | |
| From Aden via Bombay or Karachi ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| HEEMALA (CENTRAL AMERICA). See Costa Rica. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEEMANA (British, Dutch and French)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| See West Indies (British, Dutch and French). | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEEPHUNG. See China. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEEMADAN. (PERSIA). See Persia. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEEMKOW. See China. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEEMOI (TONGKIN). See China. | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEEMWAI— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through United Kingdom* ... | II | c 6½ | No | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 3 |
| Via Southampton, through United Kingdom ... | II | c 4½ | No | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 |

* Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas via Brindisi must be made up by attaching a ½ anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card.
† Letters addressed to Upper Egypt beyond Assiout cannot be registered or sent unpaid.

The maximum size of any article is 2 feet in length, by 4 and 2 inches in breadth and depth. Where no special conditions as to weight are given, the maximum weight of printed paper or legal or commercial documents is 4 lbs. 8 oz. and of samples 8 oz. For definition of printed papers, legal and commercial documents and samples, see Clauses 9 to 11 of remarks preceding this Schedule.

The registration and acknowledgment fees (see Clause 7 of remarks preceding this Schedule), as well as the postage must, in all cases of registration, be prepaid in full by stamp. Full prepayment is in every case compulsory for newspapers sent as such, i. e., at the privileged rates quoted for newspapers; full prepayment is also compulsory for packets of printed papers, &c., addressed to Non-Union Countries and the prepayment of at least one rate is compulsory for like articles addressed to Union Countries (except the United Kingdom).

Full prepayment is also compulsory both for letters and other articles when addressed to Countries (Union or Non-Union) by route marked "C" in the Schedule.

Post-cards can only be sent to Union places marked I in column 2.

Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified in column 1, it is always by *British Packet, i. e., P. and O. Co.*

Where the description of the route in column 1 contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent *via* Bombay, from Aden in the case of correspondence posted at Aden.

The name immediately following the word "through" in column 1 is that of country or office to which the mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office.

"Via C. M." in column 1 means that the route is *via* Calcutta or Madras, according to the locality where posted.

For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding this Schedule.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Each letter. | | Each Printed papers including book, &c. | Legal and Commercial Documents. Each packet | | Sample Envelope packet |
|---|--------------|------------------|---|---|---------------|------------------------|
| | Per 1 oz. | Registration Fee | Each new paper per 1 oz. | Each packet per 2 oz. | Not exceeding | Per 2 oz. additional. |
| I, denotes a Union Country, II, a Non-Union Country served through a Union Country, and III and IV, countries or routes not coming under the above description. See remarks preceding the Schedule about the treatment of correspondence received from places abroad. | | | | | 4 | 8 |
| (e) denotes compulsory prepayment. | | | | | | |
| (N) means that no registration is available. | | | | | | |

A.

HAYTI or ST. DOMINGO—

Via Brindisi, through *United Kingdom**

Via Southampton, through *United Kingdom*

HELGOLAND (EUROPE, British). See *Germany*

HIGO. See *Japan*.

HOBART TOWN, (TASMANIA). See *Tasmania* under *Australian Colonies*.

HODEIDA. See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 5).

HOKHOW or KUNGCHOW. See *China*.

HOLLAND. See *Netherlands*.

HONDURAS (CENTAL AMERICA)--

British--

Via Brindisi, through *United Kingdom**

Via Brindisi, through *French Office, Marseilles*

Additional route from Aden only—

By *French Packet* through *Agent on board*

Foreign--

Via Brindisi through *United Kingdom**

Via Brindisi, through *French Office, Marseilles*

Additional route from Aden only—

By *French Packet* through *Agent on board*

HONG-KONG (British). See *China*.

HUNGARY. See *Austria*.

ICELAND. See *Denmark*.

INDIA (from Aden)

INBOLI (TURKEY IN ASIA, Coast of Black Sea). See *Turkey*.

IONIAN ISLANDS. See *Greece*.

IRAN (Persia). See *Persia*.

ITALY AND SAN MARINO (Republic). Via Brindisi

JAFFA (SYRIA). See *Turkey*.

JAMAICA. See *West Indies (British)*.

JANINA (ALBANIA, TURKEY IN EUROPE). See *Turkey*.

JAPAN. † See foot-note.

Via Bombay (or from Aden) by *British Packet*, through

Hong-Kong

Via Calcutta by *Indian Packet*, (Opium Steamer), through

Hong-Kong

Via C. M. or from Aden by *French Packet*, through

Hong-Kong

JAVA (Dutch). See *Netherlands India*.

JEDDA. See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 5).

JERUSALEM (SYRIA). See *Turkey*.

JALFA (PERSIA). See *Persia*.

KAIRES or CAIRO. See *Turkey*.

KAKACHI (from Aden). See *India*.

KASHMIR or CASHMERE. See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 5).

KAVALA or CAVALLA. See *Turkey*.

KIERMAN SHAH (PERSIA). See *Persia*.

KIUKIANG (CHINA). See *China*.

KIUNG CHOW or HOKHOW. See *China*.

KUSINDJIE (TURKEY IN EUROPE, Coast of Black Sea). See *Turkey*.

LABUAN (near BORNEO, British)--

Via Bombay (or from Aden) by *British Packet*, through

Singapore

Via C. M. and Rangoon or Moulemein by *Indian Packet*, through

Singapore

Via Calcutta by *Indian Packet* (Opium Steamer), through

Singapore

Via C. M. (or from Aden) by *French Packet*, through

Singapore

LADAKH. See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 5).

LAGOS (TURKEY IN EUROPE, South Coast). See *Turkey*.

LAGOS. See *Africa West Coast (British possessions)*.

* Special Train transit through Europe

† Post-card rate of 2 annas *via* Brindisi must be made up by attaching a 4 anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card.

‡ Letters can be registered only to Higo, Nagasaki, and Yokohama

For full heading—See left-hand page
For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding this Schedule

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Each letter. | | Each Post Card. | Printed papers including books, &c. | | Legal and Commercial Documents. Each packet. | | | Samples. Each packet. | | |
|--|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Per 1 oz. | Registration Fee. | | Each newspaper per 4 oz. | Each packet per 2 oz. | Not exceeding | | | | Per 2 oz. additional. | |
| | | | | | | 4 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | | | |
| | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | |
| NAKA (CYPRUS, MEDITERRANEAN). See <i>Cyprus</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKIA (SYRIA). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (JADAKH). See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 5). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ES (NEAR ADEN). See <i>Aden</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STENSTEIN, Principality of. See <i>Austria</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ERIA—UPPER GUINEA—REPUBLIC— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | I | c5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Via Brindisi through <i>French Office, Modane</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| GA (PERSIAN GULF)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian Post Office, via Bombay or Karachi | I | Ordinary inland rates. | | | | | | | | | |
| from Aden via Bombay or Karachi ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| EMBOURG— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>Germany</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| ION. See <i>Philippine Islands</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAO (Portuguese). See <i>China</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DAGASCAR— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| for St. Marie. See <i>Réunion</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| for Majunga. See <i>Mayotte</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| for Tamatave (H. B. M. Consulate), Antananarivo (capital), and other places on the East Coast— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay and Aden (or from Aden) and thence by <i>French Packet</i> through <i>Mauritius</i> ... | II | c3 | No | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| By <i>Private vessel</i> through <i>Mauritius</i> ... | II | c3 | No | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| DEIRA (NORTH ATLANTIC, Portuguese)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | I | c5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Modane</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Additional route from Aden only—By <i>French Packet</i> through | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Agent on board</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| DRAS (from Calcutta)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>British Packet</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| By <i>French Packet</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| DURA (Dutch). See <i>Netherlands India</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HE (SEYCHELLES). See <i>Mauritius</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IORCA (BALEARIC ISLANDS, Spanish). See <i>Spain</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JUNGA. See <i>Mayotte and dependencies</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LACCA (British). See <i>Straits Settlements</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LTA (British) ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| NDALAY (AVA)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indian Post Office, via Rangoon ... | I | Ordinary inland rates. | | | | | | | | | |
| NILLA (LUZON). See <i>Philippine Islands</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RIANA ISLANDS (SPANISH—OCEANIA). See <i>Philippine Islands</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| QUISSES ISLANDS. See <i>French Colonies in Asia, &c</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RTINIQUE. See <i>West Indies (French)</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SBOWAH. See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 5). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| URTIVUS (INDIAN OCEAN, British), including Seychelles, Rodrigues and the Amirante Islands— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay to Aden, and thence by <i>French Packet</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| By <i>Private vessel</i> ... | III | c3 | No | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| or Soldiers' letters.—See page 61. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTTE and dependencies— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>French, including Great Comoro and Majunga</i> — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay to Aden (or from Aden) and thence by <i>Zanzibar line</i> through <i>Mayotte</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| CCA. See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 5). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LBORNE (VICTORIA). See <i>Victoria under Australian Colonies</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESINA (TURKEY IN ASIA, South Coast). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KICO (NORTH AMERICA)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | I | c5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Modane</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| IDANAO. See <i>Philippine Islands</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IORCA (BALEARIC ISLANDS, Spanish.) See <i>Spain</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UILON and ST. PIERRE. (<i>French Colonies in America</i>)— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | I | c5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Modane</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| YLENE (ÆGEAN SEA, TURKEY). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YHA. See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 5). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YDAVIA. See <i>Romania</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YUCCAS. ARCHIPELAGO of, (Dutch). See <i>Netherlands India</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YACO, Principality of. See <i>France</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YTENEGRO— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi through <i>Italy</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| YTEVIDEO (Uruguay). See <i>Paraguay</i> . | | | | | | | | | | | |

Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas via Brindisi must be made up by attaching a ½-anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card

The maximum size of any article is 2 feet in length by one foot in breadth or depth, except samples which may not exceed 8 inches in length by 4 and 2 inches in breadth and depth. Where no special conditions as to weight are given, the maximum weight of printed papers or legal or commercial documents is 4 lbs. 8 oz. and of samples 8 oz. For definition of printed papers, legal and commercial documents and samples, see Clause 9 to 11 of remarks preceding this Schedule.

The registration and acknowledgment fees (see Clause 7 of remarks preceding this Schedule), as well as the postage must, in all cases of registration, be prepaid in full by stamps; full prepayment is in every case compulsory for newspapers sent as such, i. e., at the privileged rates quoted for newspapers; full prepayment is also compulsory for packets of printed papers, &c., addressed to Non-Union Countries and the prepayment of at least one rate is compulsory for like articles addressed to Union Countries (except the United Kingdom).

Full prepayment is also compulsory both for letters and other articles when addressed to Countries (Union or Non-Union) by registered "C" in the Schedule.

Post-cards can only be sent to Union places marked I in column 2.

Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified in column 1, it is always by *British Packet*, i. e., P. and O. Co.

Where the description of the route in column 1 contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent *via* Bombay, from Aden in the case of correspondence posted at Aden.

The name immediately following the word "through" in column 1 is that of country or office to which the mails are consigned by Indian Post Office.

"Via C. M." in column 1 means that the route is *via* Calcutta or Madras, according to the locality where posted.

For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding this Schedule.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Each letter. | | Each Post Card. | Printed papers, including books, &c. | | Legal and Commercial Documents. Each packet. | | | Per 2 oz. additional. | Per 2. |
|--|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Per 4 oz. | Registration Fee. | | Each newspaper per 4 oz. | Each packet per 2 oz. | Not exceeding | | | | |
| | | | | | | 4 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | | |
| I, denotes a Union Country, II, a Non-Union Country served through a Union Country, and III and IV, countries or routes not coming under the above description. See remarks preceding the Schedule about the treatment of correspondence received from places abroad. (c) denotes compulsory prepayment (No) means that no registration is available. | | | | | | | | | | |
| MONTSERRAT. See <i>West Indies (British)</i> . | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. |
| MOROCCO—Postal Establishments of Spain on the Western Coast of— See <i>Spain</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| MOZAMBIQUE—(<i>Portuguese</i>)— Via Bombay to Aden (or from Aden) and thence by <i>Zanzibar line</i> through <i>Mozambique</i> | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| MUSCAT (ARABIA)— Indian Post Office, <i>via</i> Bombay or Karachi From Aden, <i>via</i> Bombay or Karachi | I | 3 | Ordinary inland rates. | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| NAGASAKI. See <i>Japan</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAROA (FIJI ISLANDS). See <i>Fiji Islands</i> under <i>Australian Colonies</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NATAL (AFRICA, East Coast, <i>British</i>). See <i>Cape of Good Hope</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND)— Via Brindisi, through <i>Germany</i> Overland Parcels—See rules following this Schedule. | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| NETHERLANDS INDIA OR DUTCH EAST INDIES, including Archipelago of Banca, Billiton, Borneo, Archipelago of Bionw, Celebes, Madura, Java, Archipelago of Moluccas, New Guinea (Papua), Sumatra and Islands of Sunda— Via Bombay (or from Aden) by <i>British Packet</i> , through <i>Singapore</i> Via C. M. and Rangoon or Moulmein by <i>Indian Packet</i> , through <i>Singapore</i> Via Calcutta by <i>Indian Packet</i> (Opium Steamer), through <i>Singapore</i> Via C. M. (or from Aden) by <i>French Packet</i> , through <i>Agent on board</i> | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| NEVIS. See <i>West Indies (British)</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW BRUNSWICK (NORTH AMERICA, <i>British</i>). See <i>Canada</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW CALEDONIA and dependencies. See <i>French Colonies in Asia, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW FOUNDLAND (NORTH AMERICA, <i>British</i>)— Via BRINDISI, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * Via BRINDISI, through <i>Italy</i> | I | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| NEW GUINEA, North-West part of, (PAPUA, <i>Dutch</i>). See <i>Netherlands India</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW SOUTH WALES. See <i>Australian Colonies</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW-WANG (CHINA). See <i>China</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NEW ZEALAND. See <i>Australian Colonies</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NICARAGUA (CENTRAL AMERICA). See <i>Ecuador</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NINGPO. See <i>China</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORWAY— Via Brindisi, through <i>Germany</i> Overland Parcels—See rules following this Schedule. | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| NORRIB (French)— Via Bombay to Aden (or from Aden) and thence by <i>Zanzibar line</i> through <i>Nossibe</i> | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| NOVA SCOTIA (NORTH AMERICA, <i>British</i>) See <i>Canada</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORDOU. See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| PALAWAN. See <i>Philippine Islands</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| PANAY. See <i>Philippine Islands</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARAGUAY (SOUTH AMERICA)— Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * Via Southampton, through <i>United Kingdom</i> | II | c 10 | No | ... | 3½ | 3½ | 7 | 10½ | 14 | 3½ |
| | II | c 8 | No | ... | 2½ | 2½ | 5 | 7½ | 10 | 2½ |
| PENANG (<i>British</i>). See <i>Straits Settlements</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERIM. See <i>Aden</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERIA (except Indian Offices) | I | 2 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| NOTE.—Correspondence from India for Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia, viz., Bagdad and Bussorah (Turkey in Asia), Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Linga (Persian Gulf), Guadur (Mekran, Belouchistan), Muscat or Muscate (Arabia), is conveyed at ordinary Indian inland rates. | | | | | | | | | | |
| From Aden through <i>Karachi</i> or <i>Bombay</i> | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

* Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas *via* Brindisi must be made up by attaching a ½-anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card.

For full heading—See left-hand page.
For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding this Schedule.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Each letter. | | Each Post Card. | Printed papers, including books, &c. | | Legal and Commercial Documents Each packet. | | | Samples, Each packet. | |
|---|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Per oz. | Regis- tration Fee. | | Each news- paper per 1 oz. | Each pack- et per 2 oz. | Not exceeding. | | | Per 2 oz. addi- tional. | Per 2 oz. |
| | | | | | | 4 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | | |
| | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. |
| ETH (WESTERN AUSTRALIA). See <i>Western Australia</i> under <i>Australian Colonies</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU (SOUTH AMERICA)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | I | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Modane</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Additional route from Aden only ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| ILIPPOPOLIS (TURKEY IN EUROPE). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| ILLIPIPISE ISLANDS, (Spanish, including Amar, Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan and Panay), Carolina Islands (Spanish), and Mariana Islands (Spanish)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay (or from Aden) by <i>British Packet</i> through <i>Singapore</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via C. M. and Rangoon or Moulinein by <i>Indian Packet</i> through <i>Singapore</i> ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Via Calcutta by <i>Indian Packet</i> (Opium Steamer), through <i>Singapore</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via C. M. (or from Aden) by <i>French Packet</i> through <i>Agent</i> on board ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATHA (TURKEY IN EUROPE). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| ETO RICO OR PUERTO RICO. See <i>West Indies</i> (Spanish). | | | | | | | | | | |
| ET SAID. See <i>Egypt</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| ETUGAL, including AZORES— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Modane</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> , through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| EVESA (ALBANIA, TURKEY IN EUROPE). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| INCE EDWARD ISLAND (NORTH AMERICA, British). See <i>Canada</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| INCE'S ISLAND (GUINEA, AFRICA). See <i>Africa, West Coast</i> (Portuguese possessions.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| EENSLAND (AUSTRALIA). See <i>Australian Colonies</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| IMO (CRETE, TURKEY). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNION, OR BOURBON AND ST. MARIE IN MADAGASCAR (INDIAN OCEAN). <i>French</i> — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay to Aden (or from Aden) and thence by <i>French</i> <i>Packet</i> , through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| ODES (SPORADES, TURKEY). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| DR JANEIRO. See <i>Brazil</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOSTO. See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| DRIGUES. See <i>Mauritius</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| UMANIA (MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>Italy</i> ... | I | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| SSIA, including FINLAND—See remarks preceding this Schedule (clause 6.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>Germany</i> ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| STCHIK (TURKEY IN EUROPE). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| IA. See <i>West Indies</i> (Dutch). | | | | | | | | | | |
| GON (COCHIN CHINA (French). See <i>French Colonies in</i> <i>Asia, &c.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHRISTOPHER'S OR ST. KITT'S. See <i>West Indies</i> (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| CROIX. See <i>West Indies</i> (Danish). | | | | | | | | | | |
| DOMINGO OR HAYTI. See <i>Hayti</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| EUSTATIUS. See <i>West Indies</i> (Dutch). | | | | | | | | | | |
| HELENA (SOUTH ATLANTIC, British)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | II | 14 | 5 | ... | 2½ | 2½ | 5 | 7½ | 10 | 2½ |
| Via Southampton through <i>United Kingdom</i> ... | II | 12 | 5 | ... | 1½ | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 6 | 1½ |
| JEAN. See <i>West Indies</i> (Danish). | | | | | | | | | | |
| KITT'S OR ST. CHRISTOPHER'S. See <i>West Indies</i> (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| LUCIA. See <i>West Indies</i> (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARIE (MADAGASCAR). See <i>Reunion</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARTIN. See <i>West Indies</i> (Dutch). | | | | | | | | | | |
| PIERRE. See <i>Miquilon</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| THOMAS (GUINEA, AFRICA). See <i>Africa, West Coast</i> (Portu- guese possessions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| THOMAS. See <i>West Indies</i> (Danish). | | | | | | | | | | |
| VINCENT. See <i>West Indies</i> (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| VINCENT (CAPE DE VERD). See <i>Africa, West Coast</i> (Portu- guese possessions). | | | | | | | | | | |
| ONICA (TURKEY IN EUROPE, South Coast). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| VADOR OR SAN SALVADOR (CENTRAL AMERICA)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom</i> * ... | I | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Modane</i> ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional route from Aden only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| By <i>French Packet</i> , through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| OUN (TURKEY IN ASIA, Coast of Black Sea). See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARINO (REPUBLIC). See <i>Italy</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| DWICH ISLANDS (NORTH PACIFIC). See <i>Hawaii</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| TI-QUARANTA. See <i>Turkey</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| DINIA. See <i>Italy</i> . | | | | | | | | | | |
| EGAL and its dependencies. See <i>Africa West Coast</i> (French possessions). | | | | | | | | | | |

Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas *via Brindisi* must be made up by attaching a ½-anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post card.

The maximum size of any article is two feet in length by one foot in breadth or depth, except samples which may not exceed 8 in length by 4 and 2 inches in breadth and depth. Where no special conditions as to weight are given, the maximum weight of papers or legal or commercial documents is 4 lbs. 16 oz. and of samples 8 oz. For definition of printed papers, legal and commercial documents and samples, see Clauses 9 to 11 of remarks preceding this Schedule.

The registration and acknowledgment fees (see Clause 7 of remarks preceding this Schedule), as well as the postage must, in all cases, be prepaid in full by stamps; full prepayment in every case compulsory for newspapers sent as such, i. e., at the rates quoted for newspapers; full prepayment is also compulsory for packets of printed papers, &c., addressed to Non-Union Countries; and the prepayment of at least one rate is compulsory for like articles addressed to Union Countries (except the United Kingdom).

Full prepayment is also compulsory both for letters and other articles when addressed to Counties (Union or Non-Union) by marked "C" in the Schedule.

Post-cards can only be sent to Union places marked I in column 2.

Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified in column 1 it is always by *British Packet, i. e., P. and O. Co.*

Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified in column 1 it is always by *steamship*, *air*, *rail*, or *sea*.

The name immediately following the word "through" in column 1 is that of the country or office to which the mails are consigned. Indian Post Office.

"Via C. M." in column 1 means that the route is *via* Calcutta or Madras, according to the locality where posted.

For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding this Schedule.

[illegible]

For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding this Schedule.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Each letter. | | Each Post Card. | Printed papers including books, &c. | | Legal and Commercial Document, Each Packet. | | | Samples, Each packet. | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Per oz. | Registration Fee. | | Each newspaper per 4 oz. | Each packet per 2 oz. | Not exceeding. | | | Per 2 oz. additional. | Per 2 oz. |
| | | | | | | 4 oz. | 8 oz. | 8 oz. | | |
| | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. |
| FOR (OCEANIA, Portuguese)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay (or from Aden) by British Packet, through Singapore... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via C. M. and Rangoon or Moulmein by Indian Packet, through Singapore... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Calcutta by Indian Packet (Opium Steamer), through Singapore... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Via C. M. (or from Aden) by French Packet, through Agent on board... | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGO. See West Indies (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| GUIN. See French Colonies in Asia, &c. | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOLA. See West Indies (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIZOND (TURKEY IN ASIA, Coast of Black Sea). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESTE. See Austria. | | | | | | | | | | |
| NIDAD. See West Indies (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| POLI (BARBARY)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through Italy... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| POLI (SYRIA). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACHIA (TURKEY IN EUROPE). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| SIS (BARBARY)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through Italy... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| KEY— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Offices at Beyrout, Constantinople and Smyrna. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austrian Offices at Adrianople, Antivari, Beyrout, Bourgas or Burghas, Cafa or Kafa, Candia, Canoa, Civalia or Kalavala, Chio (Tchesme), Constantinople, Dardanelles, Dede-Agatsch, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Kustendjie, Lagos, Mitylene, Philippopolis, Platra, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Ruschuck, Salonica, Samosun, Santi-Quaranta, Seres, Smyrna, Sofia, Sulina, Tchernavoda, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tultscha, Valona, Varna, Volo and Widdin. | | | | | | | | | | |
| French Offices at Alexandretta, Beyrout, Dardanelles, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kustendjie, Lagos, Latakia, Mersina, Ordou, Rhodes, Rodosto, Salonica, Samosun, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultscha and Varna. | | | | | | | | | | |
| to any of the above through Egyptian Post Office, Suez | | | | | | | | | | |
| additional route from Aden only | | | | | | | | | | |
| By French Packet, through Agent on board | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| to any other places in Turkey (except Indian Offices). See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 5). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Correspondence for Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia, viz., Bagdad and Bussorah (Turkey in Asia), Bender Abbas, Bushire and Linga (Persian Gulf), Quader (Meyran, Belouchistan), Muscat or Muscate (Arabia), is conveyed at ordinary Indian inland rates. | | | | | | | | | | |
| KE'S ISLAND. See West Indies (British). | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNITED KINGDOM. Maximum weight of packets of printed papers, legal and commercial documents and samples for the United Kingdom is 5 lbs. See Clause 7 and notes at end of Clauses 10 and 1 of remarks preceding this Schedule— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi* | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Via Southampton | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| land Parcels—See rules following this Schedule. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soldiers' letters—See page 61. | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—See Clause 8 of remarks preceding this schedule about prohibited transmission of dutiable books, &c., and about limits of weight and value— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through United Kingdom* | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Via Brindisi, through Italy | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay, through Hong-Kong | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Calcutta by Indian Packet (Opium Steamer), through Hong-Kong | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Via C. M. by French Packet, through Hong-Kong | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA and VENEZUELA— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through United Kingdom* | 11 | 11 | No | 2½ | 2½ | 5 | 7½ | 10 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Via Southampton, through United Kingdom | 11 | 12 | No | 1½ | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 6 | 1½ | 1½ |
| GUAY— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through United Kingdom* | 11 | 11 | No | 2½ | 2½ | 5 | 7½ | 10 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Via Southampton, through United Kingdom | 11 | 12 | No | 1½ | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 6 | 1½ | 1½ |
| ONA (ALBANIA, TURKEY IN EUROPE). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| COVER'S ISLAND (NORTH AMERICA, British). See Canada. | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIEMEN'S LAND or TASMANIA. See Australian Colonies. | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAND ALPES MARITIMES (FRANCE). See Italy. | | | | | | | | | | |
| INA (TURKEY IN EUROPE, Coast of Black Sea). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| VEZUELA (SOUTH AMERICA). See United States of Colombia. | | | | | | | | | | |
| TORIA (AUSTRALIA). See Australian Colonies. | | | | | | | | | | |
| JO (TURKEY IN EUROPE). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | | |
| LLACHIA. See Roumania. | | | | | | | | | | |
| LLINGTON (NEW ZEALAND). See New Zealand under Australian Colonies. | | | | | | | | | | |

* Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas via Brindisi must be made up by attaching a 4-anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card.

The maximum size of any article is two feet in length by one foot in breadth or depth, except samples which may not exceed 8 in length by 4 and 2 inches in breadth and depth. Where no special conditions as to weight are given, the maximum weight of papers or legal or commercial documents is 4 lbs. 6 oz. and of samples 8 oz. For definition of printed papers, legal and commercial documents, see Clauses 9 to 11 of remarks preceding this Schedule.

The registration and acknowledgment fees (see Clause 7 of remarks preceding this Schedule), as well as the postage must in a of registration, be prepaid in full by stamps; full prepayment is in every case compulsory for newspapers sent as such, i. e., at the leged rates quoted for newspapers; full prepayment is also compulsory for packets of printed papers, &c., addressed to Non-Union Countries and the prepayment of at least one rate is compulsory for like articles addressed to Union Countries except the United Kingdom).

Full prepayment is also compulsory both for letters and other articles when addressed to Countries (Union or Non-Union) by marked "C" in the Schedule.

Post-cards can only be sent to Union places marked I in column 2.

Where the means of conveyance from India is not specified in column 1, it is always *by British Packet, i. e., P. O. and O. Co.*

Where the description of the route in column 1 contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the mails are sent *via* Bom from Aden in the case of correspondence posted at Aden.

The name immediately following the word "through" in column 1 is that of country or office to which the mails are consigned Indian Post Office.

"Via C. M." in column 1 means that the route is *via* Calcutta or Madras, according to the locality where posted.

For further explanations, &c., see the remarks preceding this Schedule.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------|----------------------|
| I denotes a Union Country, II a Non-Union Country served through a Union Country, and III and IV countries or routes not coming under the above description. See remarks preceding the Schedule about the treatment of correspondence received from places abroad. (c) denotes compulsory prepayment. (No) means that no registration is available. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Each letter. | | Each Post Card. | Printed papers, including books, &c. | | Legal and Commercial Documents, Each packet. | | |
| | | Per 1/2 oz. | Registration Fee. | | Each newspaper per 1 oz. | Each packet per 2 oz. | Not exceeding. | | |
| | | | | | | | 4 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. |
| | | | | | | | | | Per 2 oz. additional |
| | | | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. | A. |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA. See Australian Colonies. | | | | | | | | | |
| WEST INDIES (British).— | | | | | | | | | |
| Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad.— | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom*</i> ... | | I | c 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Marseilles,</i> ... | | I | 3 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Additional route from Aden only— ... | | I | 3 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| By <i>French Packet</i> , through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | | I | 3 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Others, viz.:—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Carriacou, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher's or St. Kitt's, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Turk's Island.— | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom*</i> ... | | II | 14 | 5 | ... | 2 1/2 | 5 | 7 1/2 | 10 |
| Via Southampton, through <i>United Kingdom</i> ... | | II | 12 | 5 | ... | 1 1/2 | 3 | 4 1/2 | 6 |
| WEST INDIES (Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish) viz.:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Danish— St. Croix, St. Jean and St. Thomas. | | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch— Amba, Lomaire, Curacao, Dutch portion of St. Martin, Guiana or Surinam, Saba and St. Eustatius. | | | | | | | | | |
| French— Guiana, Guadeloupe and its dependencies and Martinique. | | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish— Cuba and Porto Rico.— | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>United Kingdom*</i> ... | | I | c 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Via Brindisi, through <i>French Office, Marseilles</i> ... | | I | 3 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Additional route from Aden only— ... | | I | 3 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| By <i>French Packet</i> , through <i>Agent on board</i> ... | | I | 3 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| SIAM. See China. | | | | | | | | | |
| WIDDIN (TURKEY IN EUROPE). See Turkey. | | | | | | | | | |
| YOKOHAMA. See Japan. | | | | | | | | | |
| ZANZIBAR. See remarks preceding this Schedule (Clause 1).— | | | | | | | | | |
| Via Bombay to Aden, and thence by <i>Zanzibar law</i> ... | | II | c 3 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| From Aden ... | | II | c | Ordinary | inland rates. | | | | |

* Special train transit through Europe. The Postcard rate of 2 annas in the above must be made up by attaching 1 anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST.

N. B.—Information respecting parcels to India from Foreign countries can be had at the Post Offices of those countries. The Post Office does not receive parcels for transmission to India (see below under United Kingdom).

The rules governing the despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom to India are, however, published in the British Postal and exhibited in every British Post Office. Persons in India ordering goods to be sent out by Parcel Post may refer the sender to the means of information about the transmission of parcels.

Parcels from the United Kingdom may be sent either paid or unpaid.

The rate charged for parcels of books from the United Kingdom, is 6d. per lb. The charge for other parcels from the United dom is 1s. per lb.

(1).—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India (see note* at foot of this Statement respecting Aden) under the condition rates of charge mentioned below, for transmission to the following countries, viz.:—

| Countries. | Rate of Charge per lb. or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory. | Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular countries. |
|---|--|--|
| The United Kingdom ... | Annas. 8 | The prepayment carries the parcel as far as London: any additional charge which may be due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised by the addressee. Parcels must not exceed £50 in value. Any parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will, instead of being forwarded by the Parcel Post, be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the P. & O. S. N. Company for transmission independently of the Post Office, and subject to such regulations and charges as may be applicable thereto under the Company's regulations. (Note.—The Company's present charge is an <i>ad valorem</i> rate of 2 per cent., which does not include Marine Insurance.) The attention of the public is invited to the fact that the British Post Office has no connection with the Overland Parcel Post; all arrangements out of India are made by the P. and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and enquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to that Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. |
| Aden See note* at foot of this statement. | | |

* Note.—Parcels may be sent from Aden to the United Kingdom or from Aden to India (but not to other places) or from India to Aden under the same conditions as parcels sent from India to the United Kingdom, except that the address on the outer cover will be different (see Rule 4). On parcels from Aden containing ostrich feathers the charge is one rupee four annas per pound instead of eight annas.

| Countries. | Rate of charge per lb. or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory. | Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular countries. |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Annas. | 8 | The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. |
| Straits, i. e.,— | | The route is <i>via</i> Tuticorin for Southern India and <i>via</i> Bombay for other parts of India: see Rule (4). |
| Singapore | 8 | The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. The ports of destination are free ports, so that no custom duty will be chargeable therein. |
| Penang | | The routes are by opium steamers (Jardine, Matheson, and Apear), monthly through <i>Calcutta</i> to Singapore; by B. I. S. N. Company fortnightly through <i>Calcutta</i> or <i>Madras</i> or <i>Rangoon</i> to Singapore, Penang and Malacca; and by P. & O. S. N. Company fortnightly through <i>Bombay</i> to Singapore and Penang: see Rule (4). |
| Malacca | | The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. <i>From Rule 3 it will be seen that second or duplicate, and in some cases triplicate, declarations of contents and value are required. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.</i> |
| Austria-Hungary | | The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss. |
| Denmark | | The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss. |
| Germany | 8 | The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty should any become due. <i>From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.</i> |
| Netherlands (Holland) | 8 | The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. <i>From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value, and that the second or duplicate declaration should contain a statement of the weight (lbs. & ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and should, if possible, be written in the French language. See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.</i> |
| Belgium | | |

(2).—Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover or case, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended. Parcels containing valuables should be sealed.

N. B.—The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the Parcel Post. Heavy articles sometimes sent with only paper covering, insecurely tied with string: friction in transit detaches this cover, and damage and loss ensue. Covering of stout cloth or wax-cloth sewn at the edges is recommended; but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used.

(3).—Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel and containing a *declaration* (early written) of its contents and value under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.

For the parcels addressed to—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| The United Kingdom | ... | ... | } Only one declaration as above described is required. |
| Ceylon | ... | ... | |
| Straits | ... | ... | |
| Austria-Hungary | ... | ... | |
| Denmark | ... | ... | |
| Germany | ... | ... | } A second or duplicate declaration is also required for parcels under 5 pounds, and a triplicate declaration for parcels above that weight. |
| Sweden | ... | ... | |
| Norway | ... | ... | } A second or duplicate declaration is also required. |
| Switzerland | ... | ... | |
| France | ... | ... | } A second or duplicate declaration is also required: and the sender is requested to enter in the declaration a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents and to write the second or duplicate declaration, if possible, in the French language. Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the second or duplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this. |
| The Netherlands (Holland) | ... | ... | |
| Belgium | ... | ... | |

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels:—

Specimen form of declaration

| | | | |
|---|-----|-------|--------|
| <i>Address of Parcel.</i> | | | |
| Thomas B. Smith, 112, Piccadilly, London. | | | |
| Contents. | | | Value. |
| 1 Piece Putton cloth | ... | ... | £ s d. |
| 1 Rampore chudder | ... | ... | 2 0 0 |
| | | TOTAL | 4 10 0 |
| I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value. | | | |
| (Signed) A. R. ROBINSON, Amritsar. | | | |

N. B.—Declarations for parcels intended for France, the Netherlands or Belgium, should, in addition to the above, contain a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents. This may conveniently be done by adding the words "weight—lbs.—ozs." underneath the total value, and the words "and weight" at the end of the sentence containing the declaration.

(4).—The parcel so addressed, and the separate paper or papers above referred to, should be enclosed in a separate cover. This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows:—

If addressed from India to Ceylon.

If addressed from India to the Straits.

Overland Parcel Post.

Postage stamp
to be affixed.

To
The Post Master,
Tuticorin }
or Bombay. }

Overland Parcel Post.

Postage stamp
to be affixed.

To
The Post Master,
Calcutta }
or Madras }
or Bombay }
or Rangoon. }

*N.B.—The address should be to Tuticorin if posted in Southern India, and to Bombay if posted in other parts of India.

† N.B.—The address to Calcutta or Madras or Bombay or Rangoon should be according to the locality of posting.

If addressed from Aden to the United Kingdom.

If addressed from India to the United Kingdom or to any other country (i.e., other than Ceylon and the Straits), or from Aden to India.

Overland Parcel Post.

Postage stamp
to be affixed.

To
The Post Master, Aden.

Overland Parcel Post.

Postage stamp
to be affixed.

The Post Master, Bombay.

The outer cover must contain one parcel only. If more than one parcel be sent by the same sender, such parcel should be sent separately.

(5).—The parcel so made up must be *fully prepaid by means of postage stamps at the prescribed rate*, affixed to the outer cover, care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly.

(6).—The parcel so made up must not exceed 50 lbs. (25 seers) in weight, or 2 feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth. It must be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary baggage parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender without reference to the mode of packing prescribed in the case of inland parcels for which receipts are claimed.

(7).—On arrival at the Indian sea port town of address, the Post Master will take off the outer covering, and forward the inside parcel and the accompanying declaration or declarations to the country of inside address.

(8).—It is forbidden to send in these parcels opium or any liquid, or any substance or material of a dangerous, damaging, or offensive kind.

(9).—In the case of parcels for or from Germany or Austria-Hungary, and the foreign countries served through Germany, compensation will be given by the responsible Post Office to the sender for loss or damage sustained in transit (cases of *sea risk* or of *vis major* or of the *own negligence of the sender* in respect of packing or otherwise excepted). Such compensation will in no case exceed 1½ rupees each lb. weight or fraction thereof in respect of parcels forwarded from India, and 3 marks or 1½ florins for each 500 grammes or fraction thereof in respect of parcels from Germany or Austria-Hungary. Should the sender desire it, the compensation will be paid to the addressee instead of to himself.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FOREIGN LETTERS OF SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

Classes entitled and rates of charge.

(1).—Subject to the subjoined Regulations, Non-Commissioned Officers, Band Masters, Army School Masters (not being Superintendents or 1st Class School Masters), Army School Mistresses, Private Soldiers, or Seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ships, can send, and receive letters by British Packet for a postage of 9 pies; but if any such letters are sent wholly or partly by the post of a foreign country, they are subject in addition to the foreign postage, whatever that may be. Thus the postage by British Packet to the unmentioned countries (including the British Packet charge of 9 pies) is as follows:—

- | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|--------|---------------------------|
| (1) To the United Kingdom | ... .. | By Southampton, 9 pies | ... .. | } Pre-payment optional. |
| | | By India, 2 annas 6 pies | ... .. |  |
| (2) To countries or places served through the United Kingdom | ... .. | Same as above, but if the place be foreign (not British), the letter will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery. | ... .. | } Pre-payment optional. |
| (3) To any British or Indian office served direct by British or Indian packets, viz.: Aden, Australian Colonies, Bangkok (through Singapore), Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Colony, Ceylon, China (through Hong-Kong), Cyprus, Delagoa Bay, Fiji Islands, Gibraltar, Hong-Kong, Japan (through Hong-Kong), Labuan, Macao (through Hong-Kong), Madras, Malta, Natal, Straits and Zanzibar | | By British or Indian Packet or by land post to Ceylon, 9 pies. | ... .. |  | } Pre-payment compulsory. |
| (4) To any Union country served direct by British or Indian Packet | ... .. | 2 annas | ... .. |  |
| (5) To Mauritius or the Seychelles | ... .. | By British Packet as far as Aden, and thence by French Packet 2 annas. | ... .. | } Pre-payment compulsory. |
| | | | | |

Conditions entitling to special rates.

(2).—The conditions entitling to special rates are as follows:—

(a).—The person claiming the privilege must at the time be actually employed in the Naval or Military service of Her Majesty, must not be either a Commissioned Officer or a Warrant Officer, or a Superintending or 1st Class School Master.

(b).—The postage must be prepaid, except in respect of letters addressed to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom. Unpaid letters received in India are charged, on delivery, 1 anna 6 pies, together with any foreign postage which may be claimed.

(c).—The letter must not weigh more than half an ounce.

(d).—It must relate entirely to the private concerns of the soldier, seamen, &c.

(e).—Any cover sent by a soldier or seaman under privilege must contain the name of the writer and his class or description in Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment to which he belongs, and must also bear the signature of the officer having the command of Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment to which the writer belongs, as well as the name in full of such Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment; and any cover addressed to a soldier or seaman under privilege must contain in the address the name in full of the Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment to which the addressee belongs.

N.B.—In case of a letter sent under privilege by a soldier on the "unattached list" (see Section II, Division III, Part I of the Code for British Troops in India), the rule given above has been modified: the required entries thereon being the *name of the writer*, *regimental rank*, and the *designation of the office* held by him, as well as the *signature*, *army rank* and *official designation* of the head of the Department in which he is serving.

And any letter addressed under privilege to a soldier on the unattached list must contain in the address his *regimental rank* together with a specification of the *designation of the office* held by him. The heads of Departments referred to above are as follows:—

Adjt. Genl., India; Dy. Adjt. Genl.; Assts. Adjt. Genl.; Dy. Assts. Adjt. Genl.; Dy. Adjt. Genl., R.A.; Qr. Mr. Genl., India; Qr. Mr. Genl.; Assts. Qr. Mr. Genl.; Dy. Assts. Qr. Mr. Genl.; Comy. Genl.; Ex. Comt. Officers; Insp. Genl., Ordnance and Magazine; Dy. Insp. Genl., Ordnance & Magazines; Comms. of Ordnance; Supdts. & Asst. Supdts. of factories; Secs. Govt., P.W. Dept.; Ch. Sec. Ex. & Asst. Engrs. in charge; Dir., State Rys.; Ch. and Ex. Engrs., State Rys.; Insp. Genl., Mily. Works; Asst. Genl., P.W. Dept.; P.W. Assts.; Dir., Army Remount Operations; Supdts. & Asst. Supdts., Remount Depôts; Supdts., Army Clothing Dept.; Bde. Maj. College; Commr. Police, Calcutta; Supdts., Tels.; Survr. and Dy. Survrs. Genl.; and Cant. Magts.; also the following additional designations belonging to the Madras Presidency, viz:—

Princl., Civil Eng. College; Commdts., Convl. Depôts; Medl. Officer, Garrison Hospls.; and Commdts., Volr. Corps; and the following additional designations belonging to the Bombay Presidency, viz:—

Commdts., Sanitaria; Commdt., Colaba Depôt; Commdt., Deolali Depôt; Asst. Insp., Gymnasia; Inspg. Vety. Surgn.; Comm. Volr. Corps; Mily. Secy., Governor; Commr., Police, Bombay; Hony. Secy., Abu Lawrence Asylum.

The foregoing particulars should be given in one of the following forms :—
For Soldiers or Seamen.

Comd. Offr. or He
of Dept.
Sigr. and rank
Regt. Ship or
Office (if Desig.)

Via _____

(Address.)

Sender's name and Rank _____
Regt., Ship or Office _____

Via _____
To _____
A. B.,
Private (or Sergeant, Corporal, or Seaman &c.)
Regiment, Ship or Office
(Here address to be finished.)

If the letter exceed half an ounce, how treated.

(3). —If the letter exceed half an ounce, or if any of the foregoing Regulations be not complied with, it will be forwarded, charged with the same postage as an ordinary letter.

Letters addressed to care of Agent, or sent by or addressed to Soldiers or Seamen in Civil employ, not entitled to privilege.

(4).—Soldiers' or seamen's letters received in India from abroad, if addressed to the care of an agent or any other person, are liable to the ordinary rate of postage, the privilege of receiving letters at reduced rates being confined to such letters as are addressed directly to them.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELIVERY OF OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE (OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE) TO GOVERNMENT STAFFS, AND TO REGIMENTS WHEN ON THE MOVE.

Government Staffs.

(1) —The following arrangements have been made for the delivery in India of the overland correspondence (whether official or private) of the staffs of certain Governments and Administrations, with special reference to changes of Head-Quarters and Camp movements.

Special Mail.

(2).—A special mail will be made up by the Sea-Sorting establishment containing all fully prepaid letters, newspapers and book or pattern packets addressed according to one or other of the specimen forms given below. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this measure should instruct their correspondents in England respecting the particular address to be used. Special attention is drawn to the note at the top of the list of specimen forms.

List of Specimen Forms

Note. —The undermentioned forms of address, as will be observed, contain the name of no particular post town, and this point should be particularly noted, as the insertion of the name of any post town in the address will result in the article being sent to that post town instead of being included in the special bag.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| No. 1. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Supreme Govt., India. | No. 6. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Lieut-Govr. of the North-Western Provinces, India. | No. 11. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Agent, Govr. Genl., Rajputana, India. |
| No. 2. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Viceroy, India. | No. 7. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, India. | No. 12. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Chief Commr. of Assam, India. |
| No. 3. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Govr. of Madras, India. | No. 8. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Commander-in-Chief, India. | No. 13. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Chief Commr. of the Central Provinces, India. |
| No. 4. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Govr. of Bombay, India. | No. 9. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, India. | |
| No. 5. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, India. | No. 10. To (Name, &c., &c.) With the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, India. | |

Special bags.

(3).—These letters, &c., will be sorted by the Railway Travelling Post Office into special bags according to the addresses (Nos. 1 to 13), and these special bags will be forwarded to the Post Office at the Head-Quarters or Camp of the Government or Administration mentioned in the address.

Changes of Head-Quarters, Camp, &c.

(4).—Changes in the Head Quarters as well as the Camp movements of any of the Governments or Administrations should be communicated some days in advance to the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay.

The Secretary, Financial Department, will intimate the head-quarter station or office of delivery for the Supreme Government on the occasion of its movements to and from Calcutta.

Persons desiring special re-direction.

(5).—Any person expecting letters, &c., in any one of these special bags, and desiring them to be delivered at any other post town, must give instructions to the Post Master of the place to which the special bag is conveyed respecting the re-direction of such correspondence, or, if more convenient, he may request the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay, to cause his letters, &c., to be taken out in transit and re-directed according to his instructions. The officer above named will be ready to attend to all such instructions, provided that they are not of a complicated character.

Overland parcels and unpaid articles.

(6).—This arrangement does not apply to overland parcels or to unpaid or insufficiently paid articles: any overland parcels bearing these addresses will be disposed of by the Bombay Post Office in communication with the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay; and any unpaid or insufficiently paid articles other than parcels will be disposed of under the orders of the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay, and will be forwarded to the same post town as that to which letters in the special bag, bearing the same address, would be sent.

Regiments on the move.

(7). When a regiment is moved, the Officer Commanding may request the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay, to intercept all overland correspondence or the regiment addressed to the old post town, and to re-direct them to any other post town. Complicated instructions cannot be attended to.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 1385.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections nine, fifteen, seventeen, thirty-two, fifty-one and fifty-six of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

(1).—Preliminary.

1. These rules shall come into force

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| No. 3908, dated 19th June 1874 | throughout British India on the 15th of April 1879, and on and from that day the |
| No. 1510, dated 11th March 1871. | Notifications noted on the margin shall |
| No. 2623, dated 1st September 1876. | be cancelled. |

2. All words and expressions used in these Rules and defined in the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Act.

3. There shall be three kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, namely—

- (1.) Impressed stamps—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these rules.
- (2.) Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in the case of instruments mentioned in section ten of the said Act.
- (3.) Stamped labels—to be affixed only by Government officers in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

(B).—Of Impressed Stamps.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty, except hundis, may be written on impressed stamps, and, except as provided by section ten of the said Act and by these rules, shall be so written.

5. When any instrument is to be written on an impressed stamp, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed five hundred rupees, a single impressed stamp shall be used, unless—

where the application for the required stamp is made at a treasury, the officer in charge of such treasury, or,

where such application is made to a stamp-vendor, the vendor

certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required amount.

When the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds five hundred rupees, or a treasury-officer or stamp-vendor has certified that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the value required, the number of stamps used for indicating the payment of duty shall not exceed the number which the treasury-officer or the stamp-vendor certifies in either case to be the smallest number which he can furnish so as to make up the required amount:

Provided that no certificate made by a stamp-vendor under this rule shall be of any effect when there is at the date of the certificate a public treasury at which stamps are kept for sale situate within two miles from the place where such vendor sells stamps.

When under this Rule two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each stamp used.

(C).—*Of Stamped Labels.*

6. Stamped labels may be affixed to the following instruments, namely—

- (1.) Administration-bonds :
- (2.) Affidavits :
- (3.) Appointments made in execution of a power :
- (4.) Articles of Association of a Company :
- (5.) Articles of clerkship :
- (6.) Bills of lading :
- (7.) Charter-parties :
- (8.) Declarations of trust :
- (9.) Instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property :
- (10.) Memoranda of Association of Companies :
- (11.) Notes of protest :
- (12.) Petitions for leave to file specification of an invention, &c. :
- (13.) Policies of insurance :
- (14.) Revocations of trust :

and the following—when written in the English language—

(15.) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the officer empowered to affix the stamp, cannot conveniently be written on impressed stamps :

- (16.) Awards :
- (17.) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India :
- (18.) Bonds :
- (19.) Composition-deeds :
- (20.) Conveyances :
- (21.) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property :
- (22.) Instruments of apprenticeship :
- (23.) Instruments of co-partnership :
- (24.) Instruments of dissolution of partnership :
- (25.) Instruments of exchange :
- (26.) Leases :
- (27.) Letters of license :
- (28.) Mortgage-deeds :
- (29.) Reconveyances of mortgaged property :
- (30.) Releases :
- (31.) Settlements :
- (32.) Transfers of the description mentioned in No. 60 of the first schedule of the said Act.

7. The following officers are empowered to affix stamped labels to the instruments mentioned in Rule six, namely—

- (a) the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi ;
- (b) the Superintendents of Stamps at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Maulmain and Akyab ;
- (c) the Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces ; and
- (d) the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb.
- (e) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

8. Every such officer shall, upon any instrument mentioned in Rule six being brought to him after it is completely written, but before it is executed, and application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a stamped label of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and deface such label by means of a stamping-machine before returning the instrument to the applicant.

When the value of the stamp amounts to twenty rupees or upwards, such officer shall, besides so defacing the label, attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label.

9. Hundis other than hundis which can be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section ten of the said Act shall be written on paper supplied for sale by the Government and to which stamped labels have been affixed by one of the officers mentioned in Rule seven, clause (b), and defaced by him in manner provided by Rule eight.

10. Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

11. The payment of duty on instruments (other than Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Promissory notes) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India shall be indicated only by stamped labels.

When any such instrument is brought to the Collector under section seventeen of the said Act, the Collector shall send the instrument to one of the officers mentioned in Rule seven, stating the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument ; and such officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by Rule eight and return the same to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

(D).—Miscellaneous.

12. When it is necessary under section fifteen of the said Act to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Collector on the former instrument.

13. Every payment made under section thirty of the said Act shall be made in cash.

14. The Collector shall require every person claiming a refund or renewal under chapter VI of the said Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Collector may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st March 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.**No. 234.—BREVET—**

The under-mentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Henry Bamfield,
Bengal Staff Corps,—20th March 1879.

No. 235.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Reynolds Stephen James Prendergast, Madras Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 20th March 1879, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 25th January 1878, Clause 6, paragraph 3, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 236.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant A. J. Brander, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, with effect from the 4th November 1878.

That portion of G. G. O. No. 99 of 1879 which refers to Lieutenant Brander is cancelled.

No. 237.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Captain T. Shepherd, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major T. O. Underwood, officiating as Commandant.

Lieutenant R. H. Forrest, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Shepherd.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Major G. N. Money, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Colonel D. Mocatta, on furlough.

Major C. J. Griffiths, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Money.

Captain W. B. Aislabie, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major Griffiths.

5th Goorkha Regiment.

The Hazara Goorkha Battalions.

Captain J. Cook, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major W. H. Urwin, on furlough, and during the period Major J. M. Sym may officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Punjab Frontier Force.

Captain W. C. Ramsden, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Cook.

No. 238.—NATIVE ARMY—

11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Dhumoo Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Seokall Sing, invalided, —1st November 1878.

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Lehna Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hem Singh, deceased, —19th December 1878.

34th (The Futehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Sewsahi Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," to be Subadar Major, *vice* By-akha Sing, invalided, —1st May 1878.

No. 239.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Pir Shah to be Subadar Major, *vice* Aziz Khan, deceased; Jemadar Baz Gul to be Subadar, *vice* Pir Shah, promoted; Havildar Khanmulla to be Jemadar, *vice* Baz Gul, promoted, —6th January 1879.

No. 240.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. O. No. 1059 of 1878 for "on the 23rd instant" read *on the 24th October 1878*.

No. 241.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—

First Class Veterinary Surgeon G. Evans, M D Army Veterinary Department, is confirmed in the appointment of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon 2nd Circle, Bengal.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 242.—The services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary W. McCormick, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 243.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. Holroyd Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. P. Hildebrand, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, British Burmah,—for two years—132 days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain H. Howell, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for 18 months—one year and 52 days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant E. H. Molesworth, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 13th (The Shekawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate for one year under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from date of embarkation.

Deputy Surgeon-General R. Cockburn,—private affairs for nine months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

NOTE.—Of the above, the period up to 20th August 1879 will be considered as on medical certificate under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 872 of 1876.

Surgeon-Major S. Mackertich, M.D., Medical Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause (1) of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. C. Penny, M.D.,—private affairs, for one year and 178 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major W. J. Palmer, M.D., Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, and *ex-officio* 2nd Surgeon to the College Hospital, Calcutta,—private affairs, for fifteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon J. C. Shireore,—medical certificate, for eight months, under Rule IX, Note one, of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 244.—Major K. A. Jopp, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western System of State Railways, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

No. 245.—Lieutenant Thomas Doggett, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to Europe for 20 months, with effect from the 5th March 1879.

No. 246.—The following extract from List No. 8, dated the 21st February 1879, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Captain C. E. Salkeld, Staff Corps.

Granted extension of leave.

Captain T. F. Stillwell, Staff Corps,—six months, medical certificate.

No. 247.—ARRIVALS—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. T. Stewart, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 12th March 1879. (Date of departure on furlough, 9th April 1877).

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. W. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 39th (The Allypore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 16th March 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 2nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, Bombay, 6th March 1879.

Major H. M. Evans, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 16th March 1879.

Major H. McD. De W. Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 6th March 1879.

No. 248.—DEPARTURES—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. H. Price, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 197 of 1879,—Pekin, 24th February 1879, from Bombay.

Captain F. H. Thomas, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 197 of 1879,—Surat, 17th February 1879, from Bombay.

Captain A. C. B. Wither, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 123 of 1879,—Pekin, 24th February 1879, from Bombay.

Captain J. H. Western, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1201 of 1879,—Pekin, 24th February 1879, from Bombay.

Surgeon-Major A. J. Cowie, G. G. O. No. 54 of 1879,—Bangalore, 3rd February 1879, from Bombay.

ORDNANCE.

No. 249.—In G. G. O. No. 159 of 1879, omit the following clauses in list of changes in War Matériel, these having been previously included in G. G. O. No. 87 of 1879:—

Clause 3178, dated 1st October 1877.

„ 3192, } dated 1st November 1877.
3196, }

3337, dated 1st July 1878.

PENSIONS.

No. 250.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions in India from the date they cease to receive regimental pay:—

Sergeant James McMillan, late 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—two shillings and three pence per diem.

Corporal George Dew, late 44th Foot (44th Brigade),—one shilling and six pence per diem.

Coporal William Evans, late 2nd Battalion, 15th Foot,—ten pence half penny per diem.

William McConnell, late 44th Foot (44th Brigade),—one shilling per diem.

James Scott, late 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—one shilling per diem.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 251.—Surgeon-Major Charles Palmer, M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, is permitted to retire from the service, on a pension of £700 per annum, with effect from the 31st March 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 252.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department having passed the prescribed examination are qualified for advancement as below:—

1st Class Apothecary Joseph Holmes, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Apothecary, with effect from 15th January 1879.

2nd Class Apothecary Robert Johnson, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Apothecary, with effect from the 25th March 1879.

1st Class Assistant Apothecary John Reid, promotion to the grade of 2nd Class Apothecary.

1st Class Assistant Apothecary William Hyde, promotion to the grade of 2nd Class Apothecary.

1st Class Assistant Apothecary Alexander Gates, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 15th January 1879.

1st Class Assistant Apothecary W. J. Adams, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 15th January 1879.

1st Class Assistant Apothecary W. Hutton, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 15th January 1879.

1st Class Assistant Apothecary W. Croydon, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 15th January 1879.

2nd Class Assistant Apothecary W. Mason, to the increased pay of a 1st Class Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 28th December 1879.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 253.—The services of the following officers are, with reference to the Notification by the Foreign Department, No. 612G., dated the 28th February 1879, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with effect from the dates therein specified:—

Colonel C. A. Benson, Madras Infantry,

Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Mottet, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. H. Armstrong, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. C. Landsay, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. D. Logan, Madras Staff Corps.

Major E. Shaw, Madras Staff Corps.

Major C. S. Blair, Madras Staff Corps.

No. 254.—The services of Lieutenant F. W. Egerton, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 255.—The services of Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 256.—To G. G. O. No. 232 of 1879, replacing the services of Lieutenant G. W. Wilson, Royal Engineers, at the disposal of the Public Works Department, add the words *with effect from the date on which they may be made available.*

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th March 1879.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 18.—The services of Mr. L. M. Lawrence, of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 19.—The services of Mr E. H. Palmer, Mate in charge of the I. G. Flat *Ganges*, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 19th March 1879.

No. 20.—Mr. E. J. Beaumont, 4th Grade Officer, I. G. S. *Hugh Rose*, to be 4th Grade Officer, I. G. S. *Enterprise*.

The 20th March 1879.

No. 21.—Mr. J. Gill, Mate, I. G. S. *Sir William Peel*, to be mate in charge of the I. G. Flat *Ganges*, until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 14th March 1879.

No. 138.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 693G. of 7th March 1879, the services of Mr. T. P. S. Crosthwaite, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

The 15th March 1879.

No. 139.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 84 of 12th February 1879, the services of Mr. C. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with effect from 18th March 1879.

No. 140.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 124 of 8th March 1879, making certain promotions in the Public Works Department Superior Accounts Establishment, for "from 7th January 1879," read "from 1st January 1879."

The 17th March 1879.

No. 141.—Mr. T. Hamilton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, to the Resident at Hyderabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel F. Alexander, or until further orders.

The 18th March 1879.

No. 142.—The privilege leave granted to Major L. Conway-Gordon, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras (Public Works Department Notification No. 27 of 14th January 1879), is cancelled at his own request.

No. 143.—Babu Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is re-transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Western System of State Railways.

No. 144.—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment from the dates specified:—

Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), to 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, with effect from 19th February 1879.

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, from 19th February 1879.

Mr. R. K. Williams, Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), to 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, from 7th March 1879.

Captain J. S. Biscoe, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, from 7th March 1879.

Mr. A. Wilson, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, from 7th March 1879.

Mr. H. C. Barnes, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, from 7th March 1879.

No. 145.—The following gentlemen appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India as Assistant Superintendents of the 1th Grade in the Indian Telegraph Department, reported their arrival in this country on the dates specified:—

Mr. H. T. Pinhey, at Madras—on 4th March 1879.

Messrs. J. W. Hensley and C. T. James, at Calcutta—on 8th March 1879.

No. 146.—With reference to Military Department Notification No. 232 of 13th March 1879, Lieutenant G. F. Wilson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is re-transferred to the North-Eastern System of State Railways.

The 19th March 1879.

No. 147.—Mr. W. G. Bayly, Deputy Examiner of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed Temporary Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner, Bombay, is transferred to the Central Provinces as Deputy Examiner of State Railway Accounts.

No. 148.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 128 of 10th March 1879, the following postings are ordered:—

Mr. N. M. Carnell, Temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. F. M. Woodroffe, Temporary Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 149.—Chapters I to XII of the revised or Fourth Edition of the Public Works Code are now ready for issue, and may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Government Printing. Copies required for Divisional Offices and principal Offices of the Department and for subordinates as provided for in Chapter IV—i—50 of the former, or Third Edition of the Public Works Code, will be supplied free of charge, to others requiring copies they will be issued on payment, at a rate to be fixed by the Superintendent of Government Printing.*

The 20th March 1879.

No. 150.—Lieutenant F. Beauclerk, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, Madras is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from such date as he availed himself of it.

No. 151.—Mr. F. Barnes, Deputy Examiner, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Mr. P. Heyward, Accountant, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. Wilkinson, on privilege leave.

No. 152.—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the superior Accounts Establishment with effect from 17th March 1879, consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. F. L. Brown, Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade:—

Mr. F. Barnes, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, to Examiner, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. P. Heyward, Accountant, 1st Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. E. Fitzsimon, Temporary Accountant, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation, with effect from 7th March 1879.

Mr. H. F. Mitchell, Accountant, 3rd Grade, to Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, on probation, with effect from 17th March 1879.

No. 153.—The services of the following Officers are placed at the disposal of the Military Department:—

Captain J. A. Little, S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Public Works Department.

Captain J. F. J. Miller, S.C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch.

[* Price Rs. 2-8; packing and postage 4 annas extra.]

The 21st March 1879.

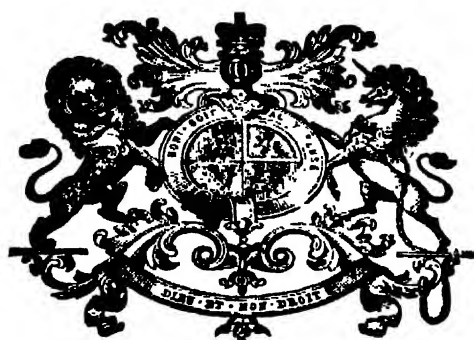
No 154.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the office of the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left at the Presidency.

No. 155.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., Principal, Thomas n College, Roorkee, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Military Works Branch, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 156.—Mr. W. Mellor, Chief Store-keeper Punjab Northern State Railway, is temporarily transferred to Bombay and placed under the orders of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay.

No. 157.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 9, of the 1st January 1879, the services of Major J. G. Forbes, R.E. Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

ARTHUR FRASER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions ~~to be~~ paid in advance.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|--|-----|----|----|
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| Postage | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Subscription for Supplement only | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage | 3 | 0 | 0 |
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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1879.

No. 85.—Mr. F. Grant, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 86.—Mr. P. E. Heberlet, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment in this Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April next.

The 20th March 1879.

No. 87.—Mr. W. J. Cornelius, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA,
P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Pullce, the 5th March 1879.

No. 509S.—In supersession of paragraph 1 of Notification No. 330S., dated 18th February 1879, Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputana, has been granted six months' furlough to Europe from 17th March 1879, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Camp Sunwarra, the 13th March 1879.

No. 568S.—Mr. W. Mackay, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been granted nine days' sub-

sidary leave of absence from 26th September to 4th October 1878, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. Y. MURRAY, Major,
Offg. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 12th March 1879.

No. 260.—In continuation of Notification No. 178, dated 29th November 1878, the following temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 13th November, consequent on changes made on Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Menzies' departure on privilege leave:—

Mr. Sheikh Hissam-ud-din, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

No. 261.—Consequent on the departure on seventeen days' privilege leave of Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Major R. S. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, officiated in the 1st Class from the 19th December 1878 to 2nd January 1879.

No. 262.—The following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 4th January 1879, consequent on the return from special duty, Madras Presidency, of Mr. E. J. Kitts, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Mr. E. J. Kitts, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Mr. Sheikh Hissam-ud-din, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Class.

No. 263.—The following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 14th January 1879, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Menzies, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Major D. W. Laughton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to revert to his substantive position as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his officiating position in the 2nd Class.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Class.

No. 264.—The following temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission, with effect from 1st February 1879, consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Mr. R. D. Hare, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Mr. Sheikh Hissam-ud-din, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR,
for Berar to the Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th March 1879.

No. 35.—The following transfers are ordered:—
Barrack Sergeant W. Liddiard, from the Presidency to the Meerut Command, Military Works.

Barrack Sergeant A. H. Pope, from the Meerut to the Presidency Command, Military Works.

The 10th March 1879.

No. 36.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. Sub-Engineer T. Kenoy is appointed to the charge of the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, from the 15th December 1878, the date of Captain Greenstreet's departure on furlough.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 15th March 1879.

No. 10.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 48, dated the 14th December 1878, Conductor J. Murray, Barrack Master, joined the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 12th instant.

J. J. HUME, Colonel,
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 12th March 1879.

No. 601.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Assistant Examiner, transferred to the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, by Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 80E.-A., dated 1st March 1879, joined that Office on the afternoon of the 7th March 1879.

J. G. MEDLEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Consulting Engineer.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1879.

No. 12.—With reference to Notifications Nos. 74 and 75 of the 3rd December 1878, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., returned to duty on the forenoon of the 2nd March 1879, and took over charge of the duties of Director of State Railways, North-Eastern System, and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and on the same date Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., and Mr. W. B. Carter, reverted to their substantive appointments of Engineer-in-Chief and Superintendent of Works respectively.

No. 13.—With reference to Notifications Nos. 1 and 2 of the 1st January 1879, and No. 12 of 19th March 1879, Messrs. T. E. Owen and T. W. Grant reverted, on the forenoon of the 2nd March 1879, to their substantive appointments of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), and Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, respectively.

No. 14.—Captain E. A. Trevor, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, returned from the privilege leave granted in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 566 of the 20th December 1878, and took over the duties of Examiner of Accounts, North-Eastern System, and Northern Bengal State Railway, from Mr. W. A. Billings (Deputy Examiner of Accounts), on the forenoon of the 17th March 1879.

No. 15.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 13th March 1879, from the leave granted in Notification No. 58 of the 19th October 1878.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Director.

Western System.

Rawalpindi, the 7th March 1879.

No. 39.—Mr. J. W. Henry, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the two years' leave granted in late Director's Notification No. 46, dated 5th March 1877.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 40.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 87, dated 12th ultimo, Major P. Lambert, R.E., made over, and Captain J. S. Biscoe, received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the forenoon of the 4th March 1879.

No. 41.—With the approval of the Government of India, Pundit Bisheshur Nath, Pay Master, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, to the Indus Valley State Railway (Open Line), as a temporary measure, and Baboo Bunwarree Lall Bhose, Accountant, 3rd Grade (Travelling Inspector of Accounts), is appointed to do the duties of Pay Master, in addition to his own, during the absence of Pundit Bisheshur Nath.

No. 42.—Mr. H. C. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, to the Open Line, Lahore to Jhelum, for employment on Construction Work.

The 15th March 1879.

No. 43.—The Indus Survey Division which has hitherto been working under the direct orders of the Director, in accordance with Western System Notification No. 91, dated 13th December 1878, is now placed under the orders of the Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway.

F. W. PEILE, *Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways,
Western System.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 15th March 1879.

No. 8.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 7, dated 6th instant, for "forenoon of the 25th February 1879," read "forenoon of the 27th February 1879," as the date on which Mr. F. H. Landon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), availed himself of the nine months' furlough and the usual subsidiary leave.

H. DANGERFIELD,

Offg. Manager,
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th March 1879.

No. 34.—Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is granted privilege leave for forty-two days from 29th July 1878, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of it.

No. 35.—Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), was on special duty in Kurrachee from the 9th to the 25th September 1878, both days inclusive.

No. 36.—Baboo Dwarkanath Roy, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is granted three months' privilege leave from 20th March 1879, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 6th March 1879.

No. 38.—The following transfer has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Southern District:—

Mr. S. Clay, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from Sukkur to Larkana Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 11th March 1879.

No. 23.—Mr. J. W. Corfield, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, returned to duty, on the 13th August 1878, from the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 46, dated 22nd June 1878.

No. 24.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 17, dated 24th January 1879, Baboo Labdah Ram Sani, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 11th January 1879, and is posted to the Jhelum Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 27th idem.

No. 25.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 12, dated 16th January 1879, Lieutenant B Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, ceased to belong to this Railway from the afternoon of the 24th January 1879.

No. 26.—Lalla Jumnā Dās, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Ravi Division to the Central Office, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March.

No. 27.—Baboo Ashotosh Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred (temporarily during the absence of Baboo Khetter Chunder Chatterjee on privilege leave or until further orders) from the Central Office to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 20th and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 25th February 1879.

The 15th March 1879.

No. 28.—Mr. R. K. Graves, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, is transferred from the Ravi to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 26th, and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of the 27th February 1879.

No. 29.—Mr. F. Russell, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ravi to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the afternoon of the 6th, and joined the latter Division on the forenoon of 7th March 1879.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 17th March 1879.

No. 19.—CORRIGENDUM.—The latter part of the Manager's Notification No. 17, dated 1st March

1879, regarding Mr. C. O'Connor, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is hereby cancelled.

T. F. DOWDEN, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Manager.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 20th Mar. 1879 ... Rs. 40,66,337-3-5

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1879.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| DATE. | SILVER TENDER- ED, RETI- MATED VALUE. | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | | |
|---------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|--|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Depart- ment. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment. | |
| 1870 | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Mar. 10 | 68,800 | 30,937 | 2,32,450 | 26,02,469 | 18,67,649 | 61,22,531 | |
| " 11 | ... | 1,07,088 | 2,23,150 | 22,84,951 | 20,74,193 | 61,42,509 | |
| " 12 | ... | 1,01,966 | 2,36,590 | 19,78,089 | 22,84,354 | 61,52,682 | |
| " 13 | ... | 1,05,034 | 2,30,801 | 16,77,157 | 24,81,376 | 60,67,616 | |
| " 14 | ... | 1,08,229 | 1,13,004 | 13,64,749 | 26,84,637 | 67,71,811 | |
| " 15 | ... | 62,873 | 2,27,214 | 10,73,130 | 20,12,097 | 60,63,900 | |

CALCUTTA MINT. }
The 17th Mar. 1879. }

J. F. TENNANT.
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th March 1879.

| LIABILITIES. | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | ASSETS. | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | |
|---|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|----|---|---|-------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|-------|
| Capital paid-up | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | Government Securities | ... | ... | ... | 76,68,018 | 8 | 0 | | |
| Reserve Fund | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,95,975 | 0 | 0 | Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | ... | ... | ... | 56,95,411 | 11 | 0 | | |
| | Rs. | A. | P. | | | | | Accounts of Credit on Government Se- curities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | ... | ... | ... | 87,23,008 | 14 | 5 | | |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | ... | 1,28,43,206 | 1 | 4 | } | 2,34,64,070 | 13 | 7 | Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches | ... | ... | 2,18,77,277 | 9 | 4 | | |
| Public Deposits at Branches | ... | 1,06,20,864 | 12 | 3 | | | | | Balances with other Banks | ... | ... | 12,79,346 | 1 | 7 | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | 2,27,89,900 | 11 | 7 | Bullion | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,78,441 | 11 | 3 | Dend Stock | ... | ... | ... | 9,78,555 | 12 | 2 | |
| Sundries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,42,782 | 9 | 11 | Stamps | ... | ... | ... | 6,981 | 14 | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | | Sundries | ... | ... | ... | 1,89,081 | 15 | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,64,18,319 | 6 | 5 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Head Office... | 86,30,015 | 1 | 11 | } | 2,54,52,858 | 7 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Branches | 1,68,22,843 | 6 | 0 | | | | |
| RUPERS | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,18,71,170 | 14 | 4 | | RUPERS | ... | ... | ... | 7,18,71,170 | 14 | 4 | |

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th Mar. 1879.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dcpty. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Medical Examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

51, Kannail ... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Bandyopadhyay, Girijapada | ... Medical College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan | ... Ditto. |
| " Bibhutibhushan | ... Ditto. |
| Datta, Khirodkumar | ... Ditto. |
| De, Rajendralal | ... Ditto. |
| 6 Gangopadhyay, Jadunath | ... Ditto. |

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Bandyopadhyay, Haripada | ... Medical College. |
| Basak, Nrityalal | ... Ditto. |
| Basu, Biharilal | ... Ditto. |
| " Manmathanath | ... Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Chandranath | ... Ditto. |
| " Khirodechandra | ... Ditto. |
| Das, Annadaprasad | ... Ditto. |
| Datta, Akshaykumar | ... Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Rajkrishna | ... Ditto. |
| 10 " Umeshchandra | ... Ditto. |
| Kumar, Sasibhushan | ... Ditto. |
| Maitra, Madhusudan | ... Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Khelaram | ... Ditto. |
| Purkait, Purnachandra | ... Ditto. |
| Ray, Khirodechandra | ... Ditto. |
| " Mahendranath | ... Ditto. |
| Sen, Bamandas | ... Ditto. |
| Sinha, Narendraprasanna | ... Ditto. |
| 19 Srimani, Sasibhushan | ... Ditto. |

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Ghosh, Srinath | ... Medical College. |
| 2 Basu, Sanatkumar | ... Ditto. |
| 3 Lahiri, Nikunjamohan | ... Ditto. |
| 4 Sanyal, Pulinchandra | ... Ditto. |
| 5 Chattopadhyay, Debendranath | ... Ditto. |
| 6 Ghosh, Khudiram | ... Ditto. |
| 7 Das, Sundarimohan | ... Ditto. |

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Adhya, Umacharan | ... Medical College. |
| Ahia Ali Khan | ... Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Nithurmay | ... Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Khirodprasad | ... Ditto. |
| Chakrabarti, Gaganachandra. | ... Ditto. |
| Das, Harischandra | ... Ditto. |
| Goswami, Gopalchandra | ... Ditto. |
| Kundu, Ambikacharan | ... Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Prasannakumar | ... Ditto. |
| 10 " Ramchandra | ... Ditto. |
| Mallik, Biharilal | ... Ditto. |
| " Lakshminarayan | ... Ditto. |
| Mitra, Amritlal | ... Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Krishnapada | ... Ditto. |
| Sahu, Batakrishna | ... Ditto. |
| 16 Sanyal, Jogneswar | ... Ditto. |

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 12th March 1879.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| 236 | D 18—34215 | 100 | Sita Ram, Allahabad. |
| | D 14—06668 | 20 | |
| 238 | D 11—97727 | 10 | Mohamed Mirza, Agra. |
| 239 | D 12—03534 | 5 | Baboo Jogunder Chunder, Ferozepore. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| 380 | D 11—88377 | 10 | Mrs. E. M. Robinson, Naini Tal. |
| | D 4—96510 | 50 | |
| 381 | D 12—13091 | 5 | Mr. A. B. Wynne, Rawalpindi. |
| 382 | D 12—08747 | 5 | Major H. Y. Murray, Nussersabad. |
| | " —08748 | 5 | |
| | " —08749 | 5 | |
| | " —08750 | 5 | |
| | D 14—21749 | 20 | Rai Maharaj Singh, Shah-jehanpur. |
| 383 | D 10—40628 | 5 | |
| 384 | D 5—06593 | 20 | Ghamundee Lall, Haupper. |
| 385 | D 11—90046 | 10 | Peer Buksh, Furruckabad. |
| 386 | D 4—93921 | 50 | Messrs. S. Pattam & Co., Morar. |
| 388 | D 12—11113 | 5 | Mohomed Kazim Ali Khan, Jaloun. |
| 63 | D 5—92830 | 20 | Permesbry Sahai, Sultanpore. |
| | " —92822 | | |

* Wrongly joined.

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th March 1879.

H. G. KEENE, A. A.-G.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--|
| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| 1879. | | | |
| W24 | M 28—96751 | 10 | Vinack Vishnu Kelk Shirol. |
| W25 | M 33—96446 | 20 | V. C. Faria, Lonavla. |
| NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| 1879. | | | |
| H57 | M 38—09339 | 500 | R. W. Maxwell, Cawnpore. |
| H58 | M 41—11516 | 10 | Padmanabha Manjunathaya, Mundeshwarkar, Bombay. |
| | " —17305 | 10 | |
| | C 83—23876 | 10 | |
| | M 42—29919 | 10 | |
| | M 41—45035 | 10 | Sub-Lieut. A. L. B. Hughes, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment, N. I., Belgaum. |
| H59 | M 31—83400 | 10 | |
| | M 32—70959 | 10 | |
| | " —70960 | 10 | |
| | " —70961 | 10 | Revd. E. M. Bensley, Subathur. |
| | " —70962 | 10 | |
| | " —70963 | 10 | |
| | " —70964 | 10 | |
| H60 | M 35—38874 | 50 | Rango Balkrishna, Government Pleader, Sholapur. |
| H61 | M 41—30815 | 10 | |
| | M 20—34350 | 10 | |
| | M 31—79719 | 10 | |
| M20 | M 38—16253 | 500 | Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Bombay. |
| | " —16255 | 500 | |

BOMBAY,
The 18th March 1879.

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|---|
| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| G 13—32130 | | | Mr. E. Latham, Head Master, K. E. & I. E. School. |
| " —32745 | | | |

KURRACHEE,
The 10th March 1879.

W. PATTON,
Asst. Depy. Commr., P. C., S. C.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| 465 | L 93—39460 | 50 | Jodu Nath Goswami. |
| 466 | O 72—17329 | 1,000 | Nowringhee Lall, Mooktear. |
| 467 | O 14—00745 | 10 | Sristi Chunder Das Gupta. |
| 468 | O 35—45140 | 100 | Messrs. Gisborne & Co. |
| 469 | O 34—59467 | 100 | The Treasury Officer, Cooch Behar. |
| 470 | L 93—80124 | 50 | Goorn Charun Roy. |
| 471 | O 35—19430 | 100 | Sita Ram. |
| | L 87—27667 | 10 | |
| | L 54—18986 | 5 | |
| | L 54—18986 | 5 | |
| 474 | O 35—82276 | 100 | Messrs. Elias M. Cohen & Co. |
| | " —82277 | 100 | |
| | " —82278 | 100 | |
| | " —82279 | 100 | |
| 475 | O 33—33274 | 100 | Messrs. Ahmuty & Co. |
| 476 | O 35—62959 | 100 | Babu Sreenath Banerjee. |
| 477 | O 41—67247 | 10 | F. G. Moran, Esq. |
| | L 93—97758 | 50 | |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| 531 | O 39—60922 | 10 | Jodu Nath Mukerjee. |
| 535 | O 11—06203 | 10 | Mahomedbhoy Allybhoy. |
| | L 86—91398 | 10 | |
| 536 | O 2—30358 | 20 | Major H. Y. Murray. |
| 537 | O 11—49351 | 10 | Sheik Boddour Hossin. |
| 538 | O 4—06579 | 20 | Mrs. E. M. Robinson. |
| 539 | O 34—69280 | 100 | Shady Lall. |
| 540 | O 44—91598 | 10 | Dino Nath Das. |
| | O 10—28918 | 10 | |
| 541 | O 27—69651 | 500 | Kally Prasad. |
| 542 | O 43—30812 | 10 | Bhogobutty Churn Chatterjee. |
| 543 | O 40—63065 | 10 | Mrs. M. K. Wise. |
| 544 | L 22—47664 | 5 | |
| 545 | O 35—45921 | 100 | Sheik Moharaj Biparee. |
| | " —45936 | 100 | |
| | " —35395 | 100 | |
| | O 34—92451 | 100 | |
| 546 | O 17—71057 | 10 | Mohim Chunder Chowdry. |
| | O 11—54203 | 10 | |
| 547 | L 86—43365 | 10 | Boycounta Nath Dass. |
| | L 87—88542 | 10 | |
| 548 | O 21—02122 | 20 | P. B. Roberts, Esq. |
| 549 | O 39—27260 | 10 | Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co. |
| 550 | L 93—59861 | 50 | Gungadhar Chatterjee. |
| 551 | L 21—09614 | 5 | Shew Charn Lall. |
| 552 | O 17—41565 | 10 | Sreekuntanath Das Mitter. |
| 553 | L 93—59059 | 50 | Mohabeer Prasad. |
| | O 12—33421 | 10 | |
| 554 | O 31—42227 | 100 | H. Barnham, Esq. |
| | O 40—03200 | 10 | |
| | O 18—26160 | 10 | |
| 555 | O 22—53978 | 20 | Ram Rutton Chowbey. |
| 556 | L 21—43807 | 5 | W. Lane, Esq. |
| 557 | O 35—30081 | 100 | Herbert Comley, Esq. |
| | O 33—61087 | 100 | |
| 558 | O 13—56586 | 10 | Punamun Chatterjee. |
| 559 | O 24—42917 | 20 | Amarendra Nath Mitter. |
| 560 | L 30—81548 | 5 | Bollaram Oddho Poddar. |
| 295 | L 74—87515 | 10 | Chander Mohun Coondoo. |
| | " —87514 | 10 | |
| 296 | L 4—38129 | 10 | Ruttanashur Mullick. |
| | " —38126 | 10 | |
| 297 | O 8—32110 | 10 | Jeebun Kissen Ghose. |
| | L 88—20818 | 10 | |
| 298 | L 33—15306 | 10 | Kally Dhone Banerjee. |
| | L 35—22544 | 10 | |
| 299 | L 23—90015 | 5 | Abdullah Khan. |
| | " —13136 | 5 | |
| 300 | L 41—85365 | 10 | Messrs. Hurry Das Dutt & Co. |
| | L 42—59156 | 10 | |
| 301 | L 57—67598 | 10 | Rojooni Santa Coondoo. |
| | L 60—83289 | 10 | |
| 302 | O 25—0771 | 20 | Kally Chand Pohit. |
| | " —07352 | 20 | |
| 303 | L 76—33033 | 10 | Dino Nath Bose. |
| | L 95—33069 | 10 | |
| | A 77—48527 | 10 | |
| | A 80—10063 | 10 | |
| | L 54—11196 | | |
| | " —11197 | | |

R. A. STERNDALÉ,

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA, — Paper Currency Dept.;
The 21st March 1879.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|------------|---------------|--------|--|
| | | Rs. | |
| J 9—15098 | ... | 10 | Acting Postmaster General, Madras, for Leon Moran, Esq., Inspector's Assistant, Madras Railway, Nundalore. |
| J 7—63826 | ... | 5 | C. Narasimulu Naidoo, Taluk Cutchery Chittoor. |
| J 4—68016* | ... | 50 | Jessajee Gomahee, House No. 36, Sootar Chowk, Bombay. |
| J 6—34715 | ... | 10 | V. Aiyankumnu Chetty, Clerk, Consulting Architect's Office, Madras. |
| " —36749 | ... | 10 | |
| J 9—23389 | ... | 10 | Lieutenant T. C. Sherwood, Sub-Inspector of Army Schools, Bangalore. |

* Mutilated.

CALICUT,
The 12th March 1879.

J. C. WINSCOM,

Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 10 | ... | E 12—89103 | 20 |
| " | ... | " —89104 | 20 |
| " | ... | " —89105 | 20 |
| " | ... | " —89106 | 20 |
| 11 | ... | E 15—38742 | 50 |
| " | ... | " —38743 | 50 |
| " | ... | " —38744 | 50 |
| " | ... | " —38745 | 50 |
| 12 | ... | E 15—28459 | 50 |
| 13 | ... | E 15—19835 | 50 |
| 14 | ... | E 16—17059 | 10 |
| 15 | ... | E 12—30531 | 20 |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 2 | ... | E 7—32574 | 5 |
| " | ... | " —32575 | 5 |
| 13 | ... | E 6—99302 | 10 |
| 21 | ... | E 15—09679 | 50 |
| 22 | ... | E 7—90991 | 5 |
| 23 | ... | E 16—14950 | 10 |
| " | ... | " —76376 | 10 |
| 25 | ... | E 12—75944 | 20 |
| " | ... | E 9—00628 | 5 |
| 26 | ... | E 10—97660 | 10 |
| 27 | ... | E 16—21027 | 10 |
| 35 | ... | A 18—75621 | 10 |
| 2 | ... | E 10—87112 | 10 |
| 4 | ... | E 7—61925 | 5 |
| " | ... | " —61922 | 5 |
| 141 | ... | E 12—68785 | 20 |

LAHORE,
The 15th March 1879.

W. T. PIERCY,

Asstt. to Acctt. Gent., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 142 | ... | B 56—59661 | 10 |
| " | ... | " —59662 | 10 |
| " | ... | " —59663 | 10 |
| " | ... | " —59664 | 10 |
| " | ... | B 57—12100 | 20 |
| " | ... | " —13739 | 20 |
| " | ... | " —13740 | 20 |
| " | ... | B 61—02559 | 50 |
| " | ... | " —02560 | 50 |
| " | ... | B 59—66418 | 100 |
| " | ... | " —66419 | 100 |
| 143 | ... | B 55—63800 | 50 |
| 144 | ... | B 53—99391 | 10 |
| " | ... | B 55—60203 | 50 |

K. Ramasami Sastri, Madras.
District Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly.

Madras Circle—continued.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 300 | ... | B 56—44737 | 10 |
| 301 | ... | B 56—30814 | 10 |
| " | ... | " —30815 | 10 |
| " | ... | " —30816 | 10 |
| " | ... | B 53—82881 | 20 |
| " | ... | B 57—11125 | 20 |
| 302 | ... | B 56—54851 | 10 |

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 10th March 1879.G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Gent.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| H35 | ... | F 10—67196 | 100 |
| " | ... | " —67197 | 100 |
| M9 | ... | F 7—87371 | 10 |
| " | ... | " —87354 | 10 |

NAGPUR,
The 13th March 1879.W. D. COWLEY,
Offg. Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Gent.,
in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1879.

For one month, from the 15th March, the Post Master of Calcutta will receive applications for express passenger daks between Umballa and Simla. A printed copy of the rules can be obtained from the Post Master on application.

G. J. HYNES,
for Dir. Gent. of the Post Office of India.

The 21st March 1879.

Mails for Akyab Kyauk Phyoo and Rangoon, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chanda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 24th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail via Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th March 1879.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th March 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulemein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 29th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

*List of Unclaimed Lettens lying in the Calcutta Post
Office on the 22nd March 1879.*

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Agar, G. | Conkley, Miss A. | Little, A. |
| Allen, A. J. | Coekey, E. N. | Lewis, T. |
| Arratoon, L. | Coidell, Mr. J. H. | Macleod, Miss Kate. |
| Arson, G. | Cooper, F. S. | Malcolm, T. |
| Anger, F. W. | Cowell, J. H. | Manwell, C. S. |
| Aviet, J. | D'Cruize, J. | Mannell, E. A. |
| Baker, J. | D'Silver. | Murray, Mrs. M. |
| Bardes, T. | Elliot, Miss. | Nicol, A. N. |
| Barton, Mrs. | Evans, J. M. | Paul, Mrs. S. |
| Bason, E. | Fernandez, H. | Ponting, W. |
| Bava, M. | Fitch, F. | Raymond, B. |
| Beards, H. | Gardiner, Mrs. | Right, M. M. |
| Bennet, W. | Halder, N. L. | Rebello, Mrs. C. |
| Boote, T. | Hammond, R. | Rollo, Mrs. |
| Brown, Mrs. | Haulon, Mrs. E. | Rosenthal, Dr. S. |
| Brooks, G. | Haywood, E. | Russell, Revd W. H. |
| Brown, J. E. | Horbe, M. | Ruthenbush, P. |
| Brown, J. P. | Ingram, T. D. | Schoeneman. |
| Boilant, C. S. | Johnston, W. H. | Showers, Major-Genl. |
| Boswell, W. A. | Kingham, J. S. | C. L. |
| Bowden, E. J. | Knott, Mrs. | Spence, Mrs. R. |
| Carrel, Monsieur. | Lall, H. | Steen, W. |
| Chabrel, J. W. | Lanc, W. J. | Taylor, Cecil. |
| Churcher, D. | Lawrie, J. | |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Addington, E. | Evans, G. | Murray, Mrs., care of |
| Anderson, A. | Fraser, A. | T. J. Murray. |
| Bailey, F. A. | Ferguson, D. | M. S. W. |
| Beaver, P. | Gaze, W. Quintin. | Nairne, A. |
| Beck, R. A. | G. C. T. | Nelson, H. R. |
| Bennett, J. F. | G. E. F. | Nicolay, Mrs. |
| Berrington, T. D. | Goddard, Edward. | Nuthall, Major H. |
| Birnborg, M. | Goldney, Lieut. F. C. N. | Palmer, Mrs. C. |
| Blagdon, G. | Greaves, W. | Patterson, R. |
| Boileau, Capt. L. | Greer, H. | Payne, Bob. |
| Brener, W. J. | Graublander, Esphir | P. D. C. |
| Bridgwell, J. M. | Gullediben, George. | Perrin Mari, Monsieur. |
| Burroft, R. | Hellstrom, Miss. | Renaud, M. D. |
| Bush, C. | Holmes, D. F. | Sanders, Mrs. |
| Burnie, Mrs. E. M. | Hughes, J. W. | Shaw, Dr. F. C. |
| Cameron, Mrs. Ewer. | Hutchinson, Miss F. | Saunders, W. M. |
| Cameron, Rev. J. | Innes, T. E. D. | Simpson, — |
| Chamberlain, C. E. | Jamney, L. R. | Skellon, Phillip |
| Channell, C. | Kennedy, R. | Smith, W. |
| Chapman, E. | Lackenstein, N. | Smith, R. |
| Chapman, J. | Man, G. O. | Stuart, Mrs. E. |
| Conte Graziano. | Mannell, W. | Thomas, Thomas. |
| Craig, E. R. | Marlin, Thomas. | Walker, Mrs. |
| Cummins, Mrs. | Mayne, E. G. | Webster, David. |
| Denton, J. | McNaught, T. | West, Mrs. E. |
| DeFonseca, F. H. | M. C. Mrs. | Williams, Col. J. M. |
| Dumbol, T. | Mitchell, C. | White, Mrs. M. |
| Eales, E. F. | Moore, Miss. | Whitham, Dr. R. |
| E. F. W. | Murray, J. | X. |

Newspapers.

Renaud, A.

Registered Letters.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Carrel, F. LeV. | Laugford, A. | Smith, Mrs. E. |
| Johnston, W. H. | Rosenuthall, Dr. | William, Thomas, Capt. |

E. C. GEORGE,

Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate computation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

The 18th March 1879.

Agreeably to Rule 57, the following Resolution, passed at the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers, held on the 9th February 1879, is published for general information:—

“That the Budget Estimate, as amended, be passed, and that the Directors be authorized to draw Rs. 3,050 during the year 1879-80, as provided in Rule 55, from the Deposit Account with the Government of India.”

ISSEN CHUNDER MOOKERJEE,
Chairman.

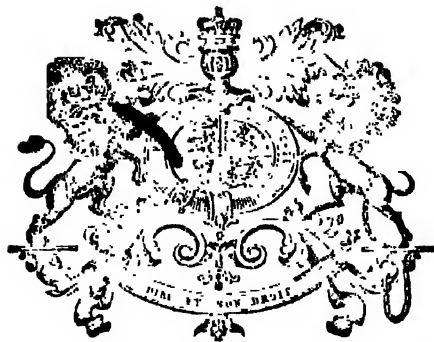
JUDONATH GHOSE,
Secretary.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost

Government Promissory Note No. 5157 of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 700, in the name of the late Russickmoney Dossee, by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal; application will be made for issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress (my late wife).

BHOOBUNESSUR ROSE.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(Second publication.)

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1879.

An Act to authorize the destruction of Useless Records.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers in Courts and Revenue-offices ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Destruction of Records Act, 1879" : it extends to the whole of British India ; and it shall come into force at once.

2. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of such High Court, or the Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction subordinate thereto, as the High Court may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

Power to High Court to make rules for disposal of records, &c.

So far as regards his own Court, the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon and the Courts of the Magistrates within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, the Recorder of Rangoon shall,

for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a High Court.

3. Each of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may from time to time make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of

Similar power to Presidency High Courts with respect to documents in Insolvency Courts and Administrator General's office.

(a) the local Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors held under the provisions of the eleventh and twelfth of Victoria, chapter twenty-one,

(b) the local Administrator General, as the High Court may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

4. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may from time to time make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of the Revenue Courts and offices as it may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

5. All rules made under this Act shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

6. All rules and orders heretofore made by a Local Government, a High Court or a Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority for the validation of rules as to destruction of documents.

destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of any Court or Revenue-office shall be deemed to have had the force of law from the date on which they were made, and all such rules now in force shall continue to have the force of law until they are rescinded by rules made under this Act; and no suit or other proceeding shall be instituted, maintained or continued against any person for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of any records, books or papers in accordance with any such rules or with any order made by a Local Government, High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

7. In this Act "Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces—the Board of Revenue; in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sind and the limits of the town of Bombay—a Revenue Commissioner; in Sind—the Commissioner; in the Panjab—the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

8. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the destruction of any document which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is to be kept and maintained.

9. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 9.)

Enactments repealed.

(a).—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| XX of 1875 | The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875. | In section eight, clause (c), the last twenty-one words. |
| XVIII of 1876 | The Oudh Laws Act, 1876 | In section thirty-nine, clause (c), the last eighteen words. |

(b).—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| VI of 1865 | To authorize the destruction of Useless Records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency. | The whole. |
| V of 1869 | To authorize the destruction of Useless Records in the Courts of the Province of Sind. | The whole. |

(c).—REGULATION UNDER 33 VIC., c. 3.

| Number and | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| III of 1877 | The Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877. | In section forty, clause (c), the last twenty-one words. |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th March 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1879.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT,
1879.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Railway Act, 1879."

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty the Empress of India, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her said Majesty;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1879.

2. On and from that day, the Acts specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

All rules made, notifications published and powers conferred under any of such Acts, or any enactment thereby repealed, shall (so far as they are consistent herewith) be deemed to have been respectively made, published and conferred under this Act.

Nothing in the Carriers Act, 1865, shall apply to carriers by railway.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation-clause. "Railway" means a railway for the public conveyance of passengers or goods.

It includes—

(a) all land within the fences or other boundary-marks presented under section fifty-two;

(b) all lines of rail, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a Railway;

(c) all stations, offices, warehouses, fixed machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a Railway;

(d) all vessels and rafts used for the purpose carrying on the traffic of a Railway.

In section four, "Railway" includes a railway under construction, and in the remaining part of this section and in the following sections (namely), six, eight, sixteen, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-three, thirty-four, forty to forty-six (both inclusive), fifty-two and fifty-three, "Railway" includes a Railway under construction and a Railway not used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods :

"Railway-administration" means in the case of a Railway worked by Government or a Native State, the Manager of such Railway, and in the case of a Railway worked by a Company or private individual, such Company or individual :

"Railway-servant" means any person employed by a Railway-Administration, to perform any function in connection with a Railway,

and in section twenty-five, last clause, sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-eight, and forty-two includes any person employed to perform any such function by any other person in execution of a contract into which he has entered with a Railway-Administration.

4. It shall be lawful, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to use on every Railway locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF THE RAILWAY-ADMINISTRATION.

5. No Railway or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway shall be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway-Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same and until an officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to inspect such Railway, portion, extension or addition has, after inspection thereof, reported in writing to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using the same.

6. Every Railway-Administration shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence upon the Railway of—

(a) any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property,

(b) any accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, and

(c) any accident of any other description which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct to be notified,

give notice thereof to the Local Government ; and the Station-master nearest to the place at which the accident occurs, or, where there is no Station-master, the officer in charge of the section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, shall without unnecessary delay give notice in writing or by telegraph of such accident to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the Police-station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs or to such other Magistrate and Police-officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

7. Every Railway-Administration shall make up and deliver to the Governor General in Council a return of accidents occurring in the

Returns of accidents. course of the public traffic upon the Railway, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form and manner, and at such intervals of time, as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

8. Every Railway-Administration shall make general rules for the following purposes (that is to say) :

(a) for regulating the mode in which, and the speed at which, carriages and wagons used on the Railway are to be moved or propelled ;

(b) for regulating the maximum number of passengers which each carriage and compartment may carry, and the mode in which such number shall be denoted thereon ;

(c) for regulating the provision to be made for the accommodation and convenience of passengers ;

(d) for declaring what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous goods ; and

(e) generally for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, the Railway ;

and may, from time to time, alter any such rules.

Any such rule may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

No such rule shall take effect unless it is consistent with this Act and until it has received the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall be otherwise notified to the Railway-servants and the public in such manner as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, directs.

The Governor General in Council may at any time cancel any such rule.

9. An abstract of this Act, and a copy of the Time-tables and Tariff of charges which may, from time to time, be published for any Railway by any Railway-Administration, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each station of such Railway, so that they may be easily seen and read.

All such documents shall be so exhibited in English and in the principal vernacular language of the district in which the station is situated, and in such other language, if any, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

CHAPTER III.

CARRIAGE OF PROPERTY.

10. Every agreement purporting to limit the obligation or responsibility imposed on a carrier by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 151 and 161, in the case of loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, property

shall, in so far as it purports to limit such obligation or responsibility, be void unless—

- (a) it is in writing signed by, or on behalf of, the person sending or delivering such property, and
(b) is otherwise in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council.

11. When any property mentioned in the second

No liability for loss of gold, silver, &c., unless value declared and increased charge accepted. schedule hereto annexed is contained in any parcel or package delivered to a carrier by Railway, the carrier shall not be liable for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, such property, unless at the time of delivery the value and nature thereof have been declared by the person sending or delivering the same, and an increased charge for the safe conveyance of the same, or an engagement to pay such charge, has been accepted by some Railway-servant specially authorized in this behalf.

When any property of which the value and nature have been declared under this section has been lost, destroyed or damaged, or has deteriorated, the compensation recoverable for such loss, destruction, damage or deterioration shall not exceed the value so declared.

12. A carrier by Railway shall in no case be

No liability for un-booked luggage. answerable for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to any passenger's luggage, unless a Railway-servant has booked and given a receipt for the same.

13. In any suit against a carrier by Railway for

Plaintiffs not required to prove negligence. compensation for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, property delivered to a Railway-servant, it shall not be neces-

loss, destruction, deterioration or damage was caused.

14. If any person fails to pay on demand any sum

Lien for money due for carriage, &c., of property. due by him to a carrier by Railway for conveyance any property by Railway, or for the custody of any property or for demurrage or wharfage in respect of the same, the Railway-Administration may detain the whole or any part of such property or, if the same have been removed from the Railway, any other property of such person then on such Railway or thereafter coming into the possession of the Railway-Administration

and may also sell by public auction, in the case of perishable property at once, and in the case of other property on the expiration of at least fifteen days' notice thereof published in one or more of the local newspapers or, where there are no such newspapers, in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, sufficient of such property to produce the sum payable as aforesaid, and all charges and expenses of such detention, notice and sale, or, if such person fails to remove from the Railway within a reasonable time any property so detained, the whole of such property;

and may, out of the proceeds of the sale, retain the sum so payable, together with all charges and expenses aforesaid, rendering the surplus, if any, of such proceeds, and so much of the property (if any) as remains unsold, to the person entitled thereto;

or such carrier may recover any such sum by suit.

15. The owner or person having the care of any

Written account of property to be given on demand. property which has been carried upon any Railway, or is brought into any station or warehouse for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, shall, on demand by any Railway-servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway-Administration, deliver to him an exact account in writing signed by such owner or person of the quantity and description of such property.

16. No passenger shall take with him on a

Dangerous goods. Railway, and no person shall deliver or tender for carriage upon any Railway, any dangerous luggage or goods without giving notice of their nature to a Railway-servant, or, in the case of luggage or goods delivered or tendered for carriage, distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same.

Any Railway-servant may refuse to carry upon a Railway any luggage or parcel which he suspects to contain dangerous goods, and may require such luggage or parcel to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same;

and in case any such luggage or parcel is received for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, any Railway-servant may stop the transit thereof until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

CHAPTER IV.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS.

17. Every person desirous of travelling on a

Passengers on payment of fares to be furnished with tickets. Railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying in English and the principal vernacular language of the district in which the ticket is issued, the class of carriage for which, and the place from and place to which, the fare has been paid, and the amount of such fare;

and every passenger shall, when required, show

Tickets to be shown and given up on demand. his ticket to any Railway-servant duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket upon demand to any Railway-servant duly authorized to collect tickets.

18. At the intermediate stations, the fares shall

Fares and tickets at intermediate stations. be deemed to be accepted and the tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the train for which the tickets are furnished.

In case there is not room for all the passengers

Preferential right of ticket-holders. to whom tickets have been furnished, those who have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference; and those who have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they have received their tickets:

Provided that all officers and troops of Her

Proviso. Majesty on duty, and all other persons on the business of the Government who, by virtue of any contract with the Government or, in the case of a Railway worked by Government, of any direction of the Governor-General in Council, are entitled to be conveyed on a Railway in preference to, or in priority over, the public, shall be entitled to such

preference and priority without reference to the distance for which, or the order in which, they have received their tickets.

Any passenger to whom a ticket has been furnished at any station and for whom there is no room shall, on returning the ticket within a reasonable time after its issue, be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

19. Except with the permission of the Railway-

Fares to be prepaid. Administration or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf, no person shall enter any carriage used on any Railway for the purpose of travelling therein without having first paid his fare and obtained a ticket.

20. Any passenger found suffering from an in-

Power to remove per- fectionous disease in a Railway-
sons suffering from in- carriage or in any place on a
fectious disease. Railway may, if his remaining in such carriage or place is likely to spread the infection of such disease, be removed from such carriage or place by any Railway-servant;

any passenger so removed who has paid his proper fare to or at the place at which he is so removed, shall be entitled, on returning his ticket, to have such fare refunded.

CHAPTER V.

OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

(A).—*Offences by the Railway-Administration.*

21. Any Railway-Administration opening, in

Penalty for opening contravention of section five,
railway in contravention any Railway, or any por-
of section 5. tion or extension of, or
in addition to, a Railway, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the same continues open in contravention of that section.

22. Any Railway-Administration omitting to

For omitting to report give notice as required by
accident. section six, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one hundred rupees for every day during which such omission continues.

23. Any Railway-Administration failing to de-

For not sending return deliver any return mentioned
of accidents or making in section seven within four-
rules under section 8, or teen days after the same
exhibiting copy under ought to be delivered, or to
section 9. make or notify any rules as required by section eight, or to exhibit any abstract or copy mentioned in section nine in manner required by that section, shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such failure continues.

(B).—*Offences by Railway-servants.*

24. Any Station-master or other person omit-

For omitting to give ting to give notice as re-
notice of accident. quired by section six, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

25. Any Railway-servant who is in a state of

For drunkenness or intoxication whilst actually
breach of duty. employed upon a Railway in the discharge of any duty, or who negligently omits to perform his duty, or who performs the same in an improper manner,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees;

or if the duty in any of the cases aforesaid be such that the negligent omission or improper performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway, such servant shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

For endangering the **26. If any Railway-ser-**
safety of persons. vant in the discharge of his duty endangers the safety of any person—

(a) by disobeying any general rule sanctioned and published and notified in the manner prescribed by section eight; or

(b) by disobeying any rule or order not inconsistent with the general rules aforesaid, and which such servant was bound by the terms of his employment to obey, and of which he had notice; or

(c) by any rash or negligent act or omission, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

27. Every Railway-servant shall be deemed a

For receiving bribes. "public servant" within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code.

in the definition of legal remuneration contained in the said section Amendment of Penal Code, section 161. 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include any employer of a Railway-servant as such.

28. Any Railway-servant who compels or

For compelling passen- attempts to compel any pas-
gers to enter carriages senger to enter a carriage or
already full compartment containing the maximum number of passengers denoted thereon in accordance with a rule made and notified under section eight, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(C).—*Offences by Persons generally.*

29. Any person required under section fifteen

For not giving account to give an account of the
of goods or giving false quantity and description of
account. any property who neglects or refuses to give such account, or who wilfully gives a false account, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every maund (of 3,200 tolahs) of such property; and such fine shall be in addition to any charge to which such property may be liable.

30. Whoever, in contravention of section sixteen,

For taking dangerous takes with him any dangerous
goods on Railway or goods on a Railway, or delivers
delivering such goods or tenders any such goods for
without notice. the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

31. Any passenger travelling on a Railway

For travelling without without a proper ticket or
ticket or not showing or having such a ticket and not
delivering up ticket. showing or delivering up the same when so required under section seventeen, shall be liable to pay the fare of the class in which he is found travelling, from the place whence

the train originally started, unless he can prove that he has travelled a less distance only, in which case he shall be liable to pay the fare of the class aforesaid only from the place whence he has travelled:

Every such fare shall, on application by a Railway-servant to a Magistrate, and on proof of the passenger's liability, be recoverable from such passenger as if it were a fine, and shall, when recovered, be paid to the Railway-Administration.

32. Any person who defrauds, or attempts to defraud, any carrier by Railway—
For evading payment of fare.

(a) by travelling, or attempting to travel, on any Railway without having previously paid his fare;

(b) by riding or attempting to ride in or on a carriage, or by a train, of a higher class than that for which he has paid his fare;

(c) by using or attempting to use a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available;

(d) by continuing his journey in or upon any carriage beyond the place to which he has paid his fare, without previously paying the fare for the additional distance;

or who, in any other manner whatever, attempts to evade the payment of his fare,

or who wilfully alters or defaces his ticket so as to render the date, number or other material portion thereof illegible,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and shall also be liable to pay the fare (if any) which he ought to have paid; and such fare shall be recoverable in manner provided by section thirty-one and shall, when recovered, be paid to the Railway-Administration.

33. Any passenger who gets into or upon, or attempts to get into or upon, or quits, or attempts to quit, any carriage upon any Railway, while such carriage is in motion, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees

and any passenger who rides, or attempts to ride, on the steps, or any other part of a carriage, upon any Railway, except on those parts which are intended for the accommodation of passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

34. Any person who, without the permission of the Railway-Administration, rides or attempts to ride upon any locomotive-engine or tender upon any Railway; or in or upon any vehicle not appropriated to the carriage of passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

35. Any person who, without the consent of his fellow-passengers, if any, in the same compartment, smokes in or upon any Railway-carriage, except in a carriage or compartment specially provided for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees;

and any person who persists in so smoking (except as aforesaid) after being warned by any Railway-servant to desist may, in addition to incurring the liability above-mentioned, be removed by any

Railway-servant from any such carriage, and from the premises of the Railway, and where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

36. Any person who is in a state of intoxication, or who commits any nuisance or act of indecency in any Railway-carriage, or upon any part of any Railway;

or who wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger, or extinguishes any lamp in any Railway-carriage,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and may be removed by any Railway-servant from any such carriage, and also from the premises of the Railway, and where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

37. If any carriage, compartment, room or place be reserved by the Railway-Administration for the exclusive use of females,

any male person who without lawful excuse enters such carriage, compartment, room or place knowing the same to be reserved as aforesaid, or remains therein after having been informed of its having been so reserved, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees,

and may be removed therefrom, and also from the premises of the Railway, by any Railway-servant,

and, where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

38. Whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any Railway-servant in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

39. Any passenger wilfully entering a carriage already full, or compartment containing the maximum number of passengers which has been denoted thereon in accordance with a rule made and notified under section eight, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

40. Any person who without authority or reasonable excuse makes, alters, shows, hides, removes or extinguishes any signal or light upon any Railway, or upon any engine, carriage, wagon or other vehicle upon a Railway,

or who negligently damages any engine, carriage, wagon or other vehicle belonging to a Railway, or any warehouse, building, machine, fence or other thing so belonging,

or who needlessly interferes with the means of communication provided in any train between the guard and the engine-driver or passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

41. Any person who unlawfully enters upon a Railway shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees; and if any person so entering refuses to leave such Railway on being requested to do so by any Railway-servant,

or by any other person on behalf of the Railway-Administration, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be

immediately removed from such Railway by such servant or other person as aforesaid.

42. The owner or person in charge of any bulls, cows, bullocks, calves, elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids straying on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

Whenever any such animals are wilfully and unlawfully driven, or knowingly and unlawfully permitted to be, on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals,

and whenever any such animals are wilfully driven, or knowingly permitted to be, on any Railway not so provided, otherwise than for the purpose of lawfully crossing the Railway, or for any other lawful purpose,

the person in charge of such animals, or if he cannot be identified, then the owner of the said animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the same Act.

All fines imposed under this section may, if the convicting Magistrate so direct, be recovered in manner provided by section twenty-five of the said Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, and may be appropriated in whole or in part in compensation for loss or damage proved to his satisfaction.

The expression "public road" in sections eleven and twenty-six of the same Act shall be deemed to include a Railway. And any Railway-servant may exercise the powers of seizure provided by the said section eleven.

43. Whoever knowing or having reason to believe that any engine or train is approaching along a Railway opens any gate which the Railway-Administration has set up on either side of the Railway across any road for the use or accommodation of any person, or passes or attempts to pass, or drives or takes, or attempts to drive or take, any vehicle, animal or other thing, across the Railway;

and whoever at any time, in the absence of a gate-keeper, omits to shut and fasten such gate as soon as he and any vehicle, animal or other thing under his charge have passed through the same,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

44. Whenever any minor under twelve years of age unlawfully—

(a) places or throws, or attempts to place or throw, upon or across a Railway any wood, stone or other thing, or

(b) removes or displaces, or attempts to remove or displace, any rail, sleeper, spike, key or other thing belonging to the permanent way of a Railway, or

(c) throws or causes to fall, or attempts to throw or cause to fall, against, into or upon any engine, tender, carriage or other vehicle used upon a railway, any wood, stone or other thing,

such minor shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and the convicting Magistrate may, in his discretion, direct either that the minor, if a male, shall be punished with whipping, or that the father or guardian of the minor shall, within such reasonable time as the Magistrate may fix, execute a bond binding himself, in such penalty as the Magistrate may direct, to prevent the minor from repeating such offence.

The amount of such bond, if forfeited, shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Any person neglecting or refusing to execute a bond when required under this section so to do shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

45. Whoever wilfully does any act, or wilfully omits to do what he is legally bound to do, intending by such act or omission to endanger, or knowing that he is thereby likely to endanger, the safety of any person travelling or being upon any Railway, shall be punished with transportation (or in the case of an European or American, penal servitude) for a term of not less than seven years or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

46. Whoever rashly or negligently does any act, or omits to do what he is legally bound to do, and such act or omission is likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a Railway, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

47. Every driver or conductor of an omnibus, carriage or other vehicle shall, while in or upon any station-yard or other premises forming part of a Railway, obey the reasonable directions of any Railway-servant duly authorized in this behalf; and every person offending against this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(D).—Arrest of Offenders.

48. If any person commits any offence punishable under this Act and there is reason to believe that he will abscond or his name and address are unknown, and he refuses to give his name and address, or there is reason to believe that the name or address given by him is incorrect, any Railway-servant or Police-officer, or any other person whom such Railway-servant or Police-officer may call to his aid, may, without any warrant or written authority, arrest and detain such offender until he can be taken before a Magistrate or give sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate, or is otherwise discharged by due course of law.

49. Every person committing any offence mentioned in sections eight, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-four, forty-five and forty-six may be arrested without any warrant or written

authority by any Railway-servant or Police-officer, or by any other person whom such servant or officer may call to his aid ;

and every person so arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate authorized to punish him or to commit him for trial.

(E).—*Jurisdiction.*

50. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it, shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, from time to time, notify in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette and a copy thereof shall also be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each of such Railway-stations as the Local Government may direct, so that it may be easily seen and read.

(F).—*Saving of other Criminal Laws.*

51. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

52. The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, make rules requiring—

(a) that boundary-marks or fences be provided for any Railway or any part thereof, and for roads constructed in connection therewith ;

(b) that gates or bars be erected at places where any Railway crosses a road on the level ; and

(c) that persons be employed to open and shut such gates or bars ;

and may by such rules determine what kind of fences shall, for the purposes of section forty-two, be deemed to be suitable for the exclusion of cattle,

and direct that any Railway-Administration wilfully neglecting or violating any rule made under this section, shall forfeit to Government a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such neglect or violation, or, when such neglect or violation is continuous, for every day during which it continues.

53. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare what Government or other Authority shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of a Railway.

54. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, extend this Act or any portion thereof to any tramway worked by steam.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

| Number and year. | Title |
|-------------------|---|
| XVIII of 1854 ... | An Act relating to Railways in India. |
| XXXI of 1867 ... | An Act to render penal certain offences committed by servants of Railway Companies. |
| XIII of 1870 ... | An Act to apply the provisions of Act No. XVIII of 1854 to Railways belonging to, or worked by, Government. |
| XXV of 1871 ... | An Act to amend the Railway Act. |

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 11.)

- (a) Gold or silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured or unmanufactured ;
- (b) plated articles ;
- (c) cloths and tissue and lace of which gold or silver forms part ;
- (d) precious stones, jewellery, trinkets ;
- (e) watches, clocks or time-pieces of any description ;
- (f) Government securities ;
- (g) Government stamps ;
- (h) bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, bank-notes, orders or other securities for payment of money ;
- (i) maps, writings, title-deeds ;
- (j) paintings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, carvings, sculpture and other works of art ;
- (k) glass, china, marble ;
- (l) silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials ;
- (m) shawls ;
- (n) lace ;
- (o) opium ;
- (p) ivory, ebony, sandalwood, sandalwood-oil ;
- (q) musical and scientific instruments.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th March, 1879 :—

REPORT.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the annexed list.

2. In the interpretation-clause, we have expressly declared that an order finally disposing of an application for execution falls within the definition of 'decree.' This will remove a doubt which we understand has been felt in two of the High Courts. We have also provided that 'signed' shall include stamped. The use of a seal capable of producing an impression of the name and title of the person using it is common among Natives of rank.

3. To section 13 we have added an explanation declaring in effect, that a decision in a suit for arrears of rent under any local law relating to landlord and tenant, shall not be deemed to be *res judicata* in case of suits relating to the title to the property in respect of which the rent is claimed.

4. In section 44, we have provided for joining, with claims by and against a legal representative as such, claims which he was personally entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents, *e.g.*, on a promissory note jointly executed by the deceased and the person who becomes his executor.

5. We have altered the last paragraph of section 52, so as to require the examination of the witness to the verification of the plaint only when the Court entertains doubt as to the fact of the signature.

6. We have extended section 108 to all cases in which decrees have been set-aside *ex parte*, and provided for cases in which the summons was not duly served, as well as for those in which the defendant was prevented from appearing.

7. Section 131 does not as Act VIII of 1859, section 107, did, empower parties to give notice to produce documents generally. We have therefore made section 131 apply to the production of all documents in the possession or power of a party, whether they are or are not referred to in the plaint, written statement or affidavit of the latter.

8. We have struck out from section 230 the words as to granting subsequent applications for execution, when the Court is satisfied that on the preceding application due diligence had been used to procure complete satisfaction. The effect of these words appears to us to discourage leniency and to invite litigation. We have altered the same section, so as to provide (in accordance with the new Limitation Act, schedule II, Art. 179, paragraph 6) for a decree

awarding maintenance, which has been held not to be a decree directing "the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments."

9. We have amended section 215, so as to provide for non-compliance with the requirements not only of sections 235 and 236, but also of sections 256 and 237.

10. We have altered the first explanation to section 216, so as to bring within its scope decrees made over to a Court for execution.

11. We have amended sections 259 and 260, so as to make it clear that, when an attachment under either section has remained in force for the specified time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has, within that time, applied for a sale, the property may be sold; but that, if the judgment-debtor has obeyed, and the decree-holder has not made such application, the attachment shall cease.

12. We have provided, in section 268, that, where a moiety of the salary of a public officer or railway-servant is attached, the attachment shall be made by an order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct until the amount of the portions so withheld is equal to the amount of the decree; and we have authorized him to pay into Court every portion so withheld, and declared that such payment shall discharge the Government or the Railway Company. We have struck out the last paragraph of the same section.

13. We have altered section 291, so as to empower the Court directing an execution-sale, as well as the officer conducting one, to adjourn it.

14. Where the holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold purchases the property without the Court's permission, we have provided in section 294, that the Court may, if it thinks fit, set-aside the sale, and that any deficiency of price which may happen on a re-sale shall be paid by the decree-holder.

15. We think that mortgages, leases and sales made under section 305 by the judgment-debtor should not become absolute until they are confirmed by the Court; and we have added a provision to this effect.

16. We think that, besides the decree-holder and the owner of land sold in execution, any other person interested in the sale should have power to apply to set it aside on the ground of material irregularity; and we have amended section 311 of the Code accordingly.

17. Much doubt exists as to where the title to land sold at an execution-sale vests in the purchaser. We think it should vest from the date of the certificate, which is granted as soon as the sale becomes absolute; and we have added to section 316 a sentence to this effect.

18. We have recast sections 322 and 323 of the Code, so as to make them express clearly what we believe to have been the intention of their author, namely, that, where a money-decree in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered a sale of land has been transferred to the Collector, he should ascertain the amount of *all* existing decrees against the judgment debtor and raise the amount necessary to discharge all his judgment-debts with interest, by dealing with such land, and such land only, in any of the modes prescribed by section 322.

19. We have altered section 331, paragraph two, so as to express the provisions of the corresponding section (229) of Act VIII of 1859, and we have redrawn the latter half of section 332, so as to avoid the reference to the Specific Relief Act, section 9, whilst maintaining the procedure required by that enactment and the effect of an order passed thereunder.

20. We think that the first payment of a judgment-debtor's monthly subsistence-money should be made to the proper officer of the Court, and that the subsequent payments should be made to the officer in charge of the jail; and we have altered section 333 accordingly.

21. When an applicant for the benefit of the insolvency-chapter (XX) furnishes sufficient security that he will appear when called upon, we have empowered the Court to release him. The Recorder of Rangoon exercises under the Burma Courts Act insolvency-jurisdiction in the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein. We do not think it expedient that any other Courts should exercise such jurisdiction concurrently with him. We have therefore expressly excluded all Courts situate in such towns from the operation of chapter XX.

22. Where a pauper's suit is dismissed for non-appearance of either party, we have empowered the Court to order him to pay the fees which would have been paid by him if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper.

23. We have amended section 456 of the Code so as to provide for obtaining an order for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* upon application by the plaintiff; and where there is no other person fit and willing to act as such guardian, we have authorized the Court to appoint any of its officers.

24. We have substituted for section 555 a section providing that in all cases the appellant shall begin.

25. We have made section 560 of the Code provide for the cases when notice is not served on the respondent, as well as for those in which he was prevented from appearing.

26. We have amended section 582 of the Code, so as to preclude the doubt whether the Appellate Court is bound (so far as may be) to perform the duties, as well as authorized to exercise the powers, of the Court of first instance.

27. In section 584, clause (a), we have omitted the words "some specified," which have been held by some to limit the 'law' there mentioned to a statutory enactment, and by others to require the appellant to express in formal terms the rule which he alleges to have been contravened.

28. We think that appeals should lie from orders under section 57, clause (a), returning a plaint on the ground that the suit has been instituted in the wrong Court; and from orders under section 513 refusing an application to set-aside a sale of immoveable property; and

we have amended section 588 accordingly. We have also amended the last clause of the same section, so as to give a second appeal from all orders under section 244, as to mesne profits or relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of a decree.

29. We have extended section 642, so as to exempt from arrest under the Code the parties to any matter pending before a tribunal having, or believing *bond fide* that it has, jurisdiction, their pleaders, mukhtars, revenue-agents and witnesses while going to, attending, or returning from, such tribunal. This will include not only civil Courts, but criminal Courts, Courts-martial and arbitrators, and accords with the existing law of England.

30. Sections 223—229 seem to provide sufficiently for the execution of decrees. We have therefore limited section 618 to arrests and attachments made otherwise than in execution, and provided for the release of any person arrested under that section who furnishes security for his appearance before the Court that issued the warrant.

31. We have added to section 619 a paragraph providing for the execution of the decrees of Courts which have ceased to exist, as for example, where a Court of Small Causes is abolished by the Local Government under Act XI of 1865, section 3, or where a Munsif invested with Small Cause jurisdiction, having passed a considerable number of decrees, is transferred to another Munsif, and his successor at the particular Munsif at which this jurisdiction was exercised has not been invested with similar jurisdiction.

32. We have inserted after section 659, a section providing for the service of foreign summonses when issued either by Courts established by the Governor General in Council, or by Courts to which the Governor General in Council has applied this provision.

33. We have amended the second schedule, so as to extend to the Small Cause Courts in the Mufassal

sections 223—229, as to execution of decrees ;

section 360, enabling the Local Government to invest any Court with insolvency-jurisdiction ;

chapter XXXVI, as to Receivers ; and

sections 523, 524, as to filing in Court agreements to refer to arbitration, and sections 525, 526, as to filing awards made on reference without the intervention of a Court.

34. We have made several corrections of clerical and typographical errors which need not be specified.

35. Lastly, we have amended the Registration Act, by inserting a clause providing that a copy of every certificate of sale of land granted under section 316 of the Code shall be sent to the local registering officer, who will file it in his Book No. 1. We have also taken the opportunity to amend three trifling errors in this Act, one of which is a misprint. And we have amended the Limitation Act, by inserting in its second schedule articles providing respectively for applications under sections 368 and 371 of the Code.

36. We recommend that the Bill thus amended be passed. The Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons have been published in English in all the local Gazettes except those for Assam and Ajmer. They have been published in the vernacular in all the Gazettes except those for the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Ajmer. We do not think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

T. H. THORNTON.

G. H. P. EVANS.

G. C. PAUL.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 5th March, 1879.

LIST OF PAPERS.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 527A, dated 19th July, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, dated 29th July, 1878.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 577A, dated 1st August, 1878.

„ Secretary, Rajshahi Association, dated 28th July, 1878, and enclosure.

• „ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4426, dated 31st July, 1878, and enclosures.

• „ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3211-152, dated 8th August, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 3477-6J, dated 7th August, 1878.

„ Secretary for Birar to Resident, Haidarabad, No. 6B, dated 12th August, 1878.

Notes by the Munsif of Khair.

Extract from Report on Administration of Civil Justice in Lower Provinces of Bengal and in Assam in 1877.

Note by C. D. Field, Esq., District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, dated 13th August, 1878.

From Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 19th August, 1878.

Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 1114, dated 25th August 1878, and enclosures.

From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 7812, dated 29th December, 1877, and enclosures.

„ Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 589, dated 30th August, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5040, dated 30th August, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 685C, dated 9th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Ditto, ditto, No. 691C, dated 10th September, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 128R.T, dated 2nd September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 675A, dated 9th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Bábu R. C. Banarji, Noakháli, dated 10th September, 1878.

Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 1260, dated 17th September, 1878, and enclosures.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1582, dated 13th September, 1878, and enclosures.

Notes by Pandit Bishambar Náth, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces.

From K. Krishna Rao, dated 23rd September, 1878.

„ District Judge, South Canara, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, No. 62, dated 27th September, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1425, dated 8th June, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1439-371, dated 28th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Vinayekráo Harichand, Attorney, High Court, Bombay, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 5th October, 1878.

„ Sri Báládisha Dámodára Rao, Mangalore, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 5th October, 1878.

„ Hon'ble L. C. Innes, Judge, High Court, Madras, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 9th October, 1878.

„ Pandit Suraj Bháu, Lahore, dated 1st October, 1878.

„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 964C, dated 17th October, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1053C, dated 30th October, 1878, and enclosure.

„ S. Aiyyasami Aiyyar, Pleader, High Court, Madras, dated 21st October, 1878.

„ J. G. W. Sykes, Esq., Advocate, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 25th October, 1878.

„ Hon'ble M. Melvill, Judge, High Court, Bombay, dated 5th November, 1878.

„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2229, dated 31st October, 1878, and enclosures.

„ C. Rámachandra Rao Sahib, Vakíl, High Court, Madras, dated 5th November, 1878.

Memorandum by Pandit Rádhá Kishn, Lucknow, dated 16th December, 1878.

„ in Legislative Department.

From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2491, dated 10th December, 1878, and enclosure.

Note by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Turner, dated 1st February, 1879.

From Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 20th February, 1879, and enclosure.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following supplementary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March, 1879:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure was referred, have the honour to submit the following supplementary Report.

2. Since our Report of the 5th March was presented, our colleague Mr. Stokes has received from Mr. Justice Ainslie a note on the Bill which has led us to make certain further changes therein.

3. It seems to us that the definition of "decree," even when made to include orders finally disposing of applications for execution, is not wide enough. It does not, for instance, comprise an order made on settlement of issues overruling pleas of law (such as that the suit is barred by the Limitation Act), and directing a trial of complicated questions of fact or the investigation of complicated accounts; for this does not "decide the suit," as the defendant may have a defence on the facts. Again, it does not include a decretal order for an account, for this does not "decide the suit;" inasmuch as, on taking the account, it may turn out that nothing is due, in which case the plaintiff's suit would in the end be dismissed. Yet a defendant ought not, if he has a good defence, to be put to the possibly enormous expense and inconvenience of an account for (say) twenty years. He should clearly have a right of appeal. The fact is that there may be more than one decree in a suit and that the various points arising may be decided at different hearings and the results embodied in different "formal orders." We have therefore widened the first sentence of the definition of "decree" as follows: "decree means the formal expression of a final adjudication upon any right claimed, or defence set up, in a Court of justice."

4. We have not overlooked the fact that some of the orders under section 244 of the Code, from which we propose to give two appeals by section 588 as now amended, may be held to be decrees within the meaning of this first sentence of the definition; but we deem it safer, in order to prevent all mistake, to give the appeals from these orders in express terms by section 588, and formally to exclude them from the definition of decree. We have also defined "order" as meaning the formal expression of any decision of a Court of justice which is not a decree, and we have defined "judgment" as the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order.

5. There is much evidence to shew that the examination of a witness as to the fact of signature of the verification of the plaint by the person whose name it purports to bear is a useless form. We have therefore, instead of amending section 52 of the Code as proposed by the Bill as last settled, repealed the part of that section requiring such examination.

6. We think that the Court should fix a period within which the sum required to defray the costs of service of a process must be paid into Court by the party concerned. In the absence of such a provision (which was contained in Act XXIII of 1861, section 2), there is no rule by which the Court is to be guided in determining when a party is in default. We have therefore amended section 93 of the Code so as to require a period to be fixed for the payment of the Court-fee, and we have made a similar amendment in section 95, as to payment of postage.

7. It is strongly urged by Mr. Justice Ainslie that our proposed change in section 168 of the word "may" to "shall" would assist litigants to obstruct justice by obtaining unnecessary adjournments. We have accordingly omitted the section of the Bill by which it was proposed to make that change.

8. We have provided in section 289 for fixing up in the Court-house a copy of the proclamation of sale, and we have made a corresponding amendment in section 290.

9. The question is constantly arising whether a fresh proclamation is required when a sale is adjourned. We have provided in section 291 that, in case of such adjournment for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it.

10. In section 220 we have provided for the execution of orders as to costs.

11. In our report of the 5th of March we proposed to alter section 311 of the Code so as admit of other persons in an execution-sale besides the decree-holder and the owner applying to set-aside the sale. We have, at the suggestion of the High Court at Fort William, struck out this amendment of section 311 of the Code. The High Court urges that it would be of little practical benefit and that it might sometimes be misused to delay the completion of proceedings in execution by persons put forward by the judgment-debtor to dispute the regularity of the sale.

12. We have repealed the last nineteen words of section 13 of Act XI of 1865. They are, in the opinion of the same High Court, unnecessary and occasionally mischievous.

13. The importance of the change now made in the definitions of "decree" and "judgment," make it desirable in our opinion that the Bill should be republished, so as to afford an opportunity for the correction of any oversight into which we may have fallen; but the substance of the amendment has now been so fully discussed that we think that, unless some serious objection is brought to light, there can be no objection to the Bill being passed as it stands; and, looking to the urgency of some of its provisions, we think its passing should not be delayed more than two months.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. H. THORNTON.
G. H. P. EVANS.
F. R. COCKERELL.

No. III.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The following portions of the said Code shall be repealed (namely):—
Repeal of certain portions of Act X of 1877.
 In section 4, the words and figures "The Panjāb Courts Act, 1865," and "The Panjāb Appeals Act, 1873:"

In section 5, the third sentence:

In section 51, the words "with the permission of the Court:"

In section 52, from and including the words "and when he makes it out of Court" to the end:

In section 61, the words "bill of exchange or other:"

In section 64, the words "or as soon thereafter as may be practicable:"

In section 80, the words "or to receive the copy of the summons:"

In section 131, the words "in whose plaint, written statement or affidavits reference is made to any document:"

In section 193, the words from and including "and in" to the end:

In section 221, the word "therewith:"

In section 230, paragraphs three and four, the words "unless the Court is satisfied that on the last preceding application due diligence was used to procure complete satisfaction of the decree; and the order of the Court granting any such subsequent application shall be conclusive evidence that due diligence was used to procure such satisfaction. And no such subsequent application shall be granted:"

In section 246, clause (e) and the letters (f) and (g):

In section 259, the words "and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court:"

In section 339, paragraph three, the words "to the proper officer of the Court:"

In section 341, the word "third:"

In section 353, the words "within three months from its publication," and "within three months from the publication of the schedule:"

In sections 407 and 408, the words "upon such examination:"

In section 584, clause (a), the words "some specified:"

In section 588, clause (j), the words "of the same nature with appealable orders made in the course of a suit:" in the same section, clause (r), the figures "481:"

In section 638, the figures "261:"

In the second schedule, the words and figures "section 648 (so far as relates to arrest)."

2. In section 2, for the definitions of "judgment" and "decree," the following shall be substituted (namely):

"decree" means the formal expression of a final adjudication upon any right claimed, or defence set up, in a Court of justice. An order rejecting a plaint under section 53, clause (d), or under section 54, clause (e), is within this definition. An order on appeal remanding a suit for retrial is not within this definition, nor is any order specified in section 588:

"order" means the formal expression of any decision of a Court of justice, which is not a decree: "judgment" means the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order."

In the same section, to the definition of "signed," the following words shall be added (namely), "it also includes stamped with the name of the person referred to."

3. In section 13, Explanation I, for the word "confessed," the word "admitted" shall be substituted; and to the same section, the following shall be added (namely):—"Explanation VII.—A Court trying a suit under any law for the time being in force regulating the procedure in suits between land-holders and their tenants or agents, shall not be deemed, as regards the title to the immoveable property in respect of which the suit is brought, a Court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of the first paragraph of this section."

4. In section 43, paragraph one, for the words "arising out of," the words "which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of" shall be substituted: in the same section, paragraph two, for the word "for" (in each of the places where it occurs) the words "in respect of" shall be substituted; and in the same section, paragraph three, for the word "claim," the words "cause of action" shall be substituted.

5. To section 44, the following words shall be added (namely), "or are such as he was entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents."

6. In section 45, for paragraph one, the following shall be substituted (namely), "Subject to the rules contained in section 44, the plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly, and any plaintiffs having causes of action in which they are jointly interested against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly may unite such causes of action in the same suit:"

in the same section, paragraph two, after the word "defendant," the words "or at any subsequent stage of the suit, if the parties agree" shall be inserted.

7. In section 50, for the word "abode" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "residence" shall be substituted.

8. To section 51 the following proviso shall be added (namely):—

"Provided that, if the plaintiff, by reason of absence or for other good cause, is unable to sign the plaint, it may be signed on his behalf by his duly authorized agent."

9. In sections 51, 53, 115, 346, 393 and 403, for the word "subscribed" (wherever it occurs), the word "signed" shall be substituted: in sections 115 and 346, for the word "subscribing," the word "signing" shall be substituted; and in section 403, for the word "subscription," the word "signing" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 58.

10. In section 58, for the word "filed," the word "produced" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 93 and 95.

11. In section 93, after the word "levied," and in section 95, after the word "paid," the words "within a time to be fixed by the Court" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 108.

12. In section 108, paragraph one, the words and figures "under section 100" shall be omitted; and in the same section, paragraph two, for the words "it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant," the words "he satisfies the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 131.

13. In section 131, paragraph one, for the words "such document," the words "any specified document" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 136.

14. In section 136, after the word "discovery" (in each of the places in which it occurs), the word "production" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 139.

15. In section 139, for the words "the production of which has been called for under section 138 and which has not been produced," the words "which should have been, but has not been, produced in accordance with the requirements of section 138" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 207.

16. In section 207, for the word "suit," the word "decree" shall be substituted; and for the words "or numbers" to the end, the following words shall be substituted (namely), "or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the decree shall specify such boundaries or numbers."

Amendment of sections 211 and 212.

17. In section 211, for the words "land or other," the words "the recovery of possession of immoveable" shall be substituted; and in section 212, before the word "immoveable," the words "the recovery of possession of" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 220.

18. To section 220 the following words shall be added (namely): "Every order relating to costs made under this Code and not forming part of a decree may be executed as if it were a decree for money."

Amendment of section 229.

19. In section 229, for the words "Native Prince or State in India," the words "Foreign Prince or State" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 230.

20. In section 230, clause (b), for the words "the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment," the following words shall be substituted (namely), "any payment of money, or the delivery of any property, to be made at a specified date—the date of the default in making the payment or delivering the property."

Amendment of section 235.

21. In section 235, for the words "in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints," the following words shall be

substituted (namely), "by the applicant or, with the permission of the Court, by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case."

Amendment of sections 236 and 237.

22. In sections 236 and 237, for the words "If the application be," the words "Whenever an application is made" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 241.

23. In section 241, clause (c), after the word "execution," the words "discharge or satisfaction" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 245.

24. In section 245, for the first sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely), "The Court on receiving an application for the execution of a decree shall ascertain whether such of the requirements of sections 235, 236, 237 and 238 as may be applicable to the case have been complied with, and if they have not been complied with, the Court shall reject the application, or return it for such compliance, or allow it to be amended then and there."

Amendment of section 246.

25. In section 246, for Explanation I, the following shall be substituted (namely):—
"Explanation I.—The decrees contemplated by this section are decrees capable of execution at the same time and by the same Court."

In Explanation II, after the words "assignor as," the words "in respect of judgment-debts due" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 259.

26. For the second paragraph of section 259, the following shall be substituted:—

"When any attachment under this section has remained in force for six months, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, such property may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder, in cases where any amount has been fixed under section 208, such amount, and, in other cases, such compensation as it thinks fit, and shall pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application."

"If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree, and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of six months from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made and granted, the attachment shall cease to exist."

Amendment of section 260.

27. In section 260 in the first paragraph, after the words "the performance of," the words "or abstention from" shall be inserted; and for the second paragraph the following paragraphs shall be substituted (namely):—

"When any attachment under this section has remained in force for one year, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, the property may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and may pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application."

"If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of one year from

the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made and granted, the attachment shall cease to exist."

28. In section 264, after the words "the same," the words "and not bound by the decree to relinquish such occupancy" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 264.

29. To section 265 the following words shall be added (namely), "and according to the rules for the time being in force for the partition, or the separate possession of shares, of such estates."

Amendment of section 265.

30. For the last paragraph of section 268, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 268.

"In the case of the salary of a public officer or the servant of a Railway Company, the attachment shall be made by a written order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct, until the amount of the portions so withheld is equal to the amount remaining due under the decree.

"A copy of every such order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the court-house and shall be served on the officer so required.

"Every such officer may from time to time pay into Court any portion so withheld, and such payment shall discharge the Government or the Railway Company, as the case may be, as effectually as payment to the judgment-debtor."

31. To section 289, paragraph one, the following words shall be added, namely: "and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in the Court-house;" and in section 290, for the words "notification has been affixed" the words "copy of the proclamation has been fixed up" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 289.

32. In section 291, for the first eight words, the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Court may in its discretion adjourn any sale under this chapter, and the officer conducting any such sale;" and in the same section, after the proviso, the following sentence shall be inserted namely: "whenever a sale is adjourned under this section for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation under section 289 shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it.

Amendment of section 291.

33. To section 294 the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

Amendment of section 294.

"When a decree-holder purchases, by himself or through another person, without such permission, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the judgment-debtor or any other person interested in the sale, by order set-aside the sale; and the costs of such application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the decree-holder."

34. In section 295, first proviso, after the words "shall not," the words "as such" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 295.

35. In section 305, paragraph two, after the word "therein," the words "and notwithstanding anything contained in section 276," shall be inserted; and for the last paragraph, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 305.

"Provided also that no mortgage, lease or sale under this section shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court."

36. In section 314, after the word "property," the words "in execution of a decree" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 314.

37. To section 316 the following sentence shall be added (namely): "And the title to the property sold shall be deemed to vest in him from the date of such certificate."

Amendment of section 316.

38. For sections 322 and 323 the following sections shall be substituted (namely):—

Substitution of sections for sections 322 and 323.

322. Whenever the execution of a decree, not being a decree ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector may either proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305, or, if he has reason to believe that all the judgment-debts of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of such property, he may publish a notice in the language of the district, calling upon all persons holding decrees against the judgment-debtor to notify in writing to the Collector, within sixty days from the date of such publication, the existence of such decrees, the respective dates thereof and the sums remaining due thereon, respectively.

"Such notice shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the order under section 304, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit.

323. The Collector shall ascertain the sums remaining due on such decrees respectively, and may then (notwithstanding any order under section 304, but subject to such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority) raise the amount necessary to discharge each of such sums, with interest thereon according to the decree under which it is due, or, if the decree makes no provision as to interest, then with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks fit—

"(a) by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, or payment of a premium equivalent to such amount, the whole or any part of the property of which the sale has been ordered: or

"(b) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property: or

"(c) by selling part of such property: or

"(d) by letting on farm, or managing by himself or another, the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale: or

"(e) partly by one of the modes mentioned in clauses (b), (c) and (d), and partly by another or others of such modes.

"For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

"So long as any letting or management under clause (d) or clause (e) continues, the judgment-debtor and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property let or managed or any part thereof."

39. In section 331, paragraph two, for the words and figures "the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9," the word and figure "Chapter V" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely), "Every such order shall have the same force as a decree and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise."

40. In section 332, first paragraph, for the word "defendant," the word "judgment-debtor" shall be substituted; and for the other paragraphs, the following shall be substituted (namely), "If after examining the applicant it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute, and if it finds that the ground mentioned in the first paragraph of this section exists, it shall make an order that the applicant recover possession of the property, and if it does not find as aforesaid, it shall dismiss the application."

"In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

"The party against whom an order is passed under this section may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property; but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be final."

41. For section 333 the following shall be substituted (namely), "Nothing in section 331 or 332 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made."

42. In section 335, for the first paragraph, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

"If the purchaser of any such property is resisted or obstructed by any person, other than the judgment-debtor, claiming in good faith a right to the present possession thereof, or, if in delivering possession thereof any such person is dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser or the person so dispossessed, shall enquire into the matter of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession, as the case may be, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit ;"

and in the second paragraph of the same section, for the word "conclusive," the word "final" shall be substituted.

43. In section 339, paragraph four, after the word "made," the words "to the proper officer of the Court" shall be inserted; and to the same paragraph, the following words shall be

added (namely), "and the subsequent payments (if any) shall be made to the officer in charge of the jail."

44. To section 349 the following words shall be added (namely), "or release him on his furnishing sufficient security that he will appear when called upon."

45. In section 357, line one, for the figures "355," the figures and word "351 or 355" shall be substituted.

46. To section 360 the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any Court having jurisdiction in the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein."

47. In sections 361, 362, 363, 365 and 368, for the words "cause of action" wherever they occur, the words "right to sue" shall be substituted.

48. In section 364, paragraph one, and section 366, paragraph one, after the word "If," the words "within the time limited by law" shall be inserted; and in the latter section, paragraph one, for the words "Court may," the words "Court shall, on the application of the defendant," shall be substituted.

49. In section 373, paragraph one, for the words "for the part," the words "in respect of the part" shall be substituted; and to paragraph two, the words "or in respect of the same part" shall be added.

50. In section 377, for the first seven words, the following shall be substituted (namely), "Notice in writing of the deposit shall be given through the Court."

51. In sections 384, 477 and 483, after the word "affidavit," the words "or otherwise" shall be inserted.

52. In section 406, for the word "shall," the words "may if he thinks fit" shall be substituted.

53. In section 412, after the word "disappeared," the words and figures "or if the suit is dismissed under section 97 or 98" shall be inserted.

54. In section 413, for the word "Refusal," the words and figures "An order of refusal made under section 409" shall be substituted.

55. In section 424, after the words "against a public officer," the words "in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity" shall be inserted; and in sections 428 and 429, after the words "public officer," the words "in respect of such act as aforesaid" shall be inserted.

56. In section 437, for the first sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely), "In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, when the contention is between the persons beneficially interested in such property and a third person, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons so interested, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make them parties to the suit."

Amendment of section 437.

57. In section 456, for the words "in the name of the minor," the words "in the name and on behalf of the minor or by the plaintiff" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Where there is no other person fit and willing to act as guardian for the suit, the Court may appoint any of its officers to be such guardian, provided that he has no interest adverse to that of the minor."

Amendment of section 456.

58. In section 481, after the word "decree," the following words shall be inserted (namely), "or if, pending the suit, he becomes able to give security for his appearance as aforesaid, until he gives such security."

Amendment of section 481.

59. In section 483, after the words "portion of his property," the words "within the jurisdiction" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 483.

60. In section 484, after the word "suit," the words "or that he has with such intent quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 484.

61. In section 497, clause one, for the words "the injunction," the words "an injunction which it has granted" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 497.

62. In section 523, paragraph three, for the words "any of," the word "all" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 523.

63. In section 544, for the words "decree and," the words "decree, and thereupon" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 544.

64. For section 555 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 555.

"555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant shall be heard in support of the appeal. The Court shall then, if it does not dismiss the appeal at once, hear the respondent against the appeal, and in such case the appellant shall be entitled to reply."

Right to begin.

65. In section 560, for the words "it be proved that the respondent," Court that the notice was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 560.

66. In section 561, after the word "notice," the words "in writing" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 561.

Amendment of section 566.

shall be substituted.

67. In section 566, paragraph two, for the word "issue," the word "issues"

For the first paragraph of section 582, the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Appellate Court shall have, in appeals under this chapter, the same powers, and shall perform as nearly as may be the same duties, as are conferred and imposed by this Code on Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under chapter V."

Amendment of section 582.

69. In section 584, clause (c), after the word "may," the word "possibly" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 584.

70. In section 588, for clause (c), the following shall be substituted (namely): "(c) orders returning plaints under section 53, clause (d), or section 54, clause (b), or section 57;"

Amendment of section 588.

after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted (namely):—

"(f) orders rejecting applications under section 108 for an order to set-aside a decree *ex parte*;"

to clause (h) the following words shall be added (namely), "and orders under section 170 for the sale of attached property;"

in clause (j) for the word and figures "section 244," the following words and figures shall be substituted (namely), "sections 230, 231, 232, 234 and 244;"

to clause (m) the following words shall be added (namely), "and orders under section 313 refusing an application to set aside a sale of immoveable property;"

And to section 588 the following words shall be added (namely):

"except in the case of appeals against orders under sections 230, 231, 232, 234 and 244, in which case a second appeal shall lie, and shall, in the case of appeals now pending, be deemed to have lain, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 584 and on no other grounds."

"The provisions contained in chapter XLI shall apply, so far as may be, to all second appeals under this section, and to the execution of orders passed therein. But save as aforesaid, no order mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a decree within the meaning of that chapter."

71. In section 638, for the figures and word "16 and 17," the figures and word "16, 17 and 19" shall be substituted; and in the last paragraph after the word "any," the words "Judge of a" shall be inserted; and the word "its" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 638.

72. In section 642, for the second paragraph, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 642.

"And except as provided in sections 256 and 643, where any matter is pending before a tribunal having jurisdiction therein, or believing in good faith that it has such jurisdiction, the parties thereto, their pleaders, mukhtars, revenue-agents and recognized agents, and their witnesses acting in obedience to a summons, shall

be exempt from arrest under this Code while going to or attending such tribunal for the purpose of such matter, and while returning from such tribunal."

73. In section 648, for the first forty-two words, the following shall be substituted (namely), "W any Court desires that any person shall be arrested, or any property shall be attached, under any provision of this Code not relating to the execution of decrees, and such person resides or property is situate outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant of arrest or make an order of attachment, and :"

and to the same section, the following words shall be added (namely), "unless the person arrested furnish sufficient security for his appearance before that Court, or (where the case is one under chapter XXXIV) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by such Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him."

Amendment of section 649. **74.** To section 649 the following paragraph shall be added (namely) :—

"In the same chapter, the expression 'Court which passed a decree' or words to that effect, shall, unless there be something repugnant in the context, be deemed to include, where the decree to be executed is passed in appeal, the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred, and, where the Court which passed the decree to be executed has ceased to exist, the Court which, if the suit wherein the decree was passed were instituted at the time of making application for execution of the decree, would have jurisdiction to try such suit."

75. After section 650 the following shall be inserted (namely) :—

Service of foreign summonses. "650A. Summonses issued by any Court situate beyond the limits of British India may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts; provided that the Courts issuing such summonses have been established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, or that the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared the provisions of this section to apply to such Courts."

Amendment of section 652. **76.** In section 652, after the words "connected with," the words "its own procedure or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of schedule 1. **77.** In the first schedule, column third, opposite "XI of 1865," for the figures and word "11, paragraph 2," the figures and words "11, the last nineteen words of section 13, sections 19," shall be substituted; and opposite "V of 1866," after the word "inclusive," the words "and the schedule" shall be inserted.

Amendment of schedule 11. **78.** In the second schedule—

for the figures "230," the figures "223" shall be substituted:

before the words and figures "Chapter XXI," the words and figures "Chapter XX, section 360—Power to invest certain Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction" shall be inserted:

after the words and figures "Chapter XXXIV—Of arrest and attachment before judgment," the words and figures "except as regards immoveable property, Chapter XXXVI—Appointment of receivers" shall be inserted:

for the figures "522," the figures "526" shall be substituted.

79. In the fourth schedule, in form No. 172, for the word "seven" in each of the places where it occurs the word "ten" shall be substituted.

80. In the preceding sections of this Act, the words "section" and "schedule" respectively mean section of, and schedule annexed to, the said Code.

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows :—

81. In section 35 of the same Act, after the words "person appears," the words "to the registering officer" shall be inserted; and after the words "refuse to register the document," the words "as to the person so denying, appearing or dead" shall be inserted.

82. In section 51 of the same Act, for the figures "87," the figures "89" shall be substituted.

83. In section 83 of the same Act, for the words "Subordinate Magistrate of the first," the words "Magistrate of the second" shall be substituted.

84. To section 89 of the same Act, the following clause shall be added (namely) :—

"Every Court granting a certificate under section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immoveable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1."

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows :—

85. In the second schedule to the said Indian Limitation Act, 1877, after clause 171, the following clauses shall be inserted (namely) :—

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------------------|
| "171A.—Under section 368 of the same Code, to have the representative of a deceased defendant made a | Sixty days ... | The date of the defendant's death. |
|--|----------------|------------------------------------|

| | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| "171B.—Under section 371 of the same Code, for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal. | Ditto ... | The date of the order for abatement or dismissal." |
|---|-----------|--|

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March, 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and

- amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.
2. The Bill as introduced proposed that the division of the whole area of an island formed opposite several holdings should be made rateably among the owners in proportion to their respective frontages, and was framed so as merely to indicate those holders. If, for example, there were three such owners, A, B and C, whose respective frontages were 100 yards, 200 yards and 300 yards, it was intended that A should take one-sixth of the whole area of the island, B one-third and C one-half, and this division was to have been effected either by private arrangement or in default thereof by a suit for partition. It has, however, been strongly urged that, to preclude litigation and discrepancy of
- From the Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, dated 7th October, 1878 (Paper No. 1).
 „ B. H. Baden-Powell, Esq., to Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, dated 26th October, 1878 (Paper No. 2).
 „ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3193 A, dated 23rd October, 1878, and enclosures (Papers No. 3).
 „ Officiating Collector, Dháká, No. 835, dated 12th October, 1878 (Paper No. 4).
 „ Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 795, dated 20th November, 1878 (Paper No. 5).
 „ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6653J-12, dated 18th November, 1878 (Paper No. 6).
 „ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3475A, dated 29th November, 1878, and enclosures (Papers No. 7).
 „ Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 11 B, dated 13th December, 1878 (Paper No. 8).
 „ Assistant Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 19th December, 1878, and enclosure (Papers No. 9).
 „ Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2582-245, dated 21st December, 1878, and enclosure (Papers No. 10).
 „ J. G. W. Sykes, Esq., Advocate, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 22nd October, 1878 (Paper No. 11).
 „ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 55, dated 7th January, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 12).
 „ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 320, dated 20th January, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 13).
 „ Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 399-15, dated 23rd January, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 14).
 „ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 104T, dated 27th January, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 15).
 „ Rájá Harbalab Ná áyana Singh, dated 10th January, 1879 (Papers No. 16).
 „ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 267, dated 4th February, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 17).
 „ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 469, dated 3rd February, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 18).
 „ ditto ditto, No. 633, dated 18th February, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 19).
 Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 3, dated 6th February, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 20).
 From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 400, dated 10th March, 1879 (Paper No. 21).

practice, the Bill should, at least in the case of land forming in rivers, contain rules not only for giving the areas, but for defining the plots, to which the several riparian owners are entitled. For this purpose rules have been suggested both by the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces and the High Court at Fort William, the former proposing that the alluvion should be divided by right lines perpendicular to the extremities of the frontages, the latter proposing a division by right lines bisecting the angles made by perpendiculars drawn from the extremities of adjacent frontages. But it will be seen on examination that, under either of these plans, alluvial lands formed in the bend of a river would sometimes fall to more than one estate, and further provision would then be required for a rateable division of those lands between the owners of the estates concerned. The subject is one of no small difficulty; but it seems to us that the following rule, which is said by a distinguished Settlement-officer (Mr. Ibbetson) to be practically the rule now in force in the Panjáb, and which is recommended for adoption by the Government of that Province, solves the problem satisfactorily and completely :—

“Where from natural causes an island or other land is formed in or on the bank of a river, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, each owner having a frontage on the river is entitled to so much of the land as is included by his frontage, the thread of the stream and lines drawn riverwards from the ends of such frontage to meet the thread of the stream in a direction normal to such thread.

[The term “normal,” we may observe, is here used instead of “perpendicular,” as the thread of the stream may be a curve. It is obvious that in such case several normals may possibly be drawn from the same point, and that these normals may be either of different or of the same length. The rule, therefore, proceeds as follows :—]

“Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any frontage and each of such normals is of different length, the shortest of such normals shall be deemed to be the including line; and where more than one such normal can be so drawn, and each of such normals is of the same length, the line bisecting the angle between the two extreme positions of the shortest normal shall be deemed to be the including line.”

It will be seen that the above rule applies not only to alluvion deposited on the banks of two contiguous holdings, but also to islands. Incidentally, this will have the effect of rendering immaterial the often difficult question whether a new deposit is an island or not.

3. The above is the chief substantial alteration which we have made in the Bill. We now proceed to specify the minor changes which we deem desirable.

4. In the tidal portion of rivers like the Hugli are many islands which are flooded by ordinary tides in the rainy season, but only by extraordinary springs, or not at all, in the dry season. These chars are cultivable in the dry season and should be included in the definition of "island." We have therefore added to that definition the words "throughout the year."

5. To fix with more precision the time at which, for the purposes of the Bill, an alluvial island is first formed, we have provided that it must be capable of being employed for cultivation, pasture or other useful purpose, such, for example, as the supply of reeds or brush-wood. The question of fordability will thus be decided after an island newly formed becomes, as the Privy Council puts it, "valuable and usable."

6. Where any formation takes place on a site of which the Government is proved to be the owner, we have declared that the Government is entitled to such formation.

7. In the case of land formed on the shore of the sea or of a lake and in that of an island formed in the sea or a lake, we have provided that the distribution in proportion to the frontage of the riparian owners shall be effected by such officer as the Local Government may appoint and in accordance with such rules (consistent with the proposed Act) as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

8. We think that, to entitle the Crown to alluvial islands, the channel between the island and each bank or shore should not be fordable during the dry season next after the formation.

9. In determining the right to abandoned river-beds, we think we should have regard to the thread of the stream in the preceding dry season, and not to what it was immediately before the abandonment—a matter which cannot be always ascertained. In other respects, the rule for the division of such beds among the riparian owners will be the same as that which we have provided in the case of alluvial lands.

10. We have empowered the Local Government to declare, with reference to any tidal river, where, for the purposes of the proposed Act, the river shall be deemed to end and the sea to begin; and we have provided that no declaration under the Act shall be cancelled or altered, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

11. In the Panjáb the ownership of lands subject to the action of rivers is mainly regulated by local usage. We have accordingly retained the section of the Bill as introduced, which provided that such usages should be respected and, in certain cases, presumed to be in force. But such provisions do not appear to be required in Madras, Bombay, Oudh or the North-Western Provinces, and though local usage is saved in the Lower Provinces and Assam by the Bengal Regulation XI of 1825, there seems to be only one instance in which there has been any attempt to establish it. We have, therefore, confined to the Panjáb the section saving usage. But there is ground for the belief that even in that Province some of the local usages referred to,—including the usage known as "the deep-stream rule"—besides being objectionable on economic grounds and adverse to imperial interests are more or less unsuited to the time and distasteful to the communities affected by them. In these circumstances we have deemed it right, on the recommendation of experienced officers, to provide a procedure whereby such usages may, if thought expedient, be discontinued, and fixed boundaries substituted for varying boundaries in riparian estates.

12. As the rights of mortgagees and tenants to alluvial lands are saved by the Transfer of Property Bill, No. III, sections 37 and 65, clause (e), we have not thought it necessary to provide for such rights.

13. The Bill in its present form is not to be taken as expressing our final views as to all the difficult and important subjects with which it deals. But we think that the changes which it has undergone are such as to render republication desirable, for the purpose of eliciting criticism from the public and from the judicial and executive officers by whom its provisions will be carried into effect. We also think that its further consideration should be stayed until the new Law Commission has reported thereon. We therefore recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished with this Report in the *Gazette of India*, and sent to the Local Governments for opinion and for publication in the local Gazettes.

14. The Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons have been published in English in the local Gazettes for Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces and British Burma. Publication in English has not been reported from Bombay and Assam. Publication in the vernacular has been reported only from Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjáb and the Central Provinces.

WHITLEY STOKES.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

T. H. THORNTON.

G. H. P. EVANS.

F. R. COCKERELL.

CALCUTTA ;
The 19th March, 1879. }

No. II.

A Bill to Define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Alluvion Act, 1879."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

2. The Acts, Regulation and Rules mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column. References to the Regulation and Rules so repealed, in enactments passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to this Act.

Repeal of enactments.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"island" means land surrounded by water and capable of being employed for cultivation, pasture or other useful purpose. It includes such land arising in a river or lake, submerged in the wet season and visible only in the dry season; but it excludes land arising in tidal rivers, tidal lakes or the sea, submerged by the flow of ordinary tides throughout the year:

"owner" means, in the case of a bank or shore held on raiyatwari tenure, the Government: in the case of a bank or shore forming part of land situate in the Presidency of Bombay and wholly or partially exempt from the payment of land-revenue, or held under a grant or lease fixing the Government demand in respect thereof in perpetuity, the holder of such land; and in the case of a bank or shore held by a village-community, or by one or more members of it, such community:

"sea" includes bay, inlet, creek and arm of the sea:

"frontage" means the right line connecting the corners of each holding where they strike the sea, lake or river:

"Thread of the stream" means (a) the middle line of the main-stream during the dry season, or, where there are two streams of equal depth and width, the line equidistant during such season from the outermost shores of the two streams; (b) the middle line of the river between what are the shores on each side when the water is at its average height, neither swollen by flood, nor shrunk by drought; or (c) the middle line or the particular channel in which the formation of ancient river-bed referred to occurs or is situate;

and a channel is said to be "fordable" when it does not exceed five feet in depth in the dry season next after the formation referred to and throughout the twenty-four hours.

II.—Alluvial Land and Islands.

4. Where, from natural causes, land forms gradually on the shore of the sea or of a lake, either by accumulation of material or

Right to land formed on shore of sea or lake.

by recession of the sea or lake, the owners of the shore are severally entitled to the land so formed in proportion to the frontage which they respectively had on the sea or lake immediately before the formation; and the partition of the land so formed shall be made by such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, and in accordance with such rules, consistent with this Act, as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe:

Provided that, where the land or any portion thereof forms on a site which is proved to belong to the Government or a private owner, the Government or such owner, as the case may be, is entitled to the land or portion so formed.

5. Where an island is formed, from natural causes, in a river, the sea or a lake, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the sea or lake, if the island is separated from each bank or shore by a channel not fordable at any point, the Government is entitled to such island:

Provided that, where the island or any portion thereof is formed on a site which is proved to belong to a private owner, such owner is entitled to the island or portion so formed.

6. If, where an island is formed as aforesaid in the sea or a lake, the channels between it and either shore are fordable at any point, the owners of the nearest shore are severally entitled to the island in proportion to the frontage which they respectively have on the sea or lake; and the partition of the island so formed shall be made by such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf and in accordance with such rules, consistent with this Act, as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

7. Where, from natural causes, an island or other land is formed in, or on the bank of, a river, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, and the Government is not entitled thereto under section five, each owner having a frontage on the river is entitled to much of the land as is included by his frontage, the thread of the stream during the dry season next after the formation and lines drawn riverwards from the ends of such frontage to meet the thread of the stream in a direction normal to such thread:

Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any frontage and each of such normals is of different length, the shortest of such normals shall be deemed to be the including line, and where more than one such normal can be so drawn and each of such normals is of the same length, the line bisecting the angle between the two extreme positions of the shortest normal shall be deemed to be the including line.

Provided that, where the land or any portion thereof is formed on a site which is proved to belong to the Government or a private owner, the Government or such owner, as the case may be, is entitled to the land or portion so formed.

8. If a river freshly divides and surrounds, or, by changing its course, cuts off, lands belonging to the owner of the bank, such owner is entitled to the lands so surrounded or cut off.

Islands formed by division of rivers.

III.—Abandoned River-beds.

9. Where a river suddenly abandons the bed Right to abandoned which it occupies during river-beds. the season of flood, each owner having a frontage on such bed is entitled to so much of the bed as is included by his frontage, the thread of the stream during the dry season next before the abandonment and lines drawn towards the bed from the ends of such frontage to meet such thread in a direction normal thereto.

Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any frontage, the rules contained in the second paragraph of section seven shall apply:

Provided that, when the ancient bed is proved to have belonged immediately before the abandonment to the Government or a private owner, it shall continue to be the property of the Government or of such owner, as the case may be.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

10. The Local Government may, from time to time, declare, with reference to any river, or any part of any river,—
Power to declare "main-stream," "dry season" and "thread of the stream."

(a) what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, the "main-stream" and the "dry season"; and

(b) which of the said definitions of "thread of the stream" shall be deemed to be in force.

The Local Government may also declare, with reference to any tidal river, where, for the purposes of this Act, the river shall be deemed to end and the sea to begin.

Every declaration made under this section, and all rules made under section four or section six, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law. And no such declaration shall be cancelled or altered save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

In the absence of a declaration made under clause (b) as to any river or part thereof, and having the force of law, the first of the said definitions of "thread of the stream" shall be deemed to be in force with reference to such river or part.

11. Nothing herein contained shall—
Savings.

(a) affect any law relating to the assessment of land-revenue or to the enhancement or abatement of rent; or

(b) confer on any owner of a bank or shore in respect of which he is hereby declared to be entitled to alluvial land, to an island, or to an abandoned river-bed, any title to such land, island or river-bed, better than that which he has to the bank or shore; or

(c) enlarge any holding granted by Government, the area of which has been fixed by any sanad or other document executed under the authority of Government; or

(d) authorize any acts of private persons done in order to divert currents or cause accretions; or

(e) authorize any encroachments by private persons on the banks, beds or channels of navigable rivers; or

(f) prevent any officer duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf from removing obstacles which appear to him to interfere with the safe and customary navigation of such rivers, or which obstruct the passage of boats by tracking on the banks of such rivers or otherwise; or

(g) prevent any officer duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf from regulating

the direction and flow of such rivers and the preservation and distribution of their waters.

12. In the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, nothing herein contained shall affect any definite and well-established local usage respecting the right to alluvial land, islands or abandoned river-beds; but (except in the cases provided for by the Panjáb Land-Revenue Act, 1871, section 16) the burden of proving such usage shall lie on the person alleging it:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time (a) cause the bed of any river or part of a river, together with the islands and alluvial lands situate therein or adjacent thereto, to be surveyed and mapped, (b) appoint an officer to enquire into, determine and record the rights of private persons and the Government, in, to or over the said bed, islands and lands, and (c) declare that rights so recorded shall not be affected by any local usage. And the provisions of the Panjáb Land Revenue Act, 1871, chapter II, shall apply, so far as may be, to proceedings under this section, and the determination of the said rights shall be made after consideration of the gain and loss (if any) caused by changes in the course of the river for a period of twelve years next before the date of the survey-notification.

13. All land and islands formed, and all river-beds abandoned, as mentioned respectively in sections four, five and nine, and not vesting under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall vest in the Government.

THE SCHEDULE.

(a). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| IV of 1872... | Panjáb Laws Act ... | So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XI of 1825. |
| XX of 1875... | Central Provinces Laws Act | Ditto. |
| XVIII of 1876 | Oudh Laws Act | Ditto. |

(b). BENGAL REGULATION.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| XI of 1825... | Alluvion | The whole. |

(c). BENGAL ACT.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| IV of 1868... | Amending Act IX of 1847 | Sections 2 and 4. |

(d). RULES.

| Date. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 22nd May 1852. | Alluvion and Diluvion in Sindh. | Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 20 |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Order, or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGAL EFFECT OF SECTION 56 OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT.

No. 309, dated Fort William, the 13th March 1879.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., C.S.I., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.,

To—The Administrator General.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1296, dated the 18th December 1878, in which you—

- (1) draw attention to the law (Act II of 1874, Section 56) which forbids any person, other than the Administrator General, from receiving or retaining any commission or agency charges for anything done as executor or administrator under any probate or letters of administration;
- (2) report that a practice is extending up whereby private persons in Calcutta take commission on estates to which they administer;
- (3) ask that the advice of the Law Officers be obtained and that steps should be taken to make known that such taking of commission is illegal.

2. In accordance with your request the learned Advocate General has been consulted; and I am now directed to forward a copy of Mr. Paul's opinion. He holds that a private person, who, in India, takes commission for anything done as executor or administrator, breaks the law and renders himself liable to penalties. And he advises that steps be taken to bring this provision of the law to the notice of the Court of Chancery in England, as that Court may not be aware of the state of the Indian law on this point.

3. The Governor General in Council observes that the office of Administrator General was established in 1849, chiefly in order to provide safeguards against the mal-administration of the estates of deceased persons by private

firms. Those safeguards are four, namely,—the requirement of competent legal ability on the part of the Administrator General; the requirement of large security for the due execution of his office; the stringent rules as to the investment of assets in the Administrator General's hands; and the half-yearly examination of his accounts by auditors appointed by Government. A provision of law, corresponding to Section 56 of the present Act which you quote, was inserted in Act VII of 1849, the first Administrator General's Act. Again in 1855, when Act VIII of that year was passed, an attempt was made to relax the rule prohibiting private executors and administrators from receiving commission for acts done as such. But the Legislative Council, guided by Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir. Barnes Peacock, and Mr. Allen, refused to alter the law. The clear rule of law, as embodied in Section 56 of Act II of 1874, has been explained by the learned Advocate General. The Governor General in Council, as at present advised, has no intention of asking the Legislature to repeal that section. That being so, it is inexpedient that the law should be habitually disobeyed. The best way of making generally known the provisions of the law on this point will be to publish the learned Advocate General's opinion. Your letter, Mr. Paul's opinion, and the present reply will accordingly be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and the result of such publication will doubtless be that the practices of which you complain will cease.

4. A copy of the present correspondence will be submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in order that he may, if he sees fit, cause the state of the Indian law on this point to be brought to the notice of the Court of Chancery, in any case which may arise respecting the allowance of commission to private persons administering to estates in India under the orders of that Court.

No. 71, dated Fort William, the 25th January 1879.

From—R. LEYCESTER UPTON, Esq., Offg. Solicitor to the Govt. of India,

To—The Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.

Referring to your letter No. 55 of the 14th instant, I have the honour to send you a copy of the Honourable the Advocate General's opinion on the questions therein referred to.

The original letter and its enclosures which accompanied your letter under reply are returned.

Opinion by the Honourable the Advocate General,—dated Calcutta, the 24th January 1879.

The sole principle upon which executors in England were allowed to charge commission on assets collected in India was that the Indian courts allowed commission—see note to (*Cockerell v. Barber*, 2 *Rup.*, 559, and *Mathews v. Bage*, 14 *Beur*, 123). That last decision was in 1851. No reference is made in that report to the Administrator General's Act of 1849, probably because the collections were made before that Act passed, and possibly because no one knew of the Act; but there is a note (p. 126) which refers to that Act. I can find no case in which the question has since come before the English courts. I am, however, of opinion, should the present state of the law, embodied in Act II of 1874, which is a continuation of Act VII of 1849, and other intervening Acts, be brought to the notice of the Court of Chancery in any case which may arise there, that commission will not be allowed. Presumably the Administrator General's Act of 1849, passed soon after the failures in 1847-48, had for its object the protection of estates against failure of agents, and accordingly a public officer was appointed on the terms of giving security to Government, and submitting his accounts for audit by Government. The taking of commission by a private individual is contrary to law. An executor or administrator who appropriates part of the estate as commission takes what he is prohibited by law from taking, and is guilty of criminal breach of trust, because he takes to himself what has come into his hands for another.

In my opinion an Indian executor or administrator, other than the Administrator General, who charges or retains commission, is indictable under Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code coupled with Sections 23, 24. Before enforcing the law some public notice should, I think, be given, the matter having been brought to the notice of Government some time ago, and nothing having been done to stop what may be said to be a growing and improper practice.

No. 1296, dated Calcutta, the 18th December 1878.

From—F. S. COLLIS, Esq., Offg. Administrator General of Bengal,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

Enclosed will be found copies of the *Solicitors' Journal*, November 2nd, the *Englishman*, December 6th, and I have the honour to call your attention to an article in the former entitled "Administration of estates of persons dying in India," and notes on that article in the latter. That commission is taken by persons other than the Administrators General in administering to estates of deceased persons in India, and that the law, as laid down in Section 56 of Act II of 1874, is thus broken, I think, there can be no doubt. This illegal practice, in my opinion, amounts to a criminal breach of trust as defined by the Penal Code (see Section 405, coupled with Sections 23 and 24 which define "wrongful gain" and "dishonestly".) Putting the Penal Code to one side, I consider a person who takes commission or agency charges in cases contemplated by Section 56, and thus breaks the law, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and has committed an indictable offence. In Russell on Crimes, Volume 1, p. 86, it is stated that where an offence is not so at common law, but made an offence by Act of Parliament, an indictment will lie when there is a substantive prohibitory clause, though there may be afterwards a particular provision and particular remedy. See also p. 87, which shows that wherever a Statute forbids the doing of a thing, the doing of it wilfully, without any corrupt motive, is indictable. Now that a statement has appeared in the public press to the effect that the law is being frequently broken, and which statement the Government knows from previous communications from the Administrator General to be correct, I would respectfully, but strongly, urge on Government the desirability of referring the question to the Law Advisers of the Crown. So far I have put the matter on strict legal grounds, but I think by the present illegal practice the interests of those most concerned are sacrificed, inasmuch as estates administered to by my office reap advantages which could not be obtained elsewhere: for instance, all remittances are made by me through the Government channel, while my books are open for examination by the Government auditors. Again, ample security is furnished by the Administrator General for the faithful discharge of his duties. Moreover, I have every reason to believe that considerable cost is entailed on estates by the person administering thereto having to find security.

I have contented myself with looking at this matter from two points of view, namely, from the legal one, and from the one on which the parties interested might wish to be heard. There is a third view of the case, but which is so personal to the Administrator General that I do not care to discuss it, especially as the attention of Government has been already more than once called to it by Mr. Broughton. I may, however, be permitted to say that, while the illegal practice of which I complain was confined to one or two offenders, the result was not of very serious consequence to my office. Things are now changed, and I find this practice has considerably extended ever since I held office two years ago. Should the Law Advisers agree in my view of this question, and should their opinion be published, I hardly think this illegal course of conduct will be persevered in, and thus matters may be righted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.

| YEAR. | BENGAL. | | ISLAND CUSTOMS. | | MADRAS. | | BOMBAY. | | SIND. | | BRITISH BURMA. | | TOTAL. | |
|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. | Quantity.* | Duty. | Quantity. | Duty. |
| | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. | Maunds. | Rs. |
| 1874-75 | 7,627,478 | 2,44,40,006 | 3,962,330 | 1,15,93,002 | 5,847,484 | 1,09,53,803 | 3,307,802 | 65,74,186 | 120,423 | 61,342 | 659,032 | 1,17,559 | 21,511,554 | 5,34,83,858 |
| 1875-76 | 7,386,508 | 2,38,21,059 | 4,034,256 | 1,18,53,026 | 5,803,369 | 1,07,05,652 | 3,528,618 | 68,91,176 | 157,403 | 79,274 | 931,787 | 1,46,170 | 21,932,031 | 5,35,59,957 |
| 1876-77 | 7,447,360 | 2,40,47,230 | 4,723,904 | 1,20,40,846 | 5,766,752 | 1,05,42,203 | 3,722,310 | 72,58,881 | 141,001 | 71,381 | 770,217 | 1,27,173 | 21,980,733 | 5,41,37,734 |
| 1877-78 | 7,841,448 | 2,51,05,721 | 3,966,491 | 1,14,07,902 | 5,858,332 | 1,12,44,518 | 3,924,404 | 79,99,454 | 205,124 | 1,04,165 | 696,553 | 1,04,762 | 22,492,852 | 5,59,66,552 |
| 1878-79 | 7,848,646 | 2,31,28,271 | 4,917,879 | 1,25,33,085 | 5,371,386 | 1,34,40,782 | 4,073,231 | 69,86,503 | 70,533 | 1,40,75 | 806,226 | 1,03,556 | 23,087,904 | 5,92,96,872 |
| AVERAGE | 7,626,302 | 2,41,17,181 | 4,202,390 | 1,18,95,872 | 5,747,465 | 1,13,29,410 | 3,711,379 | 77,42,049 | 138,916 | 84,647 | 774,563 | 1,19,844 | 22,201,015 | 5,52,88,994 |

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH);
Calcutta, 15th March 1879.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1879, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 184 AND 185 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8TH MARCH 1879.

| DIVISION. | DISTRICTS. | QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | Wheat. | | | | | | Barley. | | | | | | RICE. | | | | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i> | | | | | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Panicularia Spicata.</i> | | | | | | Lesser Millets, Ragri, &c. (Kauri, Vern Poo, Sawar, &c.), Cordoo, Marwa, Nuglee, &c.), <i>Pennis- etum, Mitha &c. &c., Eleusine, Coracum, &c.</i> | | | | | | Gram. | | | | | | Peewood. | | | | | | Salt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of last year. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RUI

| DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Grass (Cholum, Jowar), (Holud, Sorghum). | | | Bulrush Millet (C doo, Bajra), Pennisetum Sp. | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fort- night of 1878. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| njam | 8 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 11 | 0 |
| ngaputani | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 2 |
| dhavry | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 14 |
| stana | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 14 |
| llore | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| ddapah | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| llary | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| nnool | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| idras | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| inglepat | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| orth Arcot | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| nth Arcot | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| njore | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| ichinopoly | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| idura | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| unevelly | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| mbatoto | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| lgiris | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| leu | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| nth Canara | No return received | | | No return received | | | No return received | | | No return received | | | No return received | | | No return received | | | |
| alabar | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| ombay | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| lmedubad | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| nra | 7 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| ant | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| ronch | 6 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| nnis (Salsette) | 5 | 14 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Alaba (Alibag) | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| hamesh (Dhule) | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Asik | 7 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| hmednagar | 8 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| oom | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| holapur | 6 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| aladgi (Bagulkot) | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| atna | 5 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| elgaum | 4 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| harwar (Hubli) | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| atnagiri | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| nnara (Karwar) | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| anch Malab (Godham) | 5 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| den | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| sirgarh | 7 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| aroda | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| isa | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| innch | 8 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| asirabad | 9 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| ajkot | 7 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| pper Sind Frontier | 8 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| nnachi | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| ndiarnbad (Nakur) | No return received | | | No return received | | | No return received | | | No return received | | | No return received | | | No return received | | | |
| bikarpur | 7 | 15 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| har and Parkar (Ummerkot) | 8 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Western Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ardwan | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| ameonah | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| eebhoon | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| idnapore | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| oughly | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| lowrah | 11 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Central Districts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alcutta | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 11 |
| Perghumna | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| uddea | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| essore | 9 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| oorshedabad | 12 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 13 |

In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12-4 seers, barley 10 to 18 seers, best rice 12 to 15-12 seers, common rice 13 to 16-12 seers, and gram 9 to 11-10 seers, in the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 12 seers, barley 17 to 31 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, and gram 9 to 11-10 seers, in the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 14-8 to 17-8 seers, and gram 9 to 10-8 seers, in the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13 seers, barley (at Serampore) 16 seers, best rice 6-8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 13-8 seers, and gram 10 to 11 seers.

dia for the 2nd half of February 1879.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| <div> <div> ser Millers, Bagri, &c. Savara, Veragu, Suwee, neena, Coraion, Muru- a, Nugelee, Panicum thiurum, &c. </div> <div>Gram.</div> <div> Firewood. </div> <div> Salt. </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | <div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | <div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div> </div> |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 14 seers, barley (at Kullerpore) 13-5 seers, best rice 9 to 6-1 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 14 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

| DISTRICTS. | Wheat. | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> . | | | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) <i>Penicillaria Spica</i> . | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Corresponding fortnight of 1878. |
| <i>Central Districts</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Madras | 12 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 26 4 | 12 0 | 37 8 | 9 12 | 9 1 | 2 12 | 12 12 | 13 2 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 4 | 1 15 | 11 4 | 13 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 10 8 | 10 10 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 0 | 2 0 | 14 4 | 13 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 13 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 7 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Eastern Districts</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 10 8 | 9 11 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 4 | 1 12 | 12 4 | 14 8 | 26 8 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | ... |
| Madras | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 1 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 8 | 2 0 | 12 12 | 13 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 2 0 | 14 0 | 13 5 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 11 6 | 11 6 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 10 0 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 11 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 7 0 | 7 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Behar.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 17 8 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 12 0 | 12 4 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 12 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 14 4 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 11 4 | 11 8 | 12 4 | 20 4 | 16 4 | 19 0 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 7 12 | 13 12 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 25 4 | 25 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 11 5 | 11 10 | 13 11 | 19 9 | 19 9 | 14 7 | 9 4 | 9 4 | 10 5 | 12 6 | 13 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 10 1 | 10 11 | 13 4 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 28 0 | 11 6 | 12 0 | 11 6 | 13 11 | 14 8 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | ... | 14 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 11 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 15 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 10 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 35 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 9 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Orissa.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 14 1 | 13 2 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 11 13 | 9 3 | 18 6 | 15 12 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Nagpore—South-eastern Frontier Agency</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 11 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 7 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 32 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 12 4 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 8 0 | 8 6 | 10 10 | 11 6 | 16 0 | 13 5 | 12 4 | 11 13 | 12 8 | 13 5 | 12 13 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 12 0 | 9 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | ... | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | 11 0 | 9 8 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 11 1 |
| Madras | 10 12 | 10 12 | 12 14 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 16 0 | 6 7 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 8 0 | 8 1 | 8 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 14 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 1 |
| Madras | 11 12 | 11 8 | 14 4 | 17 0 | 18 2 | 16 8 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 5 8 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 7 12 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 15 6 | 14 5 | 15 12 | 10 12 |
| Madras | 12 4 | 11 12 | 14 0 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 4 12 | 4 12 | 5 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 12 |
| Madras | 13 8 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 16 12 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 15 12 | 14 8 | 11 1 |
| Madras | 13 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 11 1 |
| Madras | 8 12 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

In the interior the price of common rice varies from 19-11 to 26-4 seers per rupee.
 In Roynung the prices are—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 14 seers, and gram 9 seers.
 In Nalore the prices are—Wheat 16-11 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 12-12 seers, and gram 6-12 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 7-9 to 21 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13-5 seers, and gram 7-8 to 8 seers.
 In Sorajunge the prices are—Wheat 12-1 seers, best rice 6-8 seers, common rice 11 seers, and gram 7 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 5 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, lesser millets (at Kursoong) 10 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Kursoong) 13 seers and gram 6 to 7 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 6 to 8 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 5 to 8 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffargunge) 13 seers, barley (at Jaffargunge) 14 seers, best rice 10 to 11-12 seers, common rice 11-4 to 13 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goulundo) 13 seers, barley (at Goulundo) 16 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 13-3 seers, common rice 12 to 13-11 seers, and gram 5 to 12 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 10-8 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 7-4 to 10 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 12 seers and common rice 12 to 13 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8-8 to 16 seers and common rice 12 to 18 seers.
 In Aurangabad the prices are—Wheat 14-4 seers, common rice 14-4 seers, and gram 9-4 seers.

FOR TOTALS.

| Pa. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | | Ch. | | S. | |
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he inferior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 8 to 14 seers, barley 15 1 to 19 seers, best rice 7 1 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 14 5 seers, bulrush millet 21 to 23 seers, lesser millets 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 19 to 10 5 seers.
 Superior the prices are:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 11 8 seers, and gram 10 8 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 10 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers, lesser millets 20 seers, bulrush millet 20 to 37 8 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.
 he inferior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 12 8 to 19 seers, best rice 8 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 10 to 10 seers.
 he inferior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 10 to 12 8 seers, barley 13 13 to 19 10 seers, best rice 9 to 10 8 seers, common rice 11 14 to 17 8 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 23 seers, and gram 10 5 to 11 5 seers.
 Banks the prices are:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 18 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 17 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 seers, and gram 10 10 seers.
 he inferior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian corn 22 to 23 seers, and gram 10 10 seers.
 he inferior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, barley 14 to 16 seers, best rice 14 (at Chattrah) 9 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets 21 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 21 to 32 seers, and gram 10 seers.
 the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 8 to 10 79 seers, best rice 11 25 to 17 seers, common rice 13 50 to 19 seers, bulrush millet 21 to 32 seers, lesser millets 21 to 32 seers, maize or Indian corn (at Daltongrange) 18 seers, and gram 10 to 10 8 seers.
 he inferior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 16 to 10 8 seers, common rice 17 8 to 18 seers, maize or Indian corn (at Rajpore) 10 seers, and gram 10 to 10 8 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RU

| DISTRICTS. | Wheat | | | Barley. | | | Rice (best sort). | | | Rice (common). | | | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar, Hottus Sorghum). | | | Bajraash Millet (Chinnoo, Bajr Pennisetum Spic | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | present fortnight. | past fortnight. | corresponding fortnight of 1878. | present fortnight. | past fortnight. | corresponding fortnight of 1878. | present fortnight. | past fortnight. | corresponding fortnight of 1878. | present fortnight. | past fortnight. | corresponding fortnight of 1878. | present fortnight. | past fortnight. | corresponding fortnight of 1878. | present fortnight. | past fortnight. | corresponding fortnight of 1878. |
| Agpur | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | | | | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 4 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 10 0 | 13 14 | 13 12 | 12 14 | 12 | ... | ... |
| Andara | 11 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | | | | 10 0 | 8 12 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 12 | 11 4 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 12 15 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Anda | 9 9 | 10 5 | 13 4 | | | | | | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 9 8 | 17 2 | 18 4 | 17 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Anda | 10 4 | 10 4 | 15 0 | | | | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Angbat | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | | | | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Abulpore | 11 0 | 11 4 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 6 4 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 |
| Agor | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | | | | | | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 1 | 22 8 | 21 6 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | 10 0 |
| Amoh | 13 8 | 11 0 | 15 0 | | | | 9 8 | 9 8 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 |
| Ani | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | | | | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anda | 10 8 | 10 8 | 21 0 | | | | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 27 0 | ... | 17 0 | 35 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Atal | 9 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | | | | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Abindwara | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | | | | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Asinghabad | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | | | | 6 12 | 6 12 | 6 3 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 6 12 | 13 12 | 13 8 | 11 10 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| Asinghpur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | | | | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Amr | 10 7 | 10 8 | 11 5 | | | | | | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 5 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 11 0 | 13 13 | 11 0 |
| Asper | 12 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | | | | 13 8 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amalpur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | | | | 15 12 | 15 12 | 12 1 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaspur | 11 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | | | | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Upper Godavari | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 6 8 | ... | 7 7 | | | | ... | 6 8 | 5 8 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 6 0 | ... | 11 3 | 9 6 | 6 13 | 5 13 | 2 4 |
| Olum | 7 3 | 7 3 | 8 2 | | | | 7 3 | 7 3 | 5 1 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 5 5 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 9 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Indrighat | 6 5 | 6 2 | 7 0 | | | | 6 0 | 5 5 | 1 5 | 9 2 | 9 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 8 8 | 5 15 | 0 13 | 0 4 |
| Urati | 8 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 6 5 | 6 2 | 5 5 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Kola | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | 5 5 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Aliepur | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Alidna | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Am | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 5 | | | | 5 0 | 5 0 | 1 7 | 8 5 | 8 5 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Amu | 7 5 | 7 5 | 11 0 | | | | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 5 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 5 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Bangalore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bukur | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bysore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bassan | No return | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhogga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budfr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bitaldroog | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Borg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bypore | 9 12 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 12 12 | 10 11 | 12 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 5 4 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 6 4 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 4 10 | 3 1 | 3 1 |
| Bishengurh | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 3 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 6 4 | 6 12 | 5 12 | 7 0 | 8 12 | 7 8 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 8 12 | 8 14 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| Bwar | 10 9 | 10 3 | 11 8 | 5 0 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 1 8 | 6 6 | 6 2 | 8 8 | 8 11 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 14 1 | 2 13 | 15 13 | 5 1 | 5 1 |
| Bhurtpore (City) | 11 6 | 11 6 | 10 12 | 5 8 | 14 8 | 12 10 | 7 0 | 6 11 | 6 15 | 8 11 | 8 12 | 7 4 | 15 3 | 13 10 | 11 14 | 14 13 | 2 1 | 2 1 |
| Berowlee (City) | 10 9 | 10 10 | 8 12 | 5 0 | 20 0 | 10 11 | 0 0 | 10 0 | 7 3 | 11 1 | 11 1 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 18 2 | 2 10 | 4 14 | 12 15 | 0 0 |
| Bmere | 8 12 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 2 12 | 13 0 | 12 4 | 0 | 5 6 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 10 8 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 0 0 |
| Boli Cantonment | 10 1 | 10 12 | 12 8 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 6 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 14 12 | 13 10 | 13 11 | 4 14 | 2 9 | 1 14 | 2 14 | 3 1 |
| Bripura | 7 12 | 7 12 | 9 12 | 2 0 | 11 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Birolee | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 12 | 1 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 5 8 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 5 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 6 10 | 6 10 | 6 1 |
| Bu | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budra | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Billy Tracts of Meywar | 6 8 | 6 8 | 9 4 | 9 8 | 9 6 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 5 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beywar (Odeypore) | 7 6 | 7 5 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 15 | 5 7 | 5 7 | 4 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Banswara (Meywar Agency) | 8 7 | 8 2 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | 6 1 | 6 4 | 5 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Batabgarh (") | 9 1 | 9 0 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 11 | 4 7 | 4 1 | 6 11 | 6 11 | 4 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Barwar | 7 0 | 7 4 | 10 15 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 11 6 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 16 4 | 9 6 | 10 4 | 4 1 |
| Bekaneer | No return received | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bondree | 15 0 | 14 12 | 15 4 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 7 4 | 8 4 | 7 8 | 9 8 | 18 4 | 18 8 | 8 17 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Botah | 13 2 | 11 0 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 2 | 7 10 | 7 12 | 9 13 | 19 12 | 22 4 | 21 11 | 14 0 | 13 10 | 10 1 |
| Bort | 11 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 1 | 6 1 | 6 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 8 13 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 0 0 |
| Budhav ar | 12 2 | 12 2 | 11 7 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 5 | 6 11 | 6 9 | 19 10 | 17 12 | 17 1 | 12 12 | 3 1 | 3 1 |
| Budhpore | 9 8 | 9 1 | 11 8 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 12 5 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 8 12 | 12 12 | 8 1 | 8 1 |
| Bholpur | 11 11 | 11 7 | 10 1 | 16 9 | 17 3 | 11 9 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 5 10 | ... | 9 0 | 7 14 | 15 12 | 17 2 | 11 15 | 1 15 | 10 1 | 10 1 |
| Bndore | 8 11 | 8 11 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 5 11 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 11 | 12 10 | 12 0 | 15 12 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 6 1 |
| Bwahor | 12 7 | 12 0 | 9 13 | 16 7 | 15 9 | 7 9 | 5 4 | 5 1 | 5 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 4 | 15 10 | 15 5 | 10 11 | 14 14 | 12 1 | 12 1 |
| Bocna | 11 0 | 8 8 | 15 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 6 8 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 8 17 | 8 15 | 0 15 | 0 1 |
| Budum | 8 15 | 8 12 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | 6 6 | 5 0 | 4 15 | 7 1 | 7 8 | 6 0 | 12 10 | 12 12 | 14 10 | 7 10 | 12 1 | 12 1 |
| Baghelkhand (Sutta) | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 20 8 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 16 8 | 8 1 |

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, PUNJAB, OF FASL RABBI OF 1878-79, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1879.

| CANAL DIVISION. | WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1899. | | | | NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. | | LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). | | CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). | | REMARKS. | | |
|--|--|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|--|----------------|---------|
| | DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAGE. | | GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. | | PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC. | | ZILA. | | RAINFALL. | | | | |
| | Full supply. | Actual throughout. | Estimated full supply. | Actual throughout. | Up. | Down. | ACRES. | Average. | During month. | NAME. | | Area in acres. | |
| CANAL DIVISION. | 4.9 | 3.31 | 3073.60 | { 456.38 552.21 569.75 } | ... | ... | Gundápur Amritsar Lahore | 7.724 | 1.48 | 0.06 | Wheat | 193,961 | |
| | 4.6 | 2.2 | | | ... | ... | | ... | 73,349 | 0.86 | ... | Barley | 3,435 |
| | 3.0 | 2.8 | | | ... | ... | | ... | 104,209 | 0.40 | ... | Mixed grains | 3,353 |
| | ... | ... | 3073.60 | 1578.34 | ... | ... | ... | 185,282 | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | 44,533 | |
| | Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 3073.60 | 60.96 | ... | ... | ... | 165,428 | ... | ... | ... | 185,282 |
| WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. | 4.33 | 3.50 | 2,546 | { 462 736 494 239 } | ... | 193,824 | Unballa | 2,731 | 1.4 | ... | Wheat | 119,762 | |
| | 5.70 | 5.29 | | | ... | Karnál | 48,228 | 0.9 | ... | Barley | 3,890 | | |
| | 9.00 | 6.36 | | | ... | Delhi | 35,894 | 0.6 | ... | Mixed grains | 23,889 | | |
| | 8.80 | 7.22 | | | ... | Rohatak | 32,108 | 0.2 | ... | Miscellaneous | 24,022 | | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Hissár | 27,548 | 0.5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Jind | 23,801 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bikaner | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kalsia State | 1,163 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL | 27.83 | 22.37 | 2,546 | 1,931 | ... | 193,824 | ... | 171,563 | ... | ... | ... | 171,563 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | 2,546 | 1,896.17 | ... | 122,620 | ... | 232,261 | ... | ... | ... | 232,261 | |
| INDUS CANALS. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Lahore | 17,000 | ... | ... | Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment. | ... | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Montgomery | 35,000 | 0.37 | ... | | ... | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Multan | 166,000 | ... | ... | | ... | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Derá Ghazi Khan | 70,304 | 0.50 | ... | | ... | |
| | TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 288,304 | .87 | ... | 288,304 | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 244,400 | ... | ... | 244,400 | | |
| NAJAFGARH JHIL DRAINAGE WORKS. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Delhi | 1,233 | ... | ... | Wheat | 825 | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gurgaon | 113 | ... | ... | Barley | 123 | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mixed grains | 384 | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Miscellaneous | 4 | |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,346 | ... | ... | ... | 1,346 | |
| TOTAL NAJAFGARH JHIL DRAINAGE WORKS. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 356,845 | ... | ... | ... | 356,845 | |
| PBENNIAL CANALS, GRAND TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 397,689 | ... | ... | ... | 397,689 | |
| Do., Corresponding period of last year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th MARCH 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—General prospects in Madras have not changed during the week. In Bombay also there has not been any material alteration in the crops; the weather is generally cool. No particulars of the distress in Kaladgi and Broach referred to in the report for the preceding week are given, but it is said that there is slight distress in two talukas of Satara. In Mysore matters remain as before, as also in the Central Provinces, where the *rabi* harvest continues. The reports from Berar, Central India and Rajputana do not contain anything calling for notice. In Bengal rain fell in a few districts only, and the want of it is much felt in several places; prospects are however on the whole promising; a severe hailstorm in Tipperah killed 17 and wounded 10 persons. Rain is needed in Assam. The report from British Burma is only on public health, which is generally fair. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* harvest is progressing and the outlook is on the whole satisfactory. Rain has fallen generally in the Punjab, and there is a further improvement in harvest prospects.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Madras— | | |
| Kistna (Mar. 15th) | Nil | Rice 11·36, <i>cholum</i> 15·43, <i>raggi</i> 17·86, <i>cumboo</i> 15·86; 7½ inches of water passing over anicut; <i>raggi</i> under wells and later maize generally doing well; pulse crops being harvested; castor, cotton, and tobacco being gathered. |
| Kurnool (" ") | Nil | Rice 10·88, <i>cholum</i> 16·15, <i>raggi</i> 21·07, <i>cumboo</i> 15·66; season favourable; cotton being picked in Koilkuntla, Sirwell, and Pattikonda; outturn ½ to ¾; second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample. |
| Tanjore (" ") | Nil | Rice 9·71, <i>cholum</i> 13·31, <i>raggi</i> 17·16, <i>cumboo</i> 15·15; rivers almost dry; dry crops require rain, wet generally in good condition; harvest of <i>samba</i> paddy, <i>olladan</i> , <i>raggi</i> , and <i>cholum</i> , outturn ¾ to 1. |
| Madura (" ") | Nil | Rice 10·36, <i>cholum</i> 17·14, <i>raggi</i> 17·16, <i>cumboo</i> 17·16. |
| Malabar (" ") | Nil | Rice 10·07, <i>raggi</i> 17·73; prices stationary throughout the district; pasture withering. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged. | | |

Bombay—(Mar. 19th).*Sind—***Kurrachee**

... 0·3 in Kurrachee; 20 in Kotri; 13 in Tháno Bul. Khan; 05 in Selwan; 11 in Ketí Bandar; 20 in Mirpur Batoro; 34 in Tatta; 02 in Jerruck; 10 in Johi; 01 in Dádu; 15 in Sákro; 03 in Ghorabári; 20 in Belo.

Measles in Shahbandar taluka; one fresh case of small-pox in Kurrachee.

Guzerat—

Ahmedabad
Páneh Maháls
Kaira
Surat
Broach

{ No change.
Weather pleasant.
No change.
Rabi crops being reaped.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceded in | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Bombay—continued. | | |
| <i>Khandesh and Nāsik—</i> | | |
| Khandesh ... | ... | No change. |
| Nāsik ... | ... | |
| <i>Konkan—</i> | | |
| Tanna ... | ... | Rabi crops and public health good. |
| Coisaba (March 17th) | ... | Mornings cold; fever in Pen; <i>rabi</i> crops good in Alibág, Pen, and Roha, but damaged by locusts in Mángaon and Mahád. |
| Ratnágiri („ 11th) | ... | Rabi good; six deaths from fever in Málwan taluka. |
| <i>Deccan—</i> | | |
| Poona ... | ... | No change. |
| Ahmednagar ... | ... | Rabi harvesting finished in seven talukas. |
| Satara ... | ... | Rabi reaping nearly over; slight distress in two talukas. |
| <i>Southern Mahratta Country—</i> | | |
| Kulálgí ... | 16 in Sindgi. | |
| Belgaum ... | 163 in Gokák. | Rabi reaping nearly completed; cotton picking commenced. |
| Dharwar ... | ... | No change. |
| Kanara ... | ... | Harvesting continues; fever prevalent; weather fair. |
| <i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory—</i> | | |
| Rájkot ... | ... | Harvesting continues; public health good. |
| Baroda ... | ... | Public health good; weather unusually cool. |
| Bengal—(March 18th). | | |
| Chittagong | 0·02 | Weather cloudy now and then, otherwise seasonable; some cold-weather crops collected; land being prepared for <i>pania aus</i> ; small-pox still prevalent in Cox's Bazar. |
| Noakholly | Nil | Mornings foggy; afternoons windy and cloudy; state of <i>rabi</i> crops getting bad for want of rain. |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | 0·42 | Weather very hot; a fall of rain on 5th; <i>jím</i> cutting still continues; rain improved prospects of chilly and other spring crops. |
| Hill Tipperah | Nil | Weather dry and warm; state and prospects of crops unchanged. |
| Backergunge | Nil | Weather very hot and dry; prospects not favourable in consequence of drought; rain expected soon; no fall in prices. |
| Furreedpore | Nil | Weather fair and hot; state and prospects of crops fair; rain much wanted. |
| Dacca | 0·6 | Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops good. |
| Mymensingh | Nil | Weather hot for time of year; state and prospects of crops good; a little rain wanted. |
| Tipperah ... | Nil | Weather hot with occasional storms; rain wanted; cold-weather crops being harvested; outturn fair; ploughing in progress; a hail-storm passed over station on evening of 12th, killing 17 persons and wounding 10. |
| 24-Pergunnahs | Nil | Weather seasonable; no crops to report upon; prices of food-grain continue very high; public health in general good. |
| Jessore | 0·17 | Weather hot; storm on evening of 12th; winter harvest nearly all gathered in; rain wanted for spring sowings of indigo. |
| Nudda | 0·25 in Ranaghat; 0·14 in Bangong. | Weather clear and hot; winter crops nearly all harvested; outturn only fair and below average. |
| Moorsheadabad | Nil | Weather warm; <i>rabi</i> crops being reaped; lands being ploughed for <i>aus</i> and <i>aman dhan</i> ; indigo and mulberry in fair state. |
| Pubna | Nil | Weather seasonable; mornings cloudy; a south-west wind during day; rain required for <i>cheena</i> and rice at Serajgunj. |
| Rajshahye | Nil | Weather hot during day, but still cool at night; rain wanted for <i>bora dhan</i> . |
| Bogra | Nil | Weather seasonable; crops fair; rain would benefit them; health of district good. |
| Dinagapore | Nil | High westerly winds; weather somewhat cloudy; most of spring crops harvested; lands being prepared for <i>bora</i> and <i>bhadoi dhan</i> . |
| Rangpore | Nil | Strong dry westerly winds blowing daily; prospects of crops unchanged, but rain wanted; small-pox prevails in Bagdogra sub-division. |
| Cooch Behar | Nil | East winds in morning changing to west winds in afternoon; prospect of all cold-weather crops good; country very dry; public health generally good. |
| Jalpáiguri | Nil | Weather rapidly getting hotter; rain wanted; tobacco, the only crop now on land, doing well; ground being prepared for <i>bhadoi dhan</i> sowings. |
| Darjeeling | Nil | Sun shine strong; westerly wind during latter part of week; no crops of importance. |
| Midnapore | Nil | Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops favourable. |
| Howrah | Nil | Weather seasonable; nothing particular to remark regarding state and prospects of crops. |
| Hughly | 0·15 | Weather generally clear; a sharp thunderstorm on 12th; few crops on ground; fever and cholera still prevail. |
| Burdwan | Nil | Weather dry; no change in state and prospects of crops. |
| Baúkoora | 0·14 | Weather hot; sugarcane giving good outturn; indigo promises fairly; cases of small-pox still frequent. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Beerbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Hot season now set in; nothing to report about crops. |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cool for the season; state and prospects of crops as before. |
| Bhāgalpur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather hot and cloudy; state and prospects of crops excellent. |
| Monghyr ... | 0·01 | Weather hot; west winds; gram crop a bad one; other crops good. |
| Purneah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather hot and dry; west wind; state and prospects of crops good. |
| Maldah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; state and prospects of crops satisfactory; prices somewhat lower; health improving. |
| Durbhunga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fair; <i>rabi</i> crops being reaped; indigo sowings in progress; prices stationary; health of people good. |
| Mozufferpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather warm with west wind; reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; public health good. |
| Sarun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather appreciably warmer; high west wind and dust-storms during middays; cold-weather crops being everywhere cut; outturn expected to be eight annas; poppy heads being tapped; indigo sowings still going on; mango in blossom, and promises a fair harvest; prices (rice excepted) fallen; public health good. |
| Chumparun ... | <i>Nil</i> | Cool nights; hot days; strong west winds blowing during day; clouds hanging about; state and prospects of crops good. |
| Patna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Nights still cool, days hot; state and prospects of crops unchanged. |
| Gya ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; maximum reading of thermometer in shade 99·6°; <i>rabi</i> crops ready and in some places being cut; prices of food-grains a little easier; health of plough-cattle good. |
| Shahabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warm; about three-fourths of <i>rabi</i> harvested; outturn good on the whole; small-pox still prevalent. |
| Hazāribāgh ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; cloudy on 14th; harvesting of wheat and barley crops commenced; prospects of crops favourable. |
| Lohardugga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting hot; west winds occasionally; no change to report at head-quarters; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops in Palamow less favourable than was anticipated; prices stationary. |
| Manbhoom ... | 0·01 | Weather warm and seasonable; few crops on ground doing well; if weather holds up, <i>mohwa</i> harvest ought to be first-rate; district fairly healthy; cholera disappeared from town. |
| Singhbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather very warm during week, but sky clouded on 14th; nothing to report about crops. |
| Balasore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather hot and dry; rain required for ploughing for next crop; public health fair. |
| Cuttack ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather hot; spring rice doing well. |
| Pooree ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; <i>sarad</i> rice harvest completed; <i>dahua</i> looking well; common rice sells at 15½ to 21 Calcutta seers per rupee; miscellaneous crops promising. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in a few districts during week; prospects of standing crops generally fair; but rain greatly needed in Backergunge and Noakholly and some other districts; <i>rabi</i> crops being harvested; ploughing for early crops in progress; spring sowings of indigo still going on; a severe hail-storm in Tipperah on 12th caused some loss of life. | | |
| N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 19th). | | |
| Benares (Mar. 18th) ... | ... | No change. |
| Allahabad (" ") ... | ... | No change; high west winds. |
| Jhānsi (" 19th) ... | ... | Harvest commenced; rest as before. |
| Agra (" 18th) ... | Slight rain in 5 Parganas | |
| Meerut (" 20th) ... | 5 | Crops good; prices stationary; locusts have done little harm; health good. |
| Bareilly (" 19th) ... | Rain on 14th | Rain has done good; prospects generally favourable. |
| Kanmaun (" 15th) ... | Heavy rain on 12th and 13th. | Hail fell in some places; prospects favourable. |
| Sitapur (" 19th) ... | <i>Nil</i> | Wind west; weather settled. |
| Partabgarh (" 17th) ... | ... | Agricultural prospects good. |
| Lucknow (" 19th) ... | ... | No change; harvest operations going on; prospects fair. |
| Fyzabad (" 19th) ... | <i>Nil</i> | |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in places, which has done some good; otherwise prospects unchanged. | | |
| Punjab—(Mar. 18th). | | |
| Delhi ... | ·9 | Prospects improved; slight fluctuations in prices of wheat grains; health good. |
| Hissar ... | 1·2 | Prospects brighter; slight fall in prices of food grains; health generally good but small-pox about. |
| Unballa ... | ·9 | Crop fair; health good. |
| Jullundur ... | 1·4 | Crops greatly benefited; health good. |
| Anritsar ... | 1 | Crops flourishing; slight fall in prices of food grains; health good. |
| Sealkot ... | 1·8 | Prospects of <i>rabi</i> considerably improved. |
| Lahore ... | ·9 | Agricultural prospects much improved; health good. |
| Bāwalpindi ... | 1·0 | Agricultural prospects fair; fever and cattle disease continue. |
| Mooltan ... | ·9 | Health and harvest prospects good; prices of food grains stationary. |
| Pera Ismail Khan ... | ·5 | Crops flourishing; health good. |
| Peshāwar ... | ·8 | Harvest prospects improving; prices of food grains falling. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain having been general during the past week; harvest prospects have further improved. | | |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Central Provinces— | | |
| (Mar. 19th). | | |
| Nimár | ... | Cool; <i>rabi</i> nearly reaped; prospects excellent; health good; prices slightly easier. |
| Hoshangabad | ... | Prospects unchanged; cholera at Harda ceased. |
| Betól | ... | Warm; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; prospects unchanged; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Wardha | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest almost completed; prices stationary. |
| Nágpur (Mar. 19th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; prices unchanged. |
| Chánda | ... | Hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; health good; prices slightly fallen. |
| Chhindwára | ... | Warm; prospects unchanged; <i>rabi</i> gathering; small-pox towards south of district; prices steady. |
| Narsinghpur | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; yield below average; health good; prices fallen. |
| Bhandára (Mar. 18th) | ... | Clear; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; small-pox prevalent; prices high. |
| Seoni | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary. |
| Bálaghát | ... | Cloudy and hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Mandla | ... | <i>Rabi</i> reaping; health good; prices steady. |
| Saugor | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting; prices slightly declined. |
| Damoh | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting continues; health good; prices steady. |
| Jubbulpore | ... | Clear; <i>rabi</i> harvesting; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen. |
| Raipur | ... | Warm; cloudy at intervals; <i>rabi</i> gathering; prospects continue good; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices slightly fallen. |
| Biláspur (Mar. 15th) | ... | Hot; <i>rabi</i> gathering; prospects good; cholera and small-pox continue. |
| Sambalpur („ 14th) | ... | Very hot; sugarcane sowings continue; cholera abating. |
| General Remarks. — <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing in all districts; prospects continue on the whole fair; cholera in Eastern districts abating. | | |
| British Burma— | | |
| (Mar. 19). | | |
| Arakan Division | ... | Public health continues good; slight cattle disease in one township. |
| Pegu Division— | ... | |
| Rangoon | ... | Fifteen fatal cases of small-pox in Rangoon town; slight small-pox reported from Pegu; fevers still very prevalent in Humahee, otherwise public health fair. |
| Henzada | ... | Public health fair; small-pox prevailing in parts of district. |
| Bassein | ... | Public health good; 159 cattle deaths in Yaigye township from 17th February to 3rd March. |
| Tharrawaddy | ... | Public health fair. |
| Prome | ... | Health good. |
| Thayetmyo | ... | General health normal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Mindoon, Kama, and Meaday. |
| Tenasserim Division— | ... | |
| Amherst | ... | Public health good; no cattle disease. |
| Shwegyeen | ... | Ten deaths from cholera in district. |
| Toungtha | ... | Public health good. |
| General Remarks. —General health fair; small-pox in Rangoon town and district, Henzada, and Thayetmyo; cholera in Shwegyeen; cattle disease still in Bassein. | | |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Mar. 19th) | 03 | Unseasonably hot and dry; strong westerly winds lately; land being ploughed for <i>asu</i> ; rain wanted for tea and rice crops. |
| Sylhet („ „) | 1.22 | Rain partial; more wanted; prices stationary. |
| Mysore and Coorg— | | |
| (Mar. 19th) | | |
| No change since last report; for week ending 8th March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals 290. | | |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— | | |
| (Mar. 19th) | | |
| <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; weather getting warmer | | |
| Central India— | | |
| (Mar. 19th) | | |
| Nil | | Prospects unchanged. |
| Rajputana— | | |
| Ajmere (Mar. 19th) | 12 | Prospects good; small-pox commencing. |
| Sirohi („ 9th) | | Tanks drying; wells good; health fair; prospects good; cool and pleasant; cloudy and close; much warmer; season agreeable. |
| Harowtee („ 8th) | | Health good; prospects unchanged. |
| Jhallawar („ 13th) | | No change. |
| Bhurtpore („ 12th) | | Weather cloudy; wind easterly; health good. |
| Ulwur („ 19th) | 18 | Rain beneficial; health good. |

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 13. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1879.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party,* during His Excellency's stay at Lahore, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

- Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
Mr. A. C. Lyall, Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
Colonel G. Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Mrs. Pomeroy Colley.
Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Lieutenant H. R. Rose, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant C. W. Muir, A.-D.-C.
Captain R. Pole-Carew, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant C. Herbert, A.-D.-C.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

C. HERBERT, *Lieut., A.-D.-C.,*
for Private Secy. to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th March 1879.

No. 7.—The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. Jacob, of the Bengal Civil Service, for temporary special duty in the Legislative Department with effect from the 15th April, proximo.

No. 8.—The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. C. H. Reily, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, leave of absence for ten months, with effect from the 1st April, proximo.

No. 9.—Mr. C. Piffard, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. C. H. Reily.

No. 10.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I., of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 21st instant.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1879.

No. 25C.—The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. R. Wells, Chief Officer of the river-surveying Vessel *Clyde*, to be Port Officer at Akyab.

GENERAL.

The 26th March 1879.

No. 30C.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, which is left at Calcutta.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MILITARY.

Camp Lahore, the 22nd March 1879.

No. 25M.—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the 25th January 1879 :—

Jemadar Makhun Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Ulkha, deceased.

Havildar Dana, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Makhun Singh, promoted.

GENERAL.

The 20th March 1879.

No. 822G.—In continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 281P., dated 21st January 1879, the following Officers have been placed temporarily on special political duty under the Foreign Department, with effect from the dates on which they assumed charge of their respective duties :—

With General Stewart's Column.

Major M. Protheroe, Extra Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Stewart, C.B.

Captain E. Molloy, Interpreter and Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Stewart, C.B.

Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, C.S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Punjab.

With General Sir S. Browne's Column.

Major E. R. Conolly, Officiating Judicial Assistant of Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham.

With General Roberts' Column.

Mr. A. J. Hammond, Officiating District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, from 1st January 1879.

Captain A. Conolly, 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

Captain R. H. F. Pennick, 29th Punjab Native Infantry.

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 28th March 1879.

No. 1498.—*Money in the Public Treasuries, and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches, on the last day of the month of February 1879, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1878 and 1877 :—*

| | | | | | | | Rs. |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| 187, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,46,92,092 |
| 1878 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,22,83,663 |
| 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,05,56,552 |

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 28th March 1879.

No. 1464.—I.—*Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1879.*

| | TOTAL | | | TOTAL | | | TOTAL | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Imports | Exports | Net Exports. | Imports | Exports | Net Imports | Imports. | Exports. | Net Imports. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In the month of February | 9,57,026 | 21,05,800 | 11,42,774 | 81,90,410 | 11,82,170 | 73,08,240 | 91,57,445 | 35,91,079 | 5,66,366 |
| For the first two months | 20,36,451 | 62,23,360 | 41,86,909 | 1,52,09,817 | 40,40,000 | 1,11,67,817 | 1,72,45,298 | 1,02,64,380 | 69,81,029 |

II.—*Silver received and coined in the Mints during the calendar year 1879.*

| | | | COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (GROSS VALUE) | | | COINED AND EXAMINED. | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|---|-----------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. | Calcutta. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In the month of February | ... | ... | 19,04,220 | 50,30,971 | 76,25,200 | 24,27,250 | 44,98,875 | 69,26,125 |
| For the first two months | ... | ... | 27,31,026 | 80,16,310 | 1,07,50,945 | 25,38,474 | 60,98,250 | 86,36,724 |

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.
The 28th March 1879.

No. 1497.—Officers in the various Departments of the public service, travelling on duty by railway, are generally allowed 1st, 2nd, intermediate, or 3rd class railway fare, single or double, or mileage, according to the traveller's position in the public service.

When an officer travels in an inferior class to that in which he is entitled to accommodate, it is not open to him to draw mileage or railway fare in his proper class, unless his actual expenses for himself, family, servants and luggage for the railway journey amounted to not less than the amount of regulated mileage or fare for his class.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is, accordingly pleased to direct that every officer drawing railway mileage or fare shall attach to his bills one or other of the following two certificates at his option, *viz.*, either—

1. "I certify that I travelled on this journey by the first class (or as the case may be, first or second class);" or
2. "I certify that I paid not less than the amount here charged in railway fares for myself, my family, my servants, and my personal luggage."

POST OFFICE.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 1170.—Ordered that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, that articles liable to Sea Customs duty are frequently imported into India through the Letter Post and thus escape the duty to which they are liable. Such importations are in direct contravention of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, Section 60 of which Act declares that any cover supposed to contain articles subject to Customs duty may be opened by the Post Office authorities after due notice to attend has been given to the addressee.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to remind the public that the importation through the Letter Post of goods liable to duty is illegal, and to notify for general information that the provisions of Section 60 of Act XIV of 1866 will be strictly enforced.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and for information and guidance to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Order by His Excellency the Governor General of India.

Camp, Lahore, the 21st March 1879.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1A.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. McLeod, Royal Artillery, temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, and in charge of the Ordnance Field Park, Quetta Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Captain,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

Fort William, the 28th March 1879.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 257.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar and Woodie Major Fattchyah Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Mahomed Amin, invalided,—1st October 1878; Jemadar Bakhtawar Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Law Wilson, invalided,—24th August 1877.

17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Balgobind Sookul to be Subadar, *vice* Goonraje Sing, deceased; Havildar Muthoorah Pandey to be Jemadar, *vice* Balgobind Sookul, promoted,—12th February 1879.

41th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

Jemadar Munnee Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Runsoor Khurga, deceased; Havildar Baboo-dhun Khuttri to be Jemadar, *vice* Munnee Sing, promoted,—2nd January 1879.

No. 258.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Ally Muddut to be Subadar, *vice* Ashruff Ally, invalided; Havildar Sobha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ally Muddut, promoted,—16th November 1878.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Brijbasi to be Subadar, *vice* Rasul Khan "Bahadur," deceased; Havildar Gopal Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Brijbasi, promoted,—3rd January 1879.

No. 259.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

To be Lieutenants.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Lieutenant Charles Frederick Lazarus. | Under the provisions of para. 3 of G. O. No. 121 of 1878. Their commissions as such bearing date 22nd June and 2nd July 1877. respectively. |
| Sub-Lieutenant Avetoom Thaddens Avetoom. | |

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 260.—The services of Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, M.D., Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 261.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major A. Eteson, Medical Officer, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, Bengal *vice* Surgeon-Major K. McLeod, M.D., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 262.—The services of passed Hospital Apprentice R. W. Lopez are dispensed with.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 263.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

This encloses the furlough granted to Colonel Mainwaring in G. G. O. No. 607 of 1878.

Major A. Ollivant, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—private affairs, for nineteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 264.—Captain Charles Henry Denham, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to Europe, with effect from the 4th April to 4th November 1879.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 265.—In modification of G. G. O. No. 603, dated 6th June 1867, and consequent on the transfer of Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Christison, M.D., from the Agra Circle to the supervision and control of the civil medical establishments under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the *Meerut* and *Saugor* Circles will respectively embrace the under-noted stations:—

Meerut Circle.

Agra.
Ajmere.
Dehra Dūn.
Delhis.
Deolee.
Fatehgarh.
Gwalior.
Jhansi.
Meerut.
Roorkee.

Saugor Circle.

Agar.
Bhopal.
Eriampoora.
Gooma.
Jubbulpore.
Kherwara.
Lalitpur.
Saugor.
Sipri.
Sirdarpur.

It is at the same time notified that the *Allahabad* and *Presidency* Circles will respectively comprise the following stations:—

Allahabad Circle.

Allahabad.
Bānda.
Benares.
Cawnpore.
Chunar.
Dinapore.
Gorakhpur.
Nowgung (Bundelcund).
Segowlie.

Presidency Circle.

Barrackpore.
Berhampore.
Bhāgalpur.
Buxa.
Dacca.
Darjeeling.
Dorunda.
Dum-Dum.
Fort William, Alipore.
Hazaribagh.
Julpauri.

ORDNANCE.

No. 266.—The following clauses in List of Changes in War Matériel, are made applicable to India and published for general information:—

Dated 1st November 1878.

3416.—Arms, interchangeable;—carbine, B.L. Martini-Henry, parts of:—
Action, complete, without butt, gauge.

Dated 1st December 1878.

3434.—Boxes, wood, ammunition, small-arm, with tin lining, service. Alteration of handle to lid of tin lining.

3437.—Crp, for lifting projectiles, 7-inch to 12.5-inch. (Mark I.)

3438.—Field Artillery equipment, and Cavalry pioneers' appointments:—

Blocks, wood, five banded together, to represent charges, gun-cotton, of five 1 oz. discs, (Mark I.)

3439.—Plank, trail, ground platform, rifled M.L., 8-inch howitzer, and 64-pr. gun. (Mark I.)

3442.—Apparatus, hand winding, for electric cables, sub-marine mining. (Mark I.)

3443.—Apparatus for cutting wet gun-cotton slabs, parts of: frame. (Mark I.)
Bed, sliding. (Mark I.) wood.
lock. (Mark I.)

3444.—Apparatus, with pumps, complete, for testing cases, base and fuze plugs, &c. (Mark I.)

3445.—Commutator, 15 terminal, for test tables, sub-marine mining. (Mark I.)

3446.—Electric detonators, fuzes, and tubes.

3450.—Plug, insulating, with wires, for sub-marine mining service, and outrigger torpedoes. (Mark I.)

3451.—Box, test, for base-piece of circuit-closer. (Mark I.)

No. 267.—In clause 3268 in list of Changes in War Matériel, published in G. G. O. No. 865 of 1878, omit the word "buff."

PENSIONS.

No. 268.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Sergeant Robert Burleigh, a pensioner from the 10th Foot,—rate of pension, two shillings per diem, paid up to 31st March 1879.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 269.—Major Thomas Herbert Lewin, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of a Captain, with effect from the 24th March 1879, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 270.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.—

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to admit the under-mentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes, respectively, of the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

Subadar Rungiah "Bahadur," 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar, Sunnasse "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—26th December 1878.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur,"
 Subadar Major Rungasswamy, 25th Regiment,
 Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Rungiah
 "Bahadur," promoted,—26th December
 1878.

No. 271.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to admit Sepoy Hussan Khan, of the 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry on the 27th January 1879 in the Bazar Valley in coming to the assistance of Lieutenant B. E. Spragge, 51st Regiment, when suddenly attacked by a party of Afridis.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 272.—The services of Colonel J. L. Peatse, Madras Staff Corps, are, with reference to the Notification by the Foreign Department, No. 141G., dated the 14th February 1879, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

No. 273.—The services of Lieutenant H. P. P. Leigh, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1879.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 15th to 28th March 1879.

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testate Intestate. | Total unclaim- deposited. | Amount paid in India | Date to which claims will be received. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. | | | | | | | |
| George Gott Nelson (a) .. | Captain .. | Royal Artillery | | | | 107 10 6 | |
| INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE. | | | | | | | |
| Frank H. Winterbotham (b) .. | Captain .. | Madras Sappers and Mficers. | 14th February 1879 | No will found | | 520 0 0 | |
| Charles Folliot Powell (c) .. | Captain .. | Bengal Staff Corps ... | 19th December 1878 | Intestate ... | | 1,000 0 0 | |
| William Heffernan (d) .. | Hospital Appee. | Subordinate Medical Department. | 17th December 1878 | Not known ... | | | |

(a) *Widow*—Catherino Roper Nelson.

Father—Thomas Nelson, Esq., 23, Queensborough Terrace, Hayswater, London, W.

(b) *Next-of-kin*—H. M. Winterbotham, Civil Service, Pitville—Cheltenham.

(c) *Next-of-kin*—*Brother*—Robert Douglas Powell, Doctor of Medicine, 14, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London.

(d) *Next-of-kin*—2 *Brothers*—Living with their Grandfather Captain May, 1, Hastings, Calcutta.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—RAILWAY.

Fort William, the 21st March 1879.

No. 158R.—In accordance with Section XXVI of Act XVIII of 1854, as amended by Act XXV of

Section 1, para. 8. After the words "push a train" should be interpolated "or fuel truck or portion of a train."

Section I, para. 11. After the word "driven" should be interpolated "fuel truck or."

Section XIII, para. 151. After the words "tender foremost" should be interpolated "or with a fuel truck or any portion of a train in front."

1871, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the interpolations specified on the margin, in the General Rules and Regulations for State Railways in India which were published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 12th April 1873, page 357 (Notification No. 1R., dated the 3rd April 1873.)

J. S. TREVOR, *Major-Genl, R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1879.

From the 5th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 29th March, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|--|-----|----|----|
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| Postage | 5 | 8 | 0 |
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| For a single copy of the <i>Gazette</i> | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| For a single copy of the Supplement | 0 | 8 | 0 |

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1879.

Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk, Original Side, has obtained one month's privilege leave under the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 24th instant.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1879.

No. 115.—Mr. F. A. Patten, Assistant Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough, without medical certificate, for twelve months, under Section 7 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 27th March 1878, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

This cancels Notification No. 113, dated 18th July 1878.

W. PALMER,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1879.

No. 88.—During the absence of Captain M. W. Rogers, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, on military duty in Afghanistan, Mr. W. C. Price, Surveyor, 4th Grade, has been placed

in temporary charge of the Bombay Trigonometrical Party.

J. T. WALKER, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 20th March 1879.

No. 399.—Mr. Bala Prashad transferred from the Central Provinces' Police, is appointed Inspector of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway Police, with effect from the 17th February 1879.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 404.—Captain R. G. E. Dalrymple held charge of the current duties of the Political Agency, Gwalior, from the 11th January 1879 to the 5th February 1879, both days inclusive, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Tweedie, on special duty.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, *Capt.,*
2nd Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR
CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 22nd March 1879.

No. 19.—Baboo Khaternath Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 1th Grade, returned on the morning of the 16th instant from twenty-five days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 17, dated 1st instant. The unexpired portion of the leave for two days has been cancelled.

By Order,
L. RUSSELL, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

**AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA,
P. W. D.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 19th March 1879.

No. 631S.—The Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant months' privilege leave of absence to Mr. Bhagut Singh, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Mayo College Division, from the 20th April 1879, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
H. Y. MURRAY, *Major,*
Offy. Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
and Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 17th March 1879.

No. 29.—Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd March 1879, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 30.—Surgeon-Major S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, has been granted privilege leave for twenty-eight days, with effect from the 4th March 1879.

Surgeon W. R. Browne, M.D., 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major Wyndowe, or until further orders.

By Order,
C. B. EUAN SMITH,
1st Asstt. Resident.

The 15th March 1879.

No. 268.—Mr. C. Bheem Rao, Attaché to the Resident, has been granted privilege leave for two months from 15th April to 14th June 1879.

The 20th March 1879.

No. 270.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th April 1879, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Major R. S. Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, will hold charge of the Buldana District and will officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, during Lieutenant-Colonel Bushby's absence on leave, or until further orders.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR,
Secy. for Berar to the Resident.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.**

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th March 1879.

No. 37.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, held charge of the Sirhind Command, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, from the occasion of 23rd January 1879 to the forenoon of 11th February 1879.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

**DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Allahabad, the 21st March 1879.

No. 28.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 127, dated the 8th March 1878, the under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Southern Section of the Western Rajputana State Railway:—

Mr. J. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,

Mr. W. Monies, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 29.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 547 of the 13th December 1878, Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is re-posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.

No. 30.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 17, dated 8th January 1879, dividing the Western Rajputana Railway into two sections, Northern and Southern, the following division of the Engineering Staff of the line is made:—

Northern Section.

Captain C. E. Shepherd, S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary).

Mr. J. R. Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary).

Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. G. A. Savielle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. R. Jebbs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. J. Pope, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Southern Section.

Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant R. Gardiner, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary).

Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary).

Lieutenant W. V. Constable, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H. T. Gwyther, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 31.—The following Officers are transferred from the Northern to the Southern Section of the Western Rajputana State Railway:—

Mr. J. R. Scott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank).

Babu Mal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 26th March 1879.

No. 32.—Mr. A. G. Kemp, Officiating Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Western Rajputana Railway, Northern Section, to the Sindia Railway.

A. GRANT,

Director,

Offg. in Central System.

North-Eastern System.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1879.

No. 18.—Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Tirhoot State Railway, which he joined on the 20th March 1879.

No. 19.—Mr. H. H. Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed on the 18th January 1879 the colloquial examination in Hindustani prescribed in Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 21, of the Public Works Department Code.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Director.

**HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE
RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 22nd March 1879.

No. 9.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No. 19, dated 13th February 1879, Mr. A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the afternoon of the 1st March 1879, to join the Western Rajputana State Railway, Southern Section, on transfer.

H. DANGERFIELD,

Offg. Manager,

Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th March 1879.

No. 39.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), is granted thirty days' privilege leave from 10th January 1879.

No. 40.—The following transfer has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Southern District :—

Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Larkana Division to Kurraichi on special duty.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Neemuch, the 17th March 1879.

No. 12.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Neemuch Division, availed himself, on the forenoon of 8th February 1879, of the three weeks' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1 dated 1st February 1879, and returned to duty on the afternoon of 27th idem. This cancels this Office Notification No. 7, dated 11th February 1879.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 22nd March 1879.

No. 30.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No. 28, dated 12th ultimo, Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival on this Railway, and is posted to the Jhelum Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 10th March 1879.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 20th March 1879.

No. 3.—With the sanction of the Government temporarily transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway, made over, and Baboo Benwari Lal Bose, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, took over, charge of the duties of Pay Master of the Punjab Northern State Railway, from the forenoon of the 21st December 1878.

W. SEDGWICK, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 24th March 1879.

No. 20.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st April 1879, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

T. F. DOWDEN, *Major, R.R.,*
Offg. Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, Northern Section.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 31st January 1879.

No. 361.—Mr. W. Bird, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his return to duty from the one

month's privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 5, dated 2nd January 1879, on the forenoon of the 21st instant.

The 4th February 1879.

No. 395.—With reference to Notification No. 6 of Director of State Railways, Central System, dated 27th January 1879, Lieutenant R. C. Maxwell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 29th November 1878, and is posted to the Marwar Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 15th December 1878.

The 6th February 1879.

No. 406.—Babu Shyam Lal Singh, Accountant, 4th Grade, who, under this Office Notification No. 2737, dated 31st July last, was granted one year's leave without allowances, was then appointed to act temporarily as Head Clerk in this Office. He reverted to his substantive appointment of Accountant, 4th Grade, and resumed the duties of such on the forenoon of the 1st January.

The 8th February 1879.

No. 450.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4590, dated 17th December 1878, Messrs. H. N. C. Cloete, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), respectively made over, and received, charge of the Sendra Division, on the afternoon of the 27th December 1878.

The 12th February 1879.

No. 510.—With reference to Notification No. 11 of the Director of State Railways, Central System, dated 3rd February 1879, the following Subordinates reported their arrivals at Ajmere on the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

Babu Jogindro Nath Sircar, Overseer, 1st Grade,—forenoon of the 16th January 1879.

Mr. T. W. Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade,—forenoon of the 1st February 1879.

No. 511.—With reference to Notification No. 1 of the Director of State Railways, Central System, dated 3rd February 1879, Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the afternoon of the 14th January 1879, and is posted to the Sendra Division.

The 1st March 1879.

No. 698.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 6, dated 2nd January 1879, Mr. J. Dupeyron, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 17th February 1879.

The unexpired portion of his privilege leave is cancelled.

The 14th March 1879.

No. 840.—With reference to Notification No. 17 of the Director of State Railways, Central System, dated 12th February last, Mr. G. G. Hiley, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in Bombay, on return from leave, on the forenoon of the 20th February and his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 5th March current.

On the afternoon of the 7th March, he took over, and Mr. A. G. Kemp, Officiating Store-keeper, made over, charge of the Office of Stores of this section.

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes refused for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1879.

| PARTICULARS. | 4 PER CENT. LOANS | | | | 4½ PER CENT. LOANS | | | | TRANSFER 17½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80, PAYABLE IN 1882-87. | TRANSFER 17½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80, PAYABLE IN 1882-87. | 5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880-80. | TOTAL LOAN OF AMOUNT. |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80. | 31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80. | 31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80. | 31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80. | 31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80. | 31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80. | 31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80. | 31 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1878-80. | | | | |
| Balance of 25th February 1879 | 65,740 | 14,45,573 | 31,02,200 | 2,39,20,507 | 1,11,55,100 | 2,01,33,000 | 8,04,39,400 | 4,11,99,000 | 3,38,000 | 5,93,700 | 1,22,00,000 | 15,96,01,785 |
| 64 per cent. stock transferred to the 1st of Oct. 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount refused at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount refused at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount refused at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1879 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Balance on 15th March 1879 | 65,740 | 14,45,573 | 31,02,200 | 2,39,20,507 | 1,11,55,100 | 2,01,33,000 | 8,04,39,400 | 4,11,99,000 | 3,38,000 | 5,93,700 | 1,22,00,000 | 15,96,01,785 |

NOTE.—From 8th June 1879 to 1st July 1879, interest from India 3,152 Rs. 10 Annas; retransferred from London, 2,331 Rs. 10 Annas.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Jan. 1879 to 31st Dec. 1879 | 13 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st Feb. " to 31st Feb. " | 8 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st Mar. " to 31st Mar. " | 24 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st Apr. " to 31st Apr. " | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st May " to 31st May " | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st June " to 31st June " | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st July " to 31st July " | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st Aug. " to 31st Aug. " | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st Sept. " to 31st Sept. " | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st Oct. " to 31st Oct. " | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st Nov. " to 31st Nov. " | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| 1st Dec. " to 31st Dec. " | 26 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Total | 324 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |

Balance against India 247

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 27th March 1879.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GEN

No. 3748.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS. | Estimates, 1878-79. | April to October 1877. | April to October 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| I.—Land Revenue | 22,071,000 | 8,169,540 | 9,494,460 | 1,324,920 | |
| II.—Tributes and Contributions | 705,000 | 375,253 | 389,220 | 13,967 | |
| III.—Forest | 682,000 | 165,349 | 159,938 | .. | 5,411 |
| IV.—Excise on Spirits, &c. | 2,750,000 | 1,435,262 | 1,472,702 | 37,440 | |
| V.—Assessed Taxes | 765,000 | 62,214 | 297,911 | 234,797 | |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 3,316,000 | 1,471,962 | 1,232,887 | .. | 242,075 |
| VII.—Customs | 2,480,000 | 1,305,042 | 1,236,666 | .. | 68,376 |
| VIII.—Salt | 6,813,000 | 3,295,852 | 3,566,109 | 369,257 | |
| IX.—Opium | 8,250,000 | 5,102,089 | 5,595,611 | 493,522 | |
| X.—Stamps | 2,977,000 | 1,898,569 | 1,790,433 | .. | 18,136 |
| XI.—Mint | 180,000 | 255,442 | 170,577 | .. | 144,865 |
| XII.—Post Office | 872,000 | 429,390 | 9,969 | .. | 411,321 |
| XIII.—Telegraph | 329,100 | 113,527 | 92,992 | .. | 21,465 |
| XIV.—Law and Justice | 823,000 | 451,049 | 481,264 | 30,224 | |
| XV.—Police | 69,000 | 49,250 | 39,442 | .. | 9,838 |
| XVI.—Marine | 291,000 | 195,917 | 99,278 | .. | 15,679 |
| XVII.—Education | 111,000 | 61,771 | 62,974 | .. | 1,800 |
| XVIII.—Interest | 552,000 | 298,710 | 322,759 | 24,049 | |
| XIX.—Superannuation, &c. | 591,000 | 93,494 | 17,800 | 2,706 | |
| XX.—Gain by Exchange | 341,000 | 323,960 | 2,000 | .. | 123,167 |
| XXI.—Miscellaneous | 249,000 | 159,583 | 1,000 | .. | 39,418 |
| TOTAL | 55,139,100 | 25,434,829 | 27,781,159 | 2,346,329 | |
| XXII.—Army | 859,000 | 455,958 | 47,418 | 1,000 | |
| XXIII.—Public Works—Ordinary | 177,000 | 86,815 | 1,000 | 28,985 | |
| XXIV.—Irrigation | 642,000 | 275,124 | 1,000 | 20,974 | |
| XXV.—Traffic Receipts (G. Ry.) less Gain by Exchange | 6,032,960 | 6,189,841 | 5,012,622 | .. | 1,138,522 |
| XXVI.—State Railways | 967,000 | 269,131 | 14,800 | 14,679 | |
| XXVII.—Provincial and Local Deficits | 289,000 | .. | .. | .. | |
| TOTAL | 68,384,600 | 35,991,700 | 33,100,000 | 12,891,700 | |
| England, including Army and P. W. Ordinary | 188,300 | 168,926 | 125,821 | .. | 41,202 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 68,572,900 | 36,160,626 | 33,225,821 | 27,466 | |

* Includes £100,000

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1879.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

seventh month of the year 1878-79, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877-78.

sterling @ Rs 10 to the Pound Sterling.

| EXPENDITURE. | Estimates. 1878-79. | April to October 1877. | April to Oct. 1878. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt | 3,280,500 | 1,538,566 | 1,732,788 | 194,222 | ... |
| 2.—Interest on Service Funds and other accounts | 371,000 | 208,718 | 195,601 | ... | 13,051 |
| 3.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 321,000 | 192,291 | 195,584 | 3,383 | ... |
| 4.—Land Revenue | 2,958,100 | 1,665,568 | 1,511,919 | ... | 150,649 |
| 5.—Forest | 476,000 | 138,880 | 155,093 | 16,183 | ... |
| 6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs | 96,000 | 56,390 | 55,118 | ... | 1,272 |
| 7.—Assessed Taxes | 51,000 | 379 | 16,384 | 16,005 | ... |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | 13,000 | 115,098 | 87,398 | ... | 57,610 |
| 9.—Customs | 196,000 | 117,278 | 115,610 | ... | 1,668 |
| 10.—Salt | 520,000 | 290,398 | 281,874 | ... | 11,525 |
| 11.—Opium | 2,219,000 | 2,360,363 | 1,162,192 | ... | 898,771 |
| 12.—Stamps | 71,000 | 44,676 | 43,125 | ... | 1,551 |
| 13.—Mint | 88,000 | 56,651 | 61,515 | 1,914 | ... |
| 14.—Post Office | 813,000 | 118,878 | 61,730 | ... | 357,148 |
| 15.—Telegraph | 377,700 | 117,067 | 176,568 | 29,501 | ... |
| 16.—Administrations and Public Departments | 1,217,100 | 705,023 | 716,360 | 11,337 | ... |
| 17.—Minor Departments | 510,000 | 173,913 | 169,707 | ... | 13,206 |
| 18.—Law and Justice | 3,296,300 | 1,993,959 | 2,013,627 | 19,668 | ... |
| 19.—Police | 2,398,000 | 1,139,596 | 1,357,303 | ... | 82,293 |
| 20.—Marine | 111,300 | 216,385 | 201,800 | ... | 11,776 |
| 21.—Education | 1,014,100 | 563,138 | 518,617 | ... | 44,521 |
| 22.—Ecclesiastical | 162,000 | 89,176 | 88,779 | ... | 697 |
| 23.—Medical Services | 617,000 | 376,164 | 311,272 | ... | 31,892 |
| 24.—Stationery and Printing | 232,000 | 118,211 | 115,635 | ... | 2,576 |
| 25.—Political Agencies | 398,700 | 196,519 | 193,115 | ... | 3,404 |
| 26.—Allowances and Assignments | 1,633,900 | 669,247 | 669,325 | ... | 8,922 |
| 27.—Civil Furlough Allowances | 1,000 | 700 | 1,755 | 1,055 | ... |
| 28.—Superannuation | 588,000 | 339,123 | 379,607 | 10,184 | ... |
| 29.—Loss by Exchange | 3,099,000 | 918,384 | 1,799,877 | 821,493 | ... |
| 30.—Miscellaneous | 213,000 | 295,527 | 121,213 | ... | 101,314 |
| 31.—Famine Relief | 599,000 | 91,177 | 100,159 | ... | 39,013 |
| TOTAL | 28,205,100 | 13,998,066 | 11,991,381 | ... | 1,996,625 |
| 32.—Army | 11,910,000 | 6,871,915 | 6,214,415 | 6,720 | ... |
| 33.—Public Works Ordinary | 1,619,500 | 1,631,005 | 1,821,151 | 177,286 | ... |
| 34.—Irrigation | 592,000 | 59,354 | 515,111 | 15,980 | ... |
| 35.—Working Expenses (G. Rys.) less Exchange Loss | 5,387,000 | 2,617,154 | 2,590,000 | ... | 117,082 |
| 35.—Surplus Profit on Ry. Cos. less Exchange Loss | 58,100 | 171,706 | 1,318,588 | 192,352 | ... |
| 35.—Guaranteed Interest on India less Loss by Exchange | 18,100 | 2,778 | 10,722 | 1,114 | ... |
| 35.—Land and Superannuation | 80,000 | 31,500 | 34,000 | ... | 17,500 |
| 36.—State Railways | 701,000 | 296,711 | 197,211 | 299,500 | ... |
| 37.—Provincial and Local Surpluses | 21,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| England, including Army, P. W. Ordinary and Guaranteed Interest. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38.—Productive Public Works— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Capital Expenditure in India | 3,508,000 | 1,778,727 | 1,152,118 | ... | ... |
| Capital Expenditure in England | 987,000 | 7,077,197 | 7,617,008 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

GRAND TOTAL

in Railway Table A

W. WATERFIELD,
Offg. Comptroller & Secy.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th March 1879.

| LIABILITIES. | | | | Rs. | | A. P. | | ASSETS. | | | | Rs. | | A. P. | |
|--|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|----|-------------|---|---|--|-----|-------------|-------------|----|-------|--|
| Capital paid-up | ... | ... | ... | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | | Government Securities | ... | ... | 77,72,222 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Reserve Fund | ... | ... | ... | 18,95,975 | 0 | 0 | | Trans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | ... | ... | 53,42,614 | 13 | 0 | | |
| | Rs. | A. | P. | | | | | Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches | ... | ... | 97,34,776 | 15 | 8 | | |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | ... | 1,35,31,567 | 5 | 0 | } | 2,17,86,577 | 9 | 6 | Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches | ... | ... | 2,36,79,436 | 7 | 3 | |
| Public Deposits at Branches | ... | 82,55,010 | 4 | 6 | | | | | Balances with other Banks | ... | ... | 10,80,978 | 7 | 2 | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | ... | ... | ... | 2,11,25,435 | 15 | 7 | | Bullion | ... | ... | 9,79,006 | 6 | 6 | | |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | ... | ... | ... | 16,88,266 | 12 | 1 | | Dead Stock | ... | ... | 6,833 | 2 | 6 | | |
| Sundries | ... | ... | ... | 10,00,549 | 3 | 1 | | Stamps | ... | ... | 1,97,978 | 6 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | Sundries | ... | ... | 4,87,93,846 | 10 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Cash and Cur- | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Head Office... | 78,12,598 | 12 | 4 | 2,17,02,957 | 14 | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | Cash and Cur- | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | rency Notes at | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Branches | 1,38,90,359 | 1 | 10 | | | | |
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BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 27th Mar. 1879. }

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

| | | CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON | | BALANCE OF BULLION | | |
|---------|-------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| | | General Treasury. | Currency Department. | Under Assay. | Assayed. | Held on account of the Currency Dept. |
| 1879. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Mar. 17 | ... | 1,05,080 | 3,21,803 | 7,79,897 | 31,14,291 | 61,58,800 |
| " 18 | ... | ... | 3,04,472 | 1,75,164 | 31,55,533 | 61,05,537 |
| " 19 | 1,565 | 1,08,611 | 3,55,021 | 1,84,866 | 31,8,890 | 60,47,179 |
| " 20 | ... | 1,2,080 | 62,152 | 1,2,129 | 30,19,028 | 60,09,110 |
| " 21 | ... | 1,30,039 | ... | 16,710 | 31,30,986 | 60,10,116 |
| " 22 | ... | 77,696 | 69,421 | 47,100 | 31,96,452 | 61,29,217 |

CALCUTTA MINT. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Mint Master.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 27th Mar. 1879 ... Rs. 49,33,125-11-6

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March 1879. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the under-

Bombay Circle.

| NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
| 1879 | | Rs. | |
| W26 | M 33-27199 | 20 | Cursetji and Sons, Kirkee. |
| | " -69999 | 20 | |

| Bombay Circle —continued. | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant |
| 1162 | M 28-13036 | 10 | H. H. Davidson, Ratnagiri. |
| 1163 | M 35-35289 | 50 | Major G. W. Oldham, R.E., Bombay. |
| M 21 | C 92-61363 | 10 | Lallu Dhauji, Marwar. |
| | M 21-70292 | 10 | Razvi, Bombay. |
| M 22 | M 29-51631 | 10 | Kallianji Kessraj, H. B. |
| | " -51632 | 10 | Chukla, Bombay. |
| BOMBAY. | | | |
| The 25th March 1879 } | | | |
| W. WELLS, Assistant Commissioner. | | | |

Calcutta Circle.

| Regr. No. | NOTES WHOLLY LOST No. of Notes. | Value. Rs. | OR DESTROYED Name of Claimant |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| 479 | L 31-59371 | 5 | Behari Lal Sirkar. |
| 480 | O 15-99624 | 10 | Sridam Chunder Sen. |
| | O 18-41110 | 10 | |
| 181 | L 92-87119 | 50 | Messrs. Chunder Bros. & Co., Chittagong. |
| | " 31117 | 50 | |
| | " -31118 | 50 | |
| | " -31119 | 50 | |
| 482 | A 87-22992 | 1,000 | Sheik Poojar Cooly. |
| | " -02804 | 1,000 | |
| | " -16858 | 1,000 | |
| 483 | O 31-54313 | 100 | Golind Chunder Dey. |
| 485 | O 34-43219 | 100 | Darika Nath Gungupadhye |
| NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED. | | | |
| | | Rs. | |
| 304 | L 27-39395 | 5 | H. F. Walker, Esq. |
| | L 25-66501 | | |
| 305 | L 31-91061 | 5 | District Traffic Superinten- dent, E. I. Railway, Toon- dah. |
| | " -91066 | | |
| 561 | O 7-61857 | 10 | Kali Nath Neogi. |
| 562 | O 25-07501 | 20 | Ram Chunder Sen. |
| 563 | L 93-74359 | 50 | M. S. Dooley, Esq. |
| 564 | O 21-11428 | 20 | Tarini Churn Sen. |
| | O 17-91019 | 10 | |
| | O 8-81551 | 10 | |
| | O 19-37815 | 10 | |
| 565 | L 27-84874 | 5 | Ram Churn Maduc. |
| 566 | L 16-14124 | 5 | Mrs. J. Connolly. |
| 567 | O 72-16383 | 1,000 | Aripa Chetty |
| 568 | O 34-75103 | 100 | Kishan Chand. |
| | " -75104 | 100 | |
| | " -75105 | 100 | |
| | " -75106 | 100 | |
| | " -75107 | 100 | |
| 569 | A 93-14028 | 20 | Russick Lal Dey. |
| | L 54-08411 | 5 | |
| 570 | O 35-04125 | 100 | District Supdt. of Police, Soory, Boorbhoom. |

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Dept. }

The 25th March 1879.

R. A. STERNDALÉ.

Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---------------------------|--------|---|
| Rs. | | |
| J 5-87098 ... | 20 | J. P. Ramanjulu Naidoo, Translator, District and Sessions Court, Tranque- bar. |
| J 7-84246 ... | 5 | P. Streenuvasa Iyengar, Head Gunstah, Taluk Cuteherry, Bellary. |
| J 9-19232 ... | 10 | |
| " -24734 ... | 10 | S. Rungasawmy Moodliar, Cash-keeper, Chief Engi- neer's Office, Trichinopoly. |
| J 7-93820 ... | 5 | T. Ostermeyer, Esq., Agent. |
| J 5-88868 ... | 20 | Mercentile Mission |
| " -92308 ... | 20 | Branch, Calicut. |
| J 7-86124 ... | 5 | Acting Postmaster General, Madras, for K. Govinda Rao, Annamallai. |
| J 5-46151 } " -46157 } | 20 | E. Nanjiah Chetty, Pleader, Palmanair. |

* Wrongly joined.

CALICUT,
The 19th March 1879.J. C. WINSOM,
Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.**Coconada Circle.**

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|----------------|--------|--|
| Rs. | | |
| I 8-15563 .. | 5 | K. Pauliah, Telegraph Office, Bezwarrali. |
| I 11-22240 ... | 20 | Vamavarapu Narasimulu, Tanuku. |

COCONADA,
The 14th March 1879.CHAS. E. PLUNKETT,
Depty. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.**Lahore Circle.**

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|--|
| | | Rs. | |
| 16 ... | E 1-39994 ... | 1,000 | Karn Chand, Salt Merchant, Pind Dadan Khan. |

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| | | Rs. | |
|--------|----------------|-----|---|
| 31 ... | E 15-28872 ... | 50 | Abdul Razak, Ludianah. |
| 34 ... | E 12-76888 ... | 20 | The Revd. E. M. Brasley, Subathoo. |
| 30 ... | E 7-91611 ... | 5 | Baboo Khetter Chunder Bhur, Peshawar. |
| 9 ... | E 10-36051 ... | 10 | Balmokund, Lahore. |
| 12 ... | E 10-71664 ... | 10 | Major Mitford, Peshawar. |
| 8 ... | E 9-07037 } | 5 | Bal Kishen, Lahore. |
| | " -07038 } | | |
| | E 12-16845 } | 20 | Roop Lal, Assistant Booking Clerk, Lahore. |
| | " -46846 } | | |

LAHORE,
The 22nd March 1879.W. T. PIERCY,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.**Madras Circle.**

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regt. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|----------------|--------|--|
| | | Rs. | |
| 303 ... | B 40-98542 ... | 5 | |
| | B 46-45691 ... | 5 | |
| | B 54-62490 ... | 20 | T. Annajee Row, Madura. |
| | " -86006 ... | 20 | |
| 304 ... | B 54-65901 ... | 20 | A. Kristniengar, Dindigul. |
| 305 ... | B 55-87609 ... | 50 | Mr. W. W. Gaunt, Banga- lore. |
| 306 ... | B 52-28469 ... | 10 | The Deputy Commissioner Chittledroog District. |
| 307 ... | B 53-46791 ... | 10 | T. Rama Row, Madras. |
| 308 ... | B 54-83408 ... | 20 | C. Govindoo Rao, Trinom- laly. |
| 309 ... | B 93-90149 ... | 10 | Messrs. Parry & Co., Mad- ras. |
| 42 ... | B 49-06015 } | 10 | Chathoor Coogadoss Coosul- doss, No. 459, Mint Street, Madras. |
| | B 53-24685 } | | |
| 43 ... | B 36-22842 } | 5 | T. Cunniah, Booking Clerk, Central Station, Madras |
| | " -22843 } | | Railway, Madras. |

* Wrongly joined.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
The 17th March 1879.G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.**Nagpur Circle.**

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regt. No. | No. of Note. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|-----------|---------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Rs. | |
| 1878-79. | | | |
| H37 ... | F 7-87086 ... | 10 | Tyabli, Bora Contractor, Nagpur. |

NAGPUR,
The 20th March 1879.W. D. COWLEY,
Offg. Asstt. to Depy. Acctt. Genl.,
in charge of Paper Currency.**POST OFFICE.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Calcutta, the 6th March 1879.*

For one month, from the 15th March, the Post Master of Calcutta will receive applications for express passenger daks between Umballa and Simla. A printed copy of the rules can be obtained from the Post Master on application.

G. J. HYNES,
for Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*The 28th March 1879.*

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 29th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Bushier*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 31st March 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chinsurah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd April 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Australia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Thursday, the 3rd April 1879, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th April 1879, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 3rd April 1879.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Rangoon, Mouhmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Kilwa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th April 1879, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Albatros* will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 7th April 1879, at 6 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 29th March 1879.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Adames, C. F. | Elliot, Miss. | Manuel, E. A. |
| Agar, G. | Esaw, G. J. | Nicol, A. S. |
| Armstrong, Thomas. | Fernandez, H. | Ness, W. B., Esq. |
| Allen, A. J. | Gardiner, Mrs. | Patten, Mr. W. |
| Bason, E. | Gyft, A. | Paul, Mrs. S. |
| Bhar, D. J. | Haldar, N. L. | Ragby, M. M. |
| Boote, T. | Hammond, R. | Roberto, Mrs. C. |
| Boswell, W. A. | Haywood, E. | Robinson, J. |
| Bowden, E. J. | Hobbs, M. | Scott, Dr. |
| Burridge, T. J. | Johnston, W. H. | Smith, C. |
| Campbell, Major W. | Kingsham, J. S. | Sloan, W. |
| Chabot, J. W. | Lall, R. | Sundburg, Dr. |
| Chasen, J. A. | Lane, W. J. | Surbur, Dr. J. |
| Crinion, T. | Lawrie, J. | Taylor, Cecil |
| Danovan, J. | Liddell, J. | W. Jones, G. T. B. |
| DeCruize, J. | Macleod, Miss Kate. | Wickens, Mrs. |
| DeSilver, Mrs. and Mr. | Manwell, C. S. | Wood, Mrs. M. |

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for"

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Anderson, A. | G. F. F. | Nairne, A. |
| Anderson, J. | Gibbard, Edward. | Nelson, H. R. |
| Barrow, J. | Giddens, Lieut. F. C. N. | Nicolay, Mrs. |
| Beaver, P. | Gowies, V. | Noble, Major H. |
| Beck, R. A. | Grier, H. | Palmist, Mrs. C. |
| Birchbuz, M. | Grubbsander, Esphir | Patterson, R. |
| Blackton, G. | Gubbsden, George. | Phene, Rob. |
| Blumick, G. | Hutton, C. | P. D. C. |
| P. Sheen, Capt. L. | Hellstrom, Miss. | Perrin Mari, Monsieur |
| Boomer, W. J. | Hodges, D. F. | Pitchey, H. |
| Brinton, A. H. | Hutchinson, Miss F. | Proben, J. |
| Bush, C. | James, T. F. D. | Rensell, M. D. |
| Burns, Mrs. E. M. | Janney, L. R. | Roberts, John. |
| Cameron, Mrs. Ewer. | Jones, J. H. | Sander, Mrs. |
| Cameron, Rev. J. | Kerry, C. | Stow, Dr. F. C. |
| Chambers, C. E. | Kennedy, R. | Summers, W. M. |
| Channell, C. | Kerr, Alex. | Sunpson, — |
| Chapman, E. | Lacharson, N. | Smith, W. |
| Chapman, J. | Lakin, P. W. | Smith, E. |
| Cochran, A. | Linton, James. | Stuart, Mrs. E. |
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
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The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

•  Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES'
ACT OF 1866, AND OF THE EASTERN
STEAM TUG COMPANY, LIMITED.

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in the above matter, dated the 20th day of March 1879, on the petition of H. J. Joakim, G. R. Ferries, and J. W. O'Keefe, Directors of the said Company, the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, one of the creditors of the said Company, James Mackillican, Richard Robert Saunders, Members of the Mercantile Firm of James Mackillican and Company, also creditors of the said Company, and the said James Mackillican, a Share-holder of the said Company. It was ordered that the said Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited, be wound up by the said Court, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and that all proceedings in the suit instituted in the said Court by the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, against the said Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited (being suit No. 127 of 1879), be stayed and that the costs of the said New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, of the said suit up to the date thereof (to be taxed by the Taxing Officer of the Court) be paid out of the assets of the said Eastern

Steam Tug Company, Limited, and that the cost of the said New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, of appearing on the hearing of the said petition be taxed as aforesaid and be added to their claim against the said Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited.

SANDERSON & Co.,
Attornies for the Petitioners.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS UNDER RULE 56.

The rate of abatement to be allowed in both the Widows' and the Children's branch of the Fund during the twelve months commencing from the 1st May 1879, will be—

32 per cent. on the registered or original amount of subscription on account of all policies on which five years' consecutive payments shall have been completed on or before the 30th April 1879.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PEN-
SION FUND OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 20th March 1879.



The Gazette of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th March 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1879.

An Act to authorize the destruction of Useless Records.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers in Courts and Revenue-offices ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called "The Destruction of Records Act, 1879": it extends to the whole of British India ; and it shall come into force at once.

Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.

2. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of such High Court, or the Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction subordinate thereto, as the High Court may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

Power to High Court to make rules for disposal of records, &c.

So far as regards his own Court, the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon and the Courts of the Magistrates within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, the Recorder of Rangoon shall,

for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a High Court.

3. Each of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may from time to time make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of

Similar power to Presidency High Courts with respect to documents in Insolvency Courts and Administrator General's office.

(a) the local Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors held under the provisions of the eleventh and twelfth of Victoria, chapter twenty-one,

(b) the local Administrator General, as the High Court may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

4. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may from time to time make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of the Revenue Courts and offices as it may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

Similar power to Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

5. All rules made under this Act shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Rules when to have force of law.

6. All rules and orders heretofore made by a Local Government, a High Court or a Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority for the validation of rules as to destruction of documents.

destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of any Court or Revenue-office shall be deemed to have had the force of law from the date on which they were made, and all such rules now in force shall continue to have the force of law until

Bar of suits.

they are rescinded by rules made under this Act; and no suit or other proceeding shall

be instituted, maintained or continued against any person for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of any records, books or papers in accordance with any such rules or with any order made by a Local Government, High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority.

7. In this Act "Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces—the Board of Revenue: in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sind and the limits of the town of Bombay—a Revenue Commissioner: in Sind—the Commissioner: in the Panjáb—the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

8. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the destruction of any document which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is to be kept and maintained.

9. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 9.)

Enactments repealed.

(a).—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| XX of 1875 | The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875. | In section eight, clause (c), the last twenty-one words. |
| XVIII of 1876 | The Oudh Laws Act, 1876. | In section thirty-nine, clause (c), the last eighteen words. |

(b).—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| VI of 1865 | To authorize the destruction of Useless Records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency. | The whole. |
| V of 1869 | To authorize the destruction of Useless Records in the Courts of the Province of Sind. | The whole. |

(c).—REGULATION UNDER 53 VIC., c. 3.

| Number and year. | Subject or short title. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| III of 1877 | The Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877. | In section forty, clause (c), the last twenty-one words. |

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th March, 1879, and is hereby promulgated for general information

ACT No. IV OF 1879. THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT, 1879.

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43. For opening or not properly shutting gates.
44. For minors obstructing line or throwing stones at train.
45. For wilful act or omission endangering persons on Railway.
46. For rash or negligent act.
47. Disobedience of omnibus, &c., drivers to Railway-servants.

(D).—*Arrest of Offenders.*

48. Arrest for offences punishable under this Act of offender whose name is unknown, &c.
49. Arrest for offences against certain sections.

(E).—*Jurisdiction.*

SECTIONS.

50. Magistrates having jurisdiction.
- Place of trial.

(F).—*Saving of other Criminal Laws.*

51. Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

52. Power of Government to make rules as to fences, gates and bars.
53. Power to declare Local Government in respect of any Railway.
54. Power to extend Act to steam-tramways.

SCHEDULES.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- Short title. 1. This Act may be called “The Indian Railway Act, 1879.”

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty the Empress of India, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her said Majesty;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1879.

2. On and from that day, the Acts specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

All rules made, notifications published and powers conferred under any of such Acts, or any enactment thereby repealed, shall (so far as they are consistent herewith) be deemed to have been respectively made, published and conferred under this Act.

Nothing in the Carriers Act, 1865, shall apply to carriers by railway.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

“Railway” means a railway for the public conveyance of passengers or goods.

It includes—

- (a) all land within the fences or other boundary-marks prescribed under section fifty-two;
- (b) all lines of rail, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a Railway;
- (c) all stations, offices, warehouses, fixed machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a Railway;
- (d) all vessels and rafts used for the purposes of carrying on the traffic of a Railway.

In section four, "Railway" includes a railway under construction, and in the remaining part of this section and in the following sections (namely), six, eight, sixteen, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-three, thirty-four, forty to forty-six (both inclusive), fifty-two and fifty-three, "Railway" includes a Railway under construction and a Railway not used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods :

"Railway-administration" means in the case of a Railway worked by Government or a Native State, the Manager of such Railway, and in the case of a Railway worked by a Company or private individual, such Company or individual :

"Railway-servant" means any person employed by a Railway-Administration, to perform any function in connection with a Railway,

and in section twenty-five, last clause, sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-eight, and forty-two includes any person employed to perform any such function by any other person in execution of a contract into which he has entered with a Railway-Administration.

4. It shall be lawful, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to use on every Railway locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF THE RAILWAY-ADMINISTRATION.

5. No Railway or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway shall be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway-Administration has given to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same and until an officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to inspect such Railway, portion, extension or addition has, after inspection thereof, reported in writing to the Governor General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using the same.

6. Every Railway-Administration shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence upon the Railway of—

(a) any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property,

(b) any accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, and

(c) any accident of any other description which the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct to be notified,

give notice thereof to the Local Government ; and the Station-master nearest to the place at which the accident occurs, or, where there is no Station-master, the officer in charge of the section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, shall without unnecessary delay give notice in writing or by telegraph of such accident to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the Police-station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs or to such other Magistrate and Police-officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

7. Every Railway-Administration shall make up and deliver to the Governor General in Council a return of accidents occurring in the course of the public traffic upon the Railway, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form and manner, and at such intervals of time, as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

8. Every Railway-Administration shall make general rules for the following purposes (that is to say) :

(a) for regulating the mode in which, and the speed at which, carriages and wagons used on the Railway are to be moved or propelled ;

(b) for regulating the maximum number of passengers which each carriage and compartment may carry, and the mode in which such number shall be denoted thereon ;

(c) for regulating the provision to be made for the accommodation and convenience of passengers ;

(d) for declaring what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous goods ; and

(e) generally for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, the Railway ;

and may, from time to time, alter any such rules.

Any such rule may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

No such rule shall take effect unless it is consistent with this Act and until it has received the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall be otherwise notified to the Railway-servants and the public in such manner as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, directs.

The Governor General in Council may at any time cancel any such rule.

9. An abstract of this Act, and a copy of the Time-tables and Tariff of charges which may, from time to time, be published for any Railway by any Railway-Administration, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each station of such Railway, so that they may be easily seen and read.

All such documents shall be so exhibited in English and in the principal vernacular language of the district in which the station is situated, and in such other language, if any, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

CHAPTER III.

CARRIAGE OF PROPERTY.

10. Every agreement purporting to limit the obligation or responsibility imposed on a carrier by Railway by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 151 and 161, in the case of loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, property

shall, in so far as it purports to limit such obligation or responsibility, be void unless—

- (a) it is in writing signed by, or on behalf of, the person sending or delivering such property, and
(b) is otherwise in a form approved by the Governor General in Council.

11. When any property mentioned in the second

*No liability for loss of gold, silver, &c., unless value declared and increased charge accepted. schedule hereto annexed is contained in any parcel or package delivered to a carrier by Railway, the carrier shall not be liable for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, such property, unless at the time of delivery the value and nature thereof have been declared by the person sending or delivering the same, and an increased charge for the safe conveyance of the same, or an engagement to pay such charge, has been accepted by some Railway-servant specially authorized in this behalf.

When any property of which the value and nature have been declared under this section has been lost, destroyed or damaged, or has deteriorated, the compensation recoverable for such loss, destruction, damage or deterioration shall not exceed the value so declared.

12. A carrier by Railway shall in no case be

No liability for un-booked luggage. answerable for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, any passenger's luggage, unless a Railway-servant has booked and given a receipt for the same.

13. In any suit against a carrier by Railway for

Plaintiffs not required to prove negligence. compensation for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, property delivered to a Railway-servant, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove in what manner such loss, destruction, deterioration or damage was caused.

14. If any person fails to pay on demand any sum

Lien for money due for carriage, &c., of property. due by him to a carrier by any property by Railway, or for the custody of any property or for demurrage or wharfage in respect of the same, the Railway-Administration may detain the whole or any part of such property or, if the same have been removed from the Railway, any other property of such person then on such Railway or thereafter coming into the possession of the Railway-Administration;

and may also sell by public auction, in the case of perishable property at once, and in the case of other property on the expiration of at least fifteen days' notice thereof published in one or more of the local newspapers or, where there are no such newspapers, in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, sufficient of such property to produce the sum payable as aforesaid, and all charges and expenses of such detention, notice and sale, or, if such person fails to remove from the Railway within a reasonable time any property so detained, the whole of such property;

and may, out of the proceeds of the sale, retain the sum so payable, together with all charges and expenses aforesaid, rendering the surplus, if any, of such proceeds, and so much of the property (if any) as remains unsold, to the person entitled thereto;

or such carrier may recover any such sum by suit.

15. The owner or person having the care of any

Written account of property to be given on demand. property which has been carried upon any Railway, or is brought into any station or warehouse for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, shall, on demand by any Railway-servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway-Administration, deliver to him an exact account in writing signed by such owner or person of the quantity and description of such property.

16. No passenger shall take with him on a

Dangerous goods. Railway, and no person shall deliver or tender for carriage upon any Railway, any dangerous luggage or goods without giving notice of their nature to a Railway-servant, or, in the case of luggage or goods delivered or tendered for carriage, distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same.

Any Railway-servant may refuse to carry upon a Railway any luggage or parcel which he suspects to contain dangerous goods, and may require such luggage or parcel to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same

and in case any such luggage or parcel is received for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, any Railway-servant may stop the transit thereof until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

CHAPTER IV.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS.

17. Every person desirous of travelling on a

Passengers on payment of fares to be furnished with tickets. Railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying in English and the principal vernacular language of the district in which the ticket is issued, the class of carriage for which, and the place from and place to which, the fare has been paid, and the amount of such fare;

and every passenger shall, when required, show

Tickets to be shown and given up on demand. his ticket to any Railway-servant duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket upon demand to any Railway-servant duly authorized to collect tickets.

18. At the intermediate stations, the fares shall

Fares and tickets at intermediate stations. be deemed to be accepted and the tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the train for which the tickets are furnished.

In case there is not room for all the passengers to whom tickets have been furnished, those who have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference; and those who have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they have received their tickets:

Provided that all officers and troops of Her

Proviso Majesty on duty, and all other persons on the business of the Government who, by virtue of any contract with the Government or, in the case of a Railway worked by Government, of any direction of the Governor General in Council, are entitled to be conveyed on a Railway in preference to, or in priority over, the public, shall be entitled to such

preference and priority without reference to the distance for which, or the order in which, they have received their tickets.

Any passenger to whom a ticket has been furnished at any station and for whom there is no room shall, on returning the ticket within a reasonable time after its issue, be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

19. Except with the permission of the Railway-Administration or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf, no person shall enter any carriage used on any Railway for the purpose of travelling therein without having first paid his fare and obtained a ticket.

20. Any passenger found suffering from an infectious disease in a Railway-carriage or in any place on a Railway may, if his remaining in such carriage or place is likely to spread the infection of such disease, be removed from such carriage or place by any Railway-servant ;

any passenger so removed who has paid his proper fare to or at the place at which he is so removed, shall be entitled, on returning his ticket, to have such fare refunded.

CHAPTER V.

OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

(A).—Offences by the Railway-Administration.

21. Any Railway-Administration opening, in contravention of section five, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the same continues open in contravention of that section.

22. Any Railway-Administration omitting to give notice as required by section six, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one hundred rupees for every day during which such omission continues.

23. Any Railway-Administration failing to deliver any return mentioned in section seven within fourteen days after the same ought to be delivered, or to make or notify any rules as required by section eight, or to exhibit any abstract or copy mentioned in section nine in manner required by that section, shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such failure continues.

(B).—Offences by Railway-servants.

24. Any Station-master or other person omitting to give notice as required by section six, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

25. Any Railway-servant who is in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon a Railway in the discharge of any duty, or who negligently omits to perform his duty, or who performs the same in an improper manner,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees ;

or if the duty in any of the cases aforesaid be such that the negligent, omission or improper performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway, such servant shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

26. If any Railway-servant in the discharge of his duty endangers the safety of any person—

(a) by disobeying any general rule sanctioned and published and notified in the manner prescribed by section eight ; or

(b) by disobeying any rule or order not inconsistent with the general rules aforesaid, and which such servant was bound by the terms of his employment to obey, and of which he had notice ; or

(c) by any rash or negligent act or omission, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

27. Every Railway-servant shall be deemed a " public servant " within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code

In the definition of legal remuneration contained in the said section 161, the word " Government " shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include any employer of a Railway-servant as such.

28. Any Railway-servant who compels or attempts to compel any passenger to enter a carriage or compartment containing the maximum number of passengers denoted thereon in accordance with a rule made and notified under section eight, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(C).—Offences by Persons generally.

29. Any person required under section fifteen to give an account of the quantity and description of any property who neglects or refuses to give such account,

or who wilfully gives a false account, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every maund (of 3,200 tolahs) of such property ; and such fine shall be in addition to any charge to which such property may be liable.

30. Whoever, in contravention of section sixteen, takes with him any dangerous goods on a Railway, or delivers or tenders any such goods for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

31. Any passenger travelling on a Railway without a proper ticket or having such a ticket and not showing or delivering up the same when so required under section seventeen, shall be liable to pay the fare of the class in which he is found travelling, from the place whence

the train originally started, unless he can prove that he has travelled a less distance only, in which case he shall be liable to pay the fare of the class aforesaid only from the place whence he has travelled.

Every such fare shall, on application by a Railway-servant to a Magistrate, and on proof of the passenger's liability, be recoverable from such passenger as if it were a fine, and shall, when recovered, be paid to the Railway-Administration.

32. Any person who defrauds, or attempts to defraud, any carrier by Railway—
For evading payment of fare.

(a) by travelling, or attempting to travel, on any Railway without having previously paid his fare;

(b) by riding or attempting to ride in or on a carriage, or by a train, of a higher class than that for which he has paid his fare;

(c) by using or attempting to use a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available;

(d) by continuing his journey in or upon any carriage beyond the place to which he has paid his fare, without previously paying the fare for the additional distance;

or who, in any other manner whatever, attempts to evade the payment of his fare,

or who wilfully alters or defaces his ticket so as to render the date, number or other material portion thereof illegible,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and shall also be liable to pay the fare (if any) which he ought to have paid; and such fare shall be recoverable in manner provided by section thirty-one and shall, when recovered, be paid to the Railway-Administration.

33. Any passenger who gets into or upon, or attempts to get into or upon, or quits, or attempts to quit, any carriage upon any Railway, while such carriage is in motion, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees;

and any passenger who rides, or attempts to ride, on the steps, or any other part of a carriage, upon any Railway, except on those parts which are intended for the accommodation of passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

34. Any person who, without the permission of the Railway-Administration, rides or attempts to ride upon any locomotive-engine or tender upon any Railway; or in or upon any vehicle not appropriated to the carriage of passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

35. Any person who, without the consent of his fellow-passengers, if any, in the same compartment, smokes in or upon any Railway-carriage, except in a carriage or compartment specially provided for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees;

and any person who persists in so smoking (except as aforesaid) after being warned by any Railway-servant to desist may, in addition to incurring the liability above-mentioned, be removed by any

Railway-servant from any such carriage, and from the premises of the Railway, and where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

36. Any person who is in a state of intoxication, or who commits any nuisance, or who commits any nuisance or act of indecency in any Railway-carriage, or upon any part of any Railway;

or who wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger, or extinguishes any lamp in any Railway-carriage,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and may be removed by any Railway-servant from any such carriage, and also from the premises of the Railway, and where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

37. If any carriage, compartment, room or place be reserved by the Railway-Administration for the exclusive use of females,

any male person who without lawful excuse enters such carriage, compartment, room or place knowing the same to be reserved as aforesaid, or remains therein after having been informed of its having been so reserved, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees,

and may be removed therefrom, and also from the premises of the Railway, by any Railway-servant,

and, where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

38. Whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any Railway-servant in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

39. Any passenger wilfully entering a carriage or compartment containing already full the maximum number of passengers which has been denoted thereon in accordance with a rule made and notified under section eight, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

40. Any person who without authority or reasonable excuse makes, alters, shows, hides, removes or extinguishes any signal or light upon any Railway, or upon any engine, carriage, wagon or other vehicle upon a Railway,

or who negligently damages any engine, carriage, wagon or other vehicle belonging to a Railway, or any warehouse, building, machine, fence or other thing so belonging,

or who needlessly interferes with the means of communication provided in any train between the guard and the engine-driver or passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

41. Any person who unlawfully enters upon a Railway shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees; and if any person so entering refuses to leave such Railway on being requested to do so by any Railway-servant,

or by any other person on behalf of the Railway-Administration, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be

immediately removed from such Railway by such servant or other person as aforesaid.

42. The owner or person in charge of any bulls, cows, bullocks, calves, elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids straying on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

Whenever any such animals are wilfully and unlawfully driven, or knowingly and unlawfully permitted to be, on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals, and whenever any such animals are wilfully driven, or knowingly permitted to be, on any Railway not so provided, otherwise than for the purpose of lawfully crossing the Railway, or for any other lawful purpose,

the person in charge of such animals, or if he cannot be identified, then the owner of the said animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the same Act.

All fines imposed under this section may, if the convicting Magistrate so direct, be recovered in manner provided by section twenty-five of the said Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, and may be appropriated in whole or in part in compensation for loss or damage proved to his satisfaction.

The expression "public road" in sections eleven and twenty-six of the same Act shall be deemed to include a Railway. And any Railway-servant may exercise the powers of seizure provided by the said section eleven.

43. Whoever knowing or having reason to believe that any engine or train is approaching along a Railway opens any gate which the Railway-Administration has set up on either side of the Railway across any road for the use or accommodation of any person, or passes or attempts to pass, or drives or takes, or attempts to drive or take, any vehicle, animal or other thing, across the Railway;

and whoever at any time, in the absence of a gate-keeper, omits to shut and fasten such gate as soon as he and any vehicle, animal or other thing under his charge have passed through the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

44. Whenever any minor under twelve years of age unlawfully—
(a) places or throws, or attempts to place or throw, upon or across a Railway any wood, stone or other thing, or

(b) removes or displaces, or attempts to remove or displace, any rail, sleeper, spike, key or other thing belonging to the permanent way of a Railway, or

(c) throws or causes to fall, or attempts to throw or cause to fall, against, into or upon any engine, tender, carriage or other vehicle used upon a Railway, any wood, stone or other thing,

such minor shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and the convicting Magistrate may, in his discretion, direct either that the minor, if a male, shall be punished with whipping, or that the father or guardian of the minor shall, within such reasonable time as the Magistrate may fix, execute a bond binding himself, in such penalty as the Magistrate may direct, to prevent the minor from repeating such offence.

The amount of such bond, if forfeited, shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Any person neglecting or refusing to execute a bond when required under this section so to do shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

45. Whoever wilfully does any act, or wilfully omits to do what he is legally bound to do, intending by such act or omission to endanger, or knowing that he is thereby likely to endanger, the safety of any person travelling or being upon any Railway, shall be punished with transportation (or in the case of an European or American, penal servitude) for a term of not less than seven years or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

46. Whoever rashly or negligently does any act, or omits to do what he is legally bound to do, and such act or omission is likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a Railway, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

47. Every driver or conductor of an omnibus, carriage or other vehicle shall, while in or upon any station-yard or other premises forming part of a Railway, obey the reasonable directions of any Railway-servant duly authorized in this behalf; and every person offending against this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(D).—Arrest of Offender.

48. If any person commits any offence punishable under this Act and there is reason to believe that he will abscond or his name and address are unknown, and he refuses to give his name and address or there is reason to believe that the name or address given by him is incorrect, any Railway-servant or Police-officer, or any other person whom such Railway-servant or Police-officer may call to his aid, may, without any warrant or written authority, arrest and detain such offender until he can be taken before a Magistrate or give sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate, or is otherwise discharged by due course of law.

49. Every person committing any offence mentioned in sections eight, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-four, forty-five and forty-six may be arrested without any warrant or written

authority by any Railway-servant or Police-officer, or by any other person whom such servant or officer may call to his aid ; •

and every person so arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate authorized to punish him or to commit him for trial.

(E).—*Jurisdiction.*

50. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it, shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, from time to time, notify in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette and a copy thereof shall also be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each of such Railway-stations as the Local Government may direct, so that it may be easily seen and read.

(F).—*Saving of other Criminal Laws.*

51. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it :

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS.

52. The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, make rules requiring—

(a) that boundary-marks or fences be provided for any Railway or any part thereof, and for roads constructed in connection therewith ;

(b) that gates or bars be erected at places where any Railway crosses a road on the level ; and

(c) that persons be employed to open and shut such gates or bars ;

and may by such rules determine what kind of fences shall, for the purposes of section forty-two, be deemed to be suitable for the exclusion of cattle,

and direct that any Railway-Administration wilfully neglecting or violating any rule made under this section, shall forfeit to Government a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such neglect or violation, or, when such neglect or violation is continuous, for every day during which it continues.

53. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by notification, in the *Gazette of India*, declare what Government or other Authority shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of a Railway.

54. The Governor General in Council may, by notification, extend this Act or any portion thereof to any tramway worked by steam.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

| Number and year. | Title. |
|------------------|---|
| XVIII of 1854 .. | An Act relating to Railways in India. |
| XXXI of 1867 .. | An Act to render penal certain offences committed by servants of Railway Companies. |
| XIII of 1870 .. | An Act to apply the provisions of Act No. XVIII of 1854 to Railways belonging to, or worked by, Government. |
| XXV of 1871 ... | An Act to amend the Railway Act. |

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 11.)

- (a) Gold or silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured or unmanufactured ;
- (b) plated articles ;
- (c) cloths and tissue and lace of which gold or silver forms part ;
- (d) precious stones, jewellery, trinkets ;
- (e) watches, clocks or time-pieces of any description ;
- (f) Government securities ;
- (g) Government stamps ;
- (h) bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, bank-notes, orders or other securities for payment of money ;
- (i) maps, writings, title-deeds ;
- (j) paintings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, carvings, sculpture and other works of art ;
- (k) glass, china, marble ;
- (l) silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials ;
- (m) shawls ;
- (n) lace ;
- (o) opium ;
- (p) ivory, ebony, sandalwood, sandalwood-oil ;
- (q) musical and scientific instruments.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th March, 1879:—

REPORT.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the annexed list.

2. In the interpretation-clause, we have expressly declared that an order finally disposing of an application for execution falls within the definition of 'decree.' This will remove a doubt which we understand has been felt in two of the High Courts. We have also provided that 'signed' shall include stamped. The use of a seal capable of producing an impression of the name and title of the person using it is common among Natives of rank.

3. To section 13 we have added an explanation declaring in effect, that a decision in a suit for arrears of rent under any local law relating to landlord and tenant, shall not be deemed to be *res judicata* in case of suits relating to the title to the property in respect of which the rent is claimed.

4. In section 44, we have provided for joining, with claims by and against a legal representative as such, claims which he was personally entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents, *e.g.*, on a promissory note jointly executed by the deceased and the person who becomes his executor.

5. We have altered the last paragraph of section 52, so as to require the examination of the witness to the verification of the plaint only when the Court entertains doubt as to the fact of the signature.

6. We have extended section 108 to all cases in which decrees have been set-aside *ex parte*, and provided for cases in which the summons was not duly served, as well as for those in which the defendant was prevented from appearing.

7. Section 131 does not as Act VIII of 1859, section 107, did, empower parties to give notice to produce documents generally. We have therefore made section 131 apply to the production of all documents in the possession or power of a party, whether they are or are not referred to in the plaint, written statement or affidavit of the latter.

8. We have struck out from section 230 the words as to granting subsequent applications for execution, when the Court is satisfied that on the preceding application due diligence had been used to procure complete satisfaction. The effect of these words appears to us to discourage leniency and to invite litigation. We have altered the same section, so as to provide (in accordance with the new Limitation Act, schedule II, Art. 179, paragraph 6) for a decree

awarding maintenance, which has been held not to be a decree directing "the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments."

9. We have amended section 245, so as to provide for non-compliance with the requirements not only of sections 235 and 236, but also of sections 236 and 237.

10. We have altered the first explanation to section 216, so as to bring within its scope decrees made over to a Court for execution.

11. We have amended sections 259 and 260, so as to make it clear that, when an attachment under either section has remained in force for the specified time, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has, within that time, applied for a sale, the property may be sold; but that, if the judgment-debtor has obeyed, and the decree-holder has not made such application, the attachment shall cease.

12. We have provided, in section 268, that, where a moiety of the salary of a public officer or railway-servant is attached, the attachment shall be made by an order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct until the amount of the portions so withheld is equal to the amount of the decree; and we have authorized him to pay into Court every portion so withheld, and declared that such payment shall discharge the Government or the Railway Company. We have struck out the last paragraph of the same section.

13. We have altered section 291, so as to empower the Court directing an execution-sale, as well as the officer conducting one, to adjourn it.

14. Where the holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold purchases the property without the Court's permission, we have provided in section 291, that the Court may, if it thinks fit, set-aside the sale, and that any deficiency of price which may happen on a re-sale shall be paid by the decree-holder.

15. We think that mortgages, leases and sales made under section 305 by the judgment-debtor should not become absolute until they are confirmed by the Court; and we have added a provision to this effect.

16. We think that, besides the decree-holder and the owner of land sold in execution, any other person interested in the sale should have power to apply to set it aside on the ground of material irregularity; and we have amended section 311 of the Code accordingly.

17. Much doubt exists as to where the title to land sold at an execution-sale vests in the purchaser. We think it should vest from the date of the certificate, which is granted as soon as the sale becomes absolute; and we have added to section 316 a sentence to this effect.

18. We have recast sections 322 and 323 of the Code, so as to make them express clearly what we believe to have been the intention of their author, namely, that, where a money-decree in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered a sale of land has been transferred to the Collector, he should ascertain the amount of *all* existing decrees against the judgment-debtor and raise the amount necessary to discharge all his judgment-debts with interest, by dealing with such land, and such land only, in any of the modes prescribed by section 322.

19. We have altered section 331, paragraph two, so as to express the provisions of the corresponding section (229) of Act VIII of 1859, and we have redrawn the latter half of section 332, so as to avoid the reference to the Specific Relief Act, section 9, whilst maintaining the procedure required by that enactment and the effect of an order passed thereunder.

20. We think that the first payment of a judgment-debtor's monthly subsistence-money should be made to the proper officer of the Court, and that the subsequent payments should be made to the officer in charge of the jail; and we have altered section 339 accordingly.

21. When an applicant for the benefit of the insolvency-chapter (XX) furnishes sufficient security that he will appear when called upon, we have empowered the Court to release him. The Recorder of Rangoon exercises under the Burma Courts Act insolvency-jurisdiction in the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein. We do not think it expedient that any other Courts should exercise such jurisdiction concurrently with him. We have therefore expressly excluded all Courts situate in such towns from the operation of chapter XX.

22. Where a pauper's suit is dismissed for non-appearance of either party, we have empowered the Court to order him to pay the fees which would have been paid by him if he had not been permitted to sue as a pauper.

23. We have amended section 456 of the Code so as to provide for obtaining an order for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* upon application by the plaintiff; and where there is no other person fit and willing to act as such guardian, we have authorized the Court to appoint any of its officers.

24. We have substituted for section 555 a section providing that in all cases the appellant shall begin.

25. We have made section 560 of the Code provide for the cases when notice is not served on the respondent, as well as for those in which he was prevented from appearing.

26. We have amended section 582 of the Code, so as to preclude the doubt whether the Appellate Court is bound (so far as may be) to perform the duties, as well as authorized to exercise the powers, of the Court of first instance.

27. In section 584, clause (a), we have omitted the words "some specified," which have been held by some to limit the 'law' there mentioned to a statutory enactment, and by others to require the appellant to express in formal terms the rule which he alleges to have been contravened.

28. We think that appeals should lie from orders under section 57, clause (a), returning a plaint on the ground that the suit has been instituted in the wrong Court; and from orders under section 315 refusing an application to set-aside a sale of immoveable property; and

we have amended section 588 accordingly. We have also amended the last clause of the same section, so as to give a second appeal from all orders under section 244 as to mesne profits or relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of a decree.

29. We have extended section 642, so as to exempt from arrest under the Code the parties to any matter pending before a tribunal having, or believing *bona fide* that it has, jurisdiction, their pleaders, mukhtárs, revenue-agents and witnesses while going to, attending or returning from, such tribunal. This will include not only civil Courts, but criminal Courts, Courts-martial and arbitrators, and accords with the existing law of England.

30. Sections 223—229 seem to provide sufficiently for the execution of decrees. We have therefore limited section 648 to arrests and attachments made otherwise than in execution, and provided for the release of any person arrested under that section who furnishes security for his appearance before the Court that issued the warrant.

31. We have added to section 649 a paragraph providing for the execution of the decrees of Courts which have ceased to exist, as for example, where a Court of Small Causes is abolished by the Local Government under Act XI of 1865, section 3, or where a Munsif invested with Small Cause jurisdiction, having passed a considerable number of decrees, is transferred to another Munsifi, and his successor at the particular Munsifi at which this jurisdiction was exercised has not been invested with similar jurisdiction.

32. We have inserted after section 650, a section providing for the service of foreign summonses when issued either by Courts established by the Governor General in Council, or by Courts to which the Governor General in Council has applied this provision.

33. We have amended the second schedule, so as to extend to the Small Cause Courts in the Mufassal

sections 223—229, as to execution of decrees ;

section 360, enabling the Local Government to invest any Court with insolvency-jurisdiction ;

chapter XXXVI, as to Receivers ; and

sections 523, 524, as to filing in Court agreements to refer to arbitration, and sections 525, 526, as to filing awards made on reference without the intervention of a Court.

34. We have made several corrections of clerical and typographical errors which need not be specified.

35. Lastly, we have amended the Registration Act, by inserting a clause providing that a copy of every certificate of sale of land granted under section 316 of the Code shall be sent to the local registering officer, who will file it in his Book No. 1. We have also taken the opportunity to amend three trifling errors in this Act, one of which is a misprint. And we have amended the Limitation Act, by inserting in its second schedule articles providing respectively for applications under sections 368 and 371 of the Code.

36. We recommend that the Bill thus amended be passed. The Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons have been published in English in all the local Gazettes except those for Assam and Ajmer. They have been published in the vernacular in all the Gazettes except those for the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Ajmer. We do not think that the Bill has been so altered as to require republication.

WHITLEY STOKES.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

T. H. THORNTON.

G. H. P. EVANS.

G. C. PAUL.

F. R. COCKERELL.

The 5th March, 1879.

LIST OF PAPERS.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 527A, dated 19th July, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, dated 29th July, 1878.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 577A, dated 1st August, 1878.

„ Secretary, Rajsháhái Association, dated 28th July, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4426, dated 31st July, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3211-152, dated 8th August, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 3477-6J, dated 7th August, 1878.

„ Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 6B, dated 12th August, 1878.

Notes by the Munsif of Khair.

Extract from Report on Administration of Civil Justice in Lower Provinces of Bengal and in Assam in 1877.

Note by C. D. Field, Esq., District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, dated 13th August, 1878.

From Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 19th August, 1878.

Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 1144, dated 28th August 1878, and enclosures.

From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 7812, dated 29th December, 1877, and enclosures.

„ Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára, No. 589, dated 30th August, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5040, dated 30th August, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 685C, dated 9th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Ditto, ditto, No. 691C, dated 10th September, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 128R.T, dated 2nd September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 675A, dated 9th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Bábú R. C. Banarjí, Noakhálí, dated 10th September, 1878.

Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 1260, dated 17th September, 1878, and enclosures.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1582, dated 13th September, 1878, and enclosures.

Notes by Pandit Bishambar Náth, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces.

From K. Krishna Ráo, dated 23rd September, 1878.

„ District Judge, South Canara, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, No. 62, dated 27th September, 1878, and enclosure.

„ Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1425, dated 8th June, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 1439-371, dated 28th September, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Vinayekráo Harichand, Attorney, High Court, Bombay, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 5th October, 1878.

„ Sri Báládisha Dámódára Ráo, Mangalore, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 5th October, 1878.

„ Hon'ble L. C. Innes, Judge, High Court, Madras, to Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 9th October, 1878.

„ Pandit Suraj Bháu, Lahore, dated 1st October, 1878.

„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 964C, dated 17th October, 1878, and enclosures.

„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1053C, dated 30th October, 1878, and enclosure.

„ S. Aiyasami Aiyar, Pleader, High Court, Madras, dated 21st October, 1878.

„ J. G. W. Sykes, Esq., Advocate, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 25th October, 1878.

„ Hon'ble M. Melvill, Judge, High Court, Bombay, dated 5th November, 1878.

„ Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2229, dated 31st October, 1878, and enclosures.

„ C. Rámachandrá Ráo Sahib, Vakíl, High Court, Madras, dated 5th November, 1878.

Memorandum by Pandit Rádhá Kishn, Lucknow, dated 16th December, 1878.

„ in Legislative Department.

From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2491, dated 10th December, 1878, and enclosure.

Note by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Turner, dated 1st February, 1879.

From Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 20th February, 1879, and enclosure.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following supplementary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March, 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure was referred, have the honour to submit the following supplementary Report.

2. Since our Report of the 5th March was presented, our colleague Mr. Stokes has received from Mr. Justice Ainslie a note on the Bill which has led us to make certain further changes therein.

3. It seems to us that the definition of "decree," even when made to include orders finally disposing of applications for execution, is not wide enough. It does not, for instance, comprise an order made on settlement of issues overruling pleas of law (such as that the suit is barred by the Limitation Act), and directing a trial of complicated questions of fact or the investigation of complicated accounts; for this does not "decide the suit," as the defendant may have a defence on the facts. Again, it does not include a decretal order for an account, for this does not "decide the suit;" inasmuch as, on taking the account, it may turn out that nothing is due, in which case the plaintiff's suit would in the end be dismissed. Yet a defendant ought not, if he has a good defence, to be put to the possibly enormous expense and inconvenience of an account for (say) twenty years. He should clearly have a right of appeal. The fact is that there may be more than one decree in a suit and that the various points arising may be decided at different hearings and the results embodied in different "formal orders." We have therefore widened the first sentence of the definition of "decree" as follows: "decree means the formal expression of a final adjudication upon any right claimed, or defence set up, in a Court of justice."

4. We have not overlooked the fact that some of the orders under section 244 of the Code, from which we propose to give two appeals by section 588 as now amended, may be held to be decrees within the meaning of this first sentence of the definition; but we deem it safer, in order to prevent all mistake, to give the appeals from these orders in express terms by section 588, and formally to exclude them from the definition of decree. We have also defined "order" as meaning the formal expression of any decision of a Court of justice which is not a decree, and we have defined "judgment" as the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order.

5. There is much evidence to shew that the examination of a witness as to the fact of signature of the verification of the plaint by the person whose name it purports to bear is a useless form. We have therefore, instead of amending section 52 of the Code as proposed by the Bill as last settled, repealed the part of that section requiring such examination.

6. We think that the Court should fix a period within which the sum required to defray the costs of service of a process must be paid into Court by the party concerned. In the absence of such a provision (which was contained in Act XXIII of 1861, section 2), there is no rule by which the Court is to be guided in determining when a party is in default. We have therefore amended section 93 of the Code so as to require a period to be fixed for the payment of the Court-fee, and we have made a similar amendment in section 95, as to payment of postage.

7. It is strongly urged by Mr. Justice Ainslie that our proposed change in section 168 of the word "may" to "shall" would assist litigants to obstruct justice by obtaining unnecessary adjournments. We have accordingly omitted the section of the Bill by which it was proposed to make that change.

8. We have provided in section 289 for fixing up in the Court-house a copy of the proclamation of sale, and we have made a corresponding amendment in section 290.

9. The question is constantly arising whether a fresh proclamation is required when a sale is adjourned. We have provided in section 291 that, in case of such adjournment for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it.

10. In section 220 we have provided for the execution of orders as to costs.

11. In our report of the 5th of March we proposed to alter section 311 of the Code so as to admit of other persons in an execution-sale besides the decree-holder and the owner applying to set-aside the sale. We have, at the suggestion of the High Court at Fort William, struck out this amendment of section 311 of the Code. The High Court urges that it would be of little practical benefit and that it might sometimes be misused to delay the completion of proceedings in execution by persons put forward by the judgment-debtor to dispute the regularity of the sale.

12. We have repealed the last nineteen words of section 13 of Act XI of 1865. They are, in the opinion of the same High Court, unnecessary and occasionally mischievous.

13. The importance of the change now made in the definitions of "decree" and "judgment," make it desirable in our opinion that the Bill should be republished, so as to afford an opportunity for the correction of any oversight into which we may have fallen; but the substance of the amendment has now been so fully discussed that we think that, unless some serious objection is brought to light, there can be no objection to the Bill being passed as it stands; and, looking to the urgency of some of its provisions, we think its passing should not be delayed more than two months.

WHITLEY STOKES.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. H. THORNTON.
G. H. P. EVANS.
F. R. COCKERELL.

No. XL

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The following portions of the said Code shall be repealed (namely):—
 Repeal of certain portions of Act X of 1877. In section 4, the words and figures "The Panjāb Courts Act, 1865," and "The Panjāb Appeals Act, 1873:"

In section 5, the third sentence:

In section 51, the words "with the permission of the Court:"

In section 52, from and including the words "and when he makes it out of Court" to the end:

In section 61, the words "bill of exchange or other:"

In section 64, the words "or as soon thereafter as may be practicable:"

In section 80, the words "or to receive the copy of the summons:"

In section 131, the words "in whose plaint, written statement or affidavits reference is made to any document:"

In section 193, the words from and including "and in" to the end:

In section 224, the word "therewith:"

In section 230, paragraphs three and four, the words "unless the Court is satisfied that on the last preceding application due diligence was used to procure complete satisfaction of the decree; and the order of the Court granting any such subsequent application shall be conclusive evidence that due diligence was used to procure such satisfaction. And no such subsequent application shall be granted:"

In section 246, clause (e) and the letters (f) and (g):

In section 259, the words "and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court:"

In section 339, paragraph three, the words "to the proper officer of the Court:"

In section 341, the word "third:"

In section 353, the words "within three months from its publication," and "within three months from the publication of the schedule:"

In sections 407 and 408, the words "upon such examination:"

In section 584, clause (a), the words "some specified:"

In section 588, clause (j), the words "of the same nature with appealable orders made in the course of a suit:" in the same section, clause (r), the figures "481:"

In section 638, the figures "261:"

In the second schedule, the words and figures "section 648 (so far as relates to arrest)."

2. In section 2, for the definitions of "judgment" and "decree," the following shall be substituted (namely):

"decree" means the formal expression of a final adjudication upon any right claimed, or defence set up, in a Court of justice. An order rejecting a plaint under section 53, clause (d), or under section 51, clause (c), is within this definition. An order on appeal remanding a suit for retrial is not within this definition, nor is any order specified in section 588:

"order" means the formal expression of any decision of a Court of justice, which is not a decree: "judgment" means the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order."

In the same section, to the definition of "signed," the following words shall be added (namely), "it also includes stamped with the name of the person referred to."

3. In section 13, Explanation I, for the word "confessed," the word "admitted" shall be substituted:

and to the same section, the following shall be added (namely):—"Explanation VII.—A Court trying a suit under any law for the time being in force regulating the procedure in suits between land-holders and their tenants or agents, shall not be deemed, as regards the title to the immoveable property in respect of which the suit is brought, a Court of competent jurisdiction within the meaning of the first paragraph of this section."

4. In section 43, paragraph one, for the words "arising out of," the words "which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of"

shall be substituted: in the same section, paragraph two, for the word "for" (in each of the places where it occurs) the words "in respect of" shall be substituted; and in the same section, paragraph three, for the word "claim," the words "cause of action" shall be substituted.

5. To section 44, the following words shall be added (namely), "or are such as he was entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents."

6. In section 45, for paragraph one, the following shall be substituted (namely),

"Subject to the rules contained in section 44, the plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly, and any plaintiffs having causes of action in which they are jointly interested against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly may unite such causes of action in the same suit:"

in the same section, paragraph two, after the word "defendant," the words "or at any subsequent stage of the suit, if the parties agree" shall be inserted.

7. In section 50, for the word "abode" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "residence" shall be substituted.

8. To section 51 the following proviso shall be added (namely):—

"Provided that, if the plaintiff, by reason of absence or for other good cause, is unable to sign the plaint, it may be signed on his behalf by his duly authorized agent."

9. In sections 51, 53, 115, 346, 393 and 403, for the word "subscribed"

(wherever it occurs), the word "signed" shall be substituted: in sections 115 and 346, for the word "subscribing," the word "signing" shall be substituted; and in section 403, for the word "subscription," the word "signing" shall be substituted.

- Amendment of section 58.** 10. In section 58, for the word "filed," the word "produced" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of sections 93 and 95.** 11. In section 93, after the word "levied," and in section 95, after the word "paid," the words "within a time to be fixed by the Court" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of section 108.** 12. In section 108, paragraph one, the words and figures "under section 100" shall be omitted; and in the same section, paragraph two, for the words "it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant," the words "he satisfies the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of section 131.** 13. In section 131, paragraph one, for the words "such document," the words "any specified document" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of section 136.** 14. In section 136, after the word "discovery" (in each of the places in which it occurs), the word "production" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of section 138.** 15. In section 138, for the words "the production of which has been called for under section 138 and which has not been produced," the words "which should have been, but has not been, produced in accordance with the requirements of section 138" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of section 207.** 16. In section 207, for the word "suit," the word "decree" shall be substituted; and for the words "or numbers" to the end, the following words shall be substituted (namely), "or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the decree shall specify such boundaries or numbers."
- Amendment of sections 211 and 212.** 17. In section 211, for the words "land or other," the words "the recovery of possession of immoveable" shall be substituted; and in section 212, before the word "immoveable," the words "the recovery of possession of" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of section 220.** 18. To section 220 the following words shall be added (namely): "Every order relating to costs made under this Code and not forming part of a decree may be executed as if it were a decree for money."
- Amendment of section 229.** 19. In section 229, for the words "Native Prince or State in India," the words "Foreign Prince or State" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of section 230.** 20. In section 230, clause (b), for the words "the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment," the following words shall be substituted (namely), "any payment of money, or the delivery of any property, to be made at a specified date—the date of the default in making the payment or delivering the property."
- Amendment of section 235.** 21. In section 235, for the words "in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of plaints," the following words shall be substituted (namely), "by the applicant or, with the permission of the Court, by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case."
- Amendment of sections 236 and 237.** 22. In sections 236 and 237, for the words "If the application be," the words "Whenever an application is made" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of section 244.** 23. In section 244, clause (c), after the word "execution," the words "discharge or satisfaction" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of section 245.** 24. In section 245, for the first sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely), "The Court on receiving an application for the execution of a decree shall ascertain whether such of the requirements of sections 235, 236, 237 and 238 as may be applicable to the case have been complied with, and if they have not been complied with, the Court shall reject the application, or return it for such compliance, or allow it to be amended then and there."
- Amendment of section 246.** 25. In section 246, for Explanation I, the following shall be substituted (namely):—
Explanation I.—The decrees contemplated by this section are decrees capable of execution at the same time and by the same Court.
 In Explanation II, after the words "assignor as," the words "in respect of judgment-debts due" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of section 259.** 26. For the second paragraph of section 259, the following shall be substituted:—
 "When any attachment under this section has remained in force for six months, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, such property may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder, in cases where any amount has been fixed under section 208, such amount, and, in other cases, such compensation as it thinks fit, and shall pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.
 "If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree, and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of six months from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made and granted, the attachment shall cease to exist."
- Amendment of section 260.** 27. In section 260 in the first paragraph, after the words "the performance of," the words "or abstention from" shall be inserted; and for the second paragraph the following paragraphs shall be substituted (namely):—
 "When any attachment under this section has remained in force for one year, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, the property may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and may pay the balance, if any, to the judgment-debtor on his application.
 "If the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree, and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or if, at the end of one year from

the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made and granted, the attachment shall cease to exist."

28. In section 264, after the words "the same," the words "and not bound by the decree to relinquish such occupancy" shall be inserted.

29. To section 265 the following words shall be added (namely), "and according to the rules for the time being in force for the partition, or the separate possession of shares, of such estates."

30. For the last paragraph of section 268, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

In the case of the salary of a public officer or the servant of a Railway Company, the attachment shall be made by a written order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct, until the amount of the portions so withheld is equal to the amount remaining due under the decree.

"A copy of every such order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the court-house and shall be served on the officer so required.

"Every such officer may from time to time pay into Court any portion so withheld, and such payment shall discharge the Government or the Railway Company, as the case may be, as effectually as payment to the judgment-debtor."

31. To section 289, paragraph one, the following words shall be added, namely: "and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in the Court-house;" and in section 290, for the words "notification has been affixed" the words "copy of the proclamation has been fixed up" shall be substituted.

32. In section 291, for the first eight words, the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Court may in its discretion adjourn any sale under this chapter, and the officer conducting any such sale;" and in the same section, after the proviso, the following sentence shall be inserted namely: "whenever a sale is adjourned under this section for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation under section 289 shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it.

33. To section 294 the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"When a decree-holder purchases, by himself or through another person, without such permission, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the judgment-debtor or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale; and the costs of such application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the decree-holder."

34. In section 295, first proviso, after the words "shall not," the words "as such" shall be inserted.

35. In section 305, paragraph two, after the word "therein," the words and figures "and notwithstanding anything contained in section 276," shall be inserted; and for the last paragraph, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"Provided also that no mortgage, lease or sale under this section shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court."

36. In section 314, after the word "property," the words "in execution of a decree" shall be inserted.

37. To section 316 the following sentence shall be added (namely): "And the title to the property sold shall be deemed to vest in him from the date of such certificate."

38. For sections 322 and 323 the following sections shall be substituted (namely):—

322. Whenever the execution of a decree, not being a decree ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector may either proceed as the Court would proceed under section 305, or, if he has reason to believe that all the judgment-debts of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of such property, he may publish a notice in the language of the district, calling upon all persons holding decrees against the judgment-debtor to notify in writing to the Collector, within sixty days from the date of such publication, the existence of such decrees, the respective dates thereof and the sums remaining due thereon, respectively.

"Such notice shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the order under section 304, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit.

323. The Collector shall ascertain the sums remaining due on such decrees respectively, and may then (notwithstanding any order under section 304, but subject to such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority) raise the amount necessary to discharge each of such sums, with interest thereon according to the decree under which it is due, or, if the decree makes no provision as to interest, then with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks fit—

"(a) by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium equivalent to such amount, the whole or any part of the property of which the sale has been ordered: or

"(b) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property: or

"(c) by selling part of such property: or

"(d) by letting on farm, or managing by himself or another, the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale: or

"(c) partly by one of the modes mentioned in clauses (b), (c) and (d), and partly by another or others of such modes.

For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.

"So long as any letting or management under clause (b) or clause (c) continues, the judgment-debtor and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property let or managed or any part thereof."

39. In section 331, paragraph two, for the words "the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9," the word and figure "Chapter V" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely), "Every such order shall have the same force as a decree and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise."

40. In section 332, first paragraph, for the word "defendant," the word "judgment-debtor" shall be substituted; and for the other paragraphs, the following shall be substituted (namely), "If after examining the applicant it appears to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute, and if it finds that the ground mentioned in the first paragraph of this section exists, it shall make an order that the applicant recover possession of the property, and if it does not find as aforesaid, it shall dismiss the application."

"In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified."

"The party against whom an order is passed under this section may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property; but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be final."

41. For section 333 the following shall be substituted (namely), "Nothing in section 331 or 332 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made."

42. In section 335, for the first paragraph, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"If the purchaser of any such property is resisted or obstructed by any person, other than the judgment-debtor, claiming in good faith a right to the present possession thereof, or, if in delivering possession thereof any such person is dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser or the person so dispossessed, shall enquire into the matter of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession, as the case may be, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit;"

and in the second paragraph of the same section, for the word "conclusive," the word "final" shall be substituted.

43. In section 339, paragraph four, after the word "made," the words "to the proper officer of the Court" shall be inserted; and to the same paragraph, the following words shall be

added (namely), "and the subsequent payments (if any) shall be made to the officer in charge of the jail."

44. To section 349 the following words shall be added (namely), "or release him on his furnishing sufficient security that he will appear when called upon."

45. In section 357, line one, for the figures "355," the figures and word "351 or 355" shall be substituted.

46. To section 360 the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any Court having jurisdiction in the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab and Bassein."

47. In sections 361, 362, 363, 365 and 368, for the words "cause of action" wherever they occur, the words "right to sue" shall be substituted.

48. In section 364, paragraph one, and section 366, paragraph one, after the word "If," the words "within the time limited by law" shall be inserted; and in the latter section, paragraph one, for the words "Court may," the words "Court shall, on the application of the defendant," shall be substituted.

49. In section 373, paragraph one, for the words "for the part," the words "in respect of the part" shall be substituted; and to paragraph two, the words "or in respect of the same part" shall be added.

50. In section 377, for the first seven words, the following shall be substituted (namely), "Notice in writing of the deposit shall be given through the Court."

51. In sections 384, 477 and 483, after the word "affidavit," the words "or otherwise" shall be inserted.

52. In section 406, for the word "shall," the words "may if he thinks fit" shall be substituted.

53. In section 412, after the word "disappeared," the words and figures "or if the suit is dismissed under section 97 or 98" shall be inserted.

54. In section 413, for the word "Refusal," the words and figures "An order of refusal made under section 409" shall be substituted.

55. In section 424, after the words "against a public officer," the words "in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity" shall be inserted; and in sections 428 and 429, after the words "public officer," the words "in respect of such act as aforesaid" shall be inserted.

56. In section 437, for the first sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely), "In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, when the contention is between the persons beneficially interested in such property and a third person, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons so interested, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make them parties to the suit."

57. In section 456, for the words "in the name of the minor," the words "in the name and on behalf of the minor or by the plaintiff" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Where there is no other person fit and willing to act as guardian for the suit, the Court may appoint any of its officers to be such guardian, provided that he has no interest adverse to that of the minor."

58. In section 481, after the word "decree," the following words shall be inserted (namely), "or if, pending the suit, he becomes able to give security for his appearance as aforesaid, until he gives such security."

59. In section 483, after the words "portion of his property," the words "within the jurisdiction" shall be inserted.

60. In section 484, after the word "suit," the words "or that he has with such intent quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him" shall be inserted.

61. In section 497, clause one, for the words "the injunction," the words "an injunction which it has granted" shall be substituted.

62. In section 523, paragraph three, for the words "any of," the word "all" shall be substituted.

63. In section 544, for the words "decree and," the words "decree, and thereupon" shall be substituted.

64. For section 555 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant shall be heard in support of the appeal. The Court shall then, if it does not dismiss the appeal at once, hear the respondent against the appeal, and in such case the appellant shall be entitled to reply."

65. In section 560, for the words "it be proved that the respondent," the words "he satisfies the Court that the notice was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.

66. In section 561, after the word "notice," the words "in writing" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 566. graph two, for the word "issue," the word "issues" shall be substituted.

68. For the first paragraph of section 582, the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Appellate Court shall have, in appeals under this chapter, the same powers, and shall perform as nearly as may be the same duties, as are conferred and imposed by this Code on Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under chapter V."

69. In section 584, clause (c), after the word "may," the word "possibly" shall be inserted.

70. In section 588, for clause (c), the following shall be substituted (namely): "(c) orders returning plaints under section 53, clause (d), or section 54, clause (b), or section 57 :—

after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted (namely):—

(ff) orders rejecting applications under section 108 for an order to set-aside *ex parte* :—

to clause (h) the following words shall be added (namely), "and orders under section 170 for the sale of attached property :—

in clause (j) for the word and figures "section 244," the following words and figures shall be substituted (namely), "sections 230, 231, 232, 234 and 244 :—

to clause (m) the following words shall be added (namely), "and orders under section 313 refusing an application to set-aside a sale of immoveable property :—

And to section 588 the following words shall be added (namely) :

"except in the case of appeals against orders under sections 230, 231, 232, 234 and 244, in which case a second appeal shall lie, and shall, in the case of appeals now pending, be deemed to have lain, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 584 and on no other grounds.

"The provisions contained in chapter XLII shall apply, so far as may be, to all second appeals under this section, and to the execution of orders passed therein. But save as aforesaid, no order mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be a decree within the meaning of that chapter."

71. In section 638, for the figures and word "16 and 17," the figures and word "16, 17 and 19" shall be substituted; and in the last paragraph after the word "any," the words "Judge of a" shall be inserted; and the word "its" shall be omitted.

72. In section 642, for the second paragraph, the following shall be substituted (namely):—
"And except as provided in sections 256 and 643, where any matter is pending before a tribunal having jurisdiction therein, or believing in good faith that it has such jurisdiction, the parties thereto, their pleaders, *mukhtars*, revenue-agents and recognized agents, and their witnesses acting in obedience to a summons, shall

be exempt from arrest under this Code while going to or attending such tribunal for the purpose of such matter, and while returning from such tribunal."

73. In section 648, for the first forty-two words, the following shall be substituted (namely):—"Where any Court desires that any person shall be arrested, or any property shall be attached, under any provision of this Code not relating to the execution of decrees, and such person resides or property is situate outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant of arrest or make an order of attachment, and :"

and to the same section, the following words shall be added (namely), "unless the person arrested furnish sufficient security for his appearance before that Court, or (where the case is one under chapter XXXIV) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by such Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him."

74. To section 649 the following paragraph shall be added (namely) :—

"In the same chapter, the expression 'Court which passed a decree' or words to that effect, shall, unless there be something repugnant in the context, be deemed to include, where the decree to be executed is passed in appeal, the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred, and, where the Court which passed the decree to be executed has ceased to exist, the Court which, if the suit wherein the decree was passed were instituted at the time of making application for execution of the decree, would have jurisdiction to try such suit."

75. After section 650 the following shall be inserted (namely) :—

Service of foreign summonses. "650A. Summonses issued by any Court situate beyond the limits of British India may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts; provided that the Courts issuing such summonses have been established by the authority of the Governor General in Council, or that the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared the provisions of this section to apply to such Courts."

76. In section 652, after the words "connected with," the words "its own procedure or" shall be inserted.

77. In the first schedule, column third, opposite "XI of 1865," for the figures and word "11, paragraph 2," the figures and words "11, the last nineteen words of section 13, sections 19," shall be substituted; and opposite "V of 1866," after the word "inclusive," the words "and the schedule" shall be inserted.

78. In the second schedule—

for the figures "230," the figures "223" shall be substituted:

before the words and figures "Chapter XXI," the words and figures "Chapter XX, section 360—Power to invest certain Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction" shall be inserted :

after the words and figures "Chapter XXXIV—Of arrest and attachment before judgment," the words and figures "except as regards immoveable property, Chapter XXXVI—Appointment of receivers" shall be inserted :

for the figures "522," the figures "526" shall

79. In the fourth schedule, in form No. 172, for the word "seven" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "ten" shall be substituted.

80. In the preceding sections of this Act, the words "section" and "schedule" respectively mean section of, and schedule annexed to, the said Code.

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows :—

81. In section 35 of the same Act, after the words "person appears," the words "to the registering officer" shall be inserted; and after the words "refuse to register the document," the words "as to the person so denying, appearing or dead" shall be inserted.

82. In section 51 of the same Act, for the figures "87," the figures "89" shall be substituted.

83. In section 83 of the same Act, for the words "Subordinate Magistrate of the first," the words "Magistrate of the second" shall be substituted.

84. To section 89 of the same Act, the following clause shall be added (namely) :—

"Every Court granting a certificate under section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immoveable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1."

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows :—

85. In the second schedule to the said Indian Limitation Act, 1877, after clause 171, the following clauses shall be inserted (namely) :—

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| "171A.—Under section 368 Sixty days ... of the same Code, to have the representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant. | The date of the defendant's death. |
|--|------------------------------------|

| | |
|---|--|
| "171B.—Under section 371 of the same Code, for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal. | Ditto ... The date of the order for abatement or dismissal." |
|---|--|

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March, 1879 :—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and

amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. The Bill as introduced proposed that the division of the whole area of an island formed opposite several holdings should be made rateably among the owners in proportion to their respective frontages, and was framed so as merely to indicate those holders. If, for example, there were three such owners, A, B and C, whose respective frontages were 100 yards, 200 yards and 300 yards, it was intended that A should take one-sixth of the whole area of the island, B one-third and C one-half, and this division was to have been effected either by private arrangement or in default thereof by a suit for partition. It has, however, been strongly urged that, to preclude litigation and discrepancy of practice, the Bill should, at least in the case of land forming in rivers, contain rules not only for giving the areas, but for defining the plots, to which the several riparian owners are entitled. For this purpose rules have been suggested both by the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces and the High Court at Fort William, the former proposing that the alluvion should be divided by right lines perpendicular to the extremities of the frontages, the latter proposing a division by right lines bisecting the angles made by perpendiculars drawn from the extremities of adjacent frontages. But it will be seen on examination that, under either of these plans, alluvial lands formed in the bend of a river would sometimes fall to more than one estate, and further provision would then be required for a rateable division of those lands between the owners of the estates concerned. The subject is one of no small difficulty ; but it seems to us that the following rule, which is said by a distinguished Settlement-officer (Mr. Ibbetson) to be practically the rule now in force in the Panjáb, and which is recommended for adoption by the Government of that Province, solves the problem satisfactorily and completely :—

“Where from natural causes an island or other land is formed in or on the bank of a river, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, each owner having a frontage on the river is entitled to so much of the land as is included by his frontage, the thread of the stream and lines drawn riverwards from the ends of such frontage to meet the thread of the stream in a direction normal to such thread.

[The term “normal,” we may observe, is here used instead of “perpendicular,” as the thread of the stream may be a curve. It is obvious that in such case several normals may possibly be drawn from the same point, and that these normals may be either of different or of the same length. The rule, therefore, proceeds as follows :—]

“Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any frontage and each of such normals is of different length, the shortest of such normals shall be deemed to be the including line ; and where more than one such normal can be so drawn, and each of such normals is of the same length, the line bisecting the angle between the two extreme positions of the shortest normal shall be deemed to be the including line.”

It will be seen that the above rule applies not only to alluvion deposited on the banks of two contiguous holdings, but also to islands. Incidentally, this will have the effect of rendering immaterial the often difficult question whether a new deposit is an island or not.

3. The above is the chief substantial alteration which we have made in the Bill. We now proceed to specify the minor changes which we deem desirable.

From the Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, dated 7th October, 1878 (Paper No. 1).

“ B. H. Baden-Powell, Esq., to Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, dated 26th October, 1878 (Paper No. 2).

“ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3193 A, dated 23rd October, 1878, and enclosures (Papers No. 3).

“ Officiating Collector, Dháká, No. 835, dated 12th October, 1878 (Paper No. 4).

“ Chief Commissioner, Ajmér and Merwára, No. 795, dated 20th November, 1878 (Paper No. 5).

“ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6653J-12, dated 18th November, 1878 (Paper No. 6).

“ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3475A, dated 29th November, 1878, and enclosures (Papers No. 7).

“ Secretary for Birár to Resident, Haidarábád, No. 11 B, dated 13th December, 1878 (Paper No. 8).

“ Assistant Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 19th December, 1878, and enclosure (Papers No. 9).

“ Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 2582-245, dated 21st December, 1878, and enclosure (Papers No. 10).

“ J. G. W. Sykes, Esq., Advocate, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 22nd October, 1878 (Paper No. 11).

“ Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 55, dated 7th January, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 12).

“ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 320, dated 20th January, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 13).

“ Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 399-15, dated 23rd January, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 14).

“ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 101T, dated 27th January, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 15).

“ Rájá Harabáhab Ná áyánn Singh, dated 10th January, 1879 (Papers No. 16).

“ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 267, dated 4th February, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 17).

“ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 469, dated 3rd February, 1879, and enclosures (Papers No. 18).

“ ditto ditto, No. 633, dated 18th February, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 19).

Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 3, dated 6th February, 1879, and enclosure (Papers No. 20).

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 400, dated 10th March, 1879 (Paper No. 21).

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“Where from natural causes an island or other land is formed in or on the bank of a river, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, each owner having a frontage on the river is entitled to so much of the land as is included by his frontage, the thread of the stream and lines drawn riverwards from the ends of such frontage to meet the thread of the stream in a direction normal to such thread.

[The term “normal,” we may observe, is here used instead of “perpendicular,” as the thread of the stream may be a curve. It is obvious that in such case several normals may possibly be drawn from the same point, and that these normals may be either of different or of the same length. The rule, therefore, proceeds as follows :—]

“Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any frontage and each of such normals is of different length, the shortest of such normals shall be deemed to be the including line ; and where more than one such normal can be so drawn, and each of such normals is of the same length, the line bisecting the angle between the two extreme positions of the shortest normal shall be deemed to be the including line.”

It will be seen that the above rule applies not only to alluvion deposited on the banks of two contiguous holdings, but also to islands. Incidentally, this will have the effect of rendering immaterial the often difficult question whether a new deposit is an island or not.

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4. In the tidal portion of rivers like the Hugli are many islands which are flooded by ordinary tides in the rainy season, but only by extraordinary springs, or not at all, in the dry season. These chars are cultivable in the dry season and should be included in the definition of "island." We have therefore added to that definition the words "throughout the year."

5. To fix with more precision the time which, for the purposes of the Bill, an alluvial island is first formed, we have provided that it must be capable of being employed for cultivation, pasture or other useful purpose, such, for example, as the supply of reeds or brush-wood. The question of fordability will thus be decided after an island newly formed becomes, as the Privy Council puts it, "valuable and usable."

6. Where any formation takes place on a site of which the Government is proved to be the owner, we have declared that the Government is entitled to such formation.

7. In the case of land formed on the shore of the sea or of a lake and in that of an island formed in the sea or a lake, we have provided that the distribution in proportion to the frontage of the riparian owners shall be effected by such officer as the Local Government may appoint and in accordance with such rules (consistent with the proposed Act) as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

8. We think that, to entitle the Crown to alluvial islands, the channel between the island and each bank or shore should not be fordable during the dry season next after the formation.

9. In determining the right to abandoned river-beds, we think we should have regard to the thread of the stream in the preceding dry season, and not to what it was immediately before the abandonment—a matter which cannot be always ascertained. In other respects, the rule for the division of such beds among the riparian owners will be the same as that which we have provided in the case of alluvial lands.

10. We have empowered the Local Government to declare, with reference to any tidal river, where, for the purposes of the proposed Act, the river shall be deemed to end and the sea to begin; and we have provided that no declaration under the Act shall be cancelled or altered, save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

11. In the Panjáb the ownership of lands subject to the action of rivers is mainly regulated by local usage. We have accordingly retained the section of the Bill as introduced, which provided that such usages should be respected and, in certain cases, presumed to be in force. But such provisions do not appear to be required in Madras, Bombay, Oudh or the North-Western Provinces, and though local usage is saved in the Lower Provinces and Assam by the Bengal Regulation XI of 1825, there seems to be only one instance in which there has been any attempt to establish it. We have, therefore, confined to the Panjáb the section saving usage. But there is ground for the belief that even in that Province some of the local usages referred to,—including the usage known as "the deep-stream rule"—besides being objectionable on economic grounds and adverse to imperial interests are more or less unsuited to the time and distasteful to the communities affected by them. In these circumstances we have deemed it right, on the recommendation of experienced officers, to provide a procedure whereby such usages may, if thought expedient, be discontinued, and fixed boundaries substituted for varying boundaries in riparian estates.

12. As the rights of mortgagees and tenants to alluvial lands are saved by the Transfer of Property Bill, No. III, sections 37 and 65, clause (e), we have not thought it necessary to provide for such rights.

13. The Bill in its present form is not to be taken as expressing our final views as to all the difficult and important subjects with which it deals. But we think that the changes which it has undergone are such as to render republication desirable, for the purpose of eliciting criticism from the public and from the judicial and executive officers by whom its provisions will be carried into effect. We also think that its further consideration should be stayed until the new Law Commission has reported thereon. We therefore recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished with this Report in the *Gazette of India*, and sent to the Local Governments for opinion and for publication in the local Gazettes.

14. The Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons have been published in English in the local Gazettes for Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjáb, the Central Provinces and British Burma. Publication in English has not been reported from Bombay and Assam. Publication in the vernacular has been reported only from Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjáb and the Central Provinces.

WHITLEY STOKES.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

T. H. THORNTON.

G. H. P. EVANS.

F. R. COCKERELL.

No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to alluvion, islands and abandoned river-beds; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

I.—Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Alluvion Act, 1879."

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. And it shall come into force at once.

2. The Acts, Regulation and Rules mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column. References to the Regulation and Rules so repealed, in enactments passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to this Act.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act—

"island" means land surrounded by water and capable of being employed for cultivation, pasture or other useful purpose. It includes such land arising in a river or lake, submerged in the wet season and visible only in the dry season; but it excludes land arising in tidal rivers, tidal lakes or the sea, submerged by the flow of ordinary tides throughout the year:

"owner" means, in the case of a bank or shore held on raiyatwari tenure, the Government: in the case of a bank or shore forming part of land situate in the Presidency of Bombay and wholly or partially exempt from the payment of land-revenue, or held under a grant or lease fixing the Government demand in respect thereof in perpetuity, the holder of such land; and in the case of a bank or shore held by a village-community, or by one or more members of it, such community:

"sea" includes bay, inlet, creek and arm of the sea:

"frontage" means the right line connecting the corners of each holding where they strike the sea, lake or river:

"Thread of the stream" means (a) the middle line of the main-stream during the dry season, or, where there are two streams of equal depth and width, the line equidistant during such season from the outermost shores of the two streams; (b) the middle line of the river between what are the shores on each side when the water is at its average height, neither swollen by flood, nor shrunk by drought; or (c) the middle line of the particular channel in which the formation or ancient river-bed referred to occurs or is situate;

and a channel is said to be "fordable" when it does not exceed five feet in depth in the dry season next after the formation referred to and throughout the twenty-four hours.

II.—Alluvial Land and Islands.

4. Where, from natural causes, land forms gradually on the shore of the sea or of a lake, either by accumulation of material or

by recession of the sea or lake, the owners of the shore are severally entitled to the land so formed in proportion to the frontage which they respectively had on the sea or lake immediately before the formation; and the partition of the land so formed shall be made by such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, and in accordance with such rules, consistent with this Act, as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe:

Provided that, where the land or any portion thereof forms on a site which is proved to belong to the Government or a private owner, the Government or such owner, as the case may be, is entitled to the land or portion so formed.

5. Where an island is formed, from natural causes, in a river, the sea or a lake, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, sea or lake, if the island is separated from each bank or shore by a channel not fordable at any point, the Government is entitled to such island:

Provided that, where the island or any portion thereof is formed on a site which is proved to belong to a private owner, such owner is entitled to the island or portion so formed.

6. If, where an island is formed as aforesaid in the sea or a lake, the channels between it and either shore are fordable at any point, the owners of the nearest shore are severally entitled to the island in proportion to the frontage which they respectively have on the sea or lake; and the partition of the island so formed shall be made by such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf and in accordance with such rules, consistent with this Act, as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

7. Where, from natural causes, an island or other land is formed in, or on the bank of, a river, either by accumulation of material or by recession of the river, and the Government is not entitled thereto under section five, each owner having a frontage on the river is entitled to so much of the land as is included by his frontage. the thread of the stream during the dry season next after the formation and lines drawn riverwards from the ends of such frontage to meet the thread of the stream in a direction normal to such thread:

Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any frontage and each of such normals is of different length, the shortest of such normals shall be deemed to be the including line, and where more than one such normal can be so drawn and each of such normals is of the same length, the line bisecting the angle between the two extreme positions of the shortest normal shall be deemed to be the including line.

Provided that, where the land or any portion thereof is formed on a site which is proved to belong to the Government or a private owner, the Government or such owner, as the case may be, is entitled to the land or portion so formed.

8. If a river freshly divides and surrounds, or, by changing its course, cuts off, lands belonging to the owner of the bank, such owner is entitled to the lands so surrounded or cut off.

III.—Abandoned River-beds.

9. Where a river suddenly abandons the bed right to abandoned which it occupies during river-beds. the season of flood, each owner having a frontage on such bed is entitled to so much of the bed as is included by his frontage, the thread of the stream during the dry season next before the abandonment and lines drawn towards the bed from the ends of such frontage to meet such thread in a direction normal thereto.

Where more than one such normal can be drawn from one and the same end of any frontage, the rules contained in the second paragraph of section seven shall apply:

Provided that, when the ancient bed is proved to have belonged immediately before the abandonment to the Government or a private owner, it shall continue to be the property of the Government or of such owner, as the case may be.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

10. The Local Government may, from time to time, declare, with reference to any river, or any part of any river,—
Power to declare "main-stream," "dry season" and "thread of the stream."

(a) what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, the "main-stream" and the "dry season"; and

(b) which of the said definitions of "thread of the stream" shall be deemed to be in force.

The Local Government may also declare, with reference to any tidal river, where, for the purposes of this Act, the river shall be deemed to end and the sea to begin.

Every declaration made under this section, and all rules made under section four or section six, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law. And no such declaration shall be cancelled or altered save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

In the absence of a declaration made under clause (b) as to any river or part thereof, and having the force of law, the first of the said definitions of "thread of the stream" shall be deemed to be in force with reference to such river or part.

11. Nothing herein contained shall—

(a) affect any law relating to the assessment of land-revenue or to the enhancement or abatement of rent; or

(b) confer on any owner of a bank or shore in respect of which he is hereby declared to be entitled to alluvial land, to an island, or to an abandoned river-bed, any title to such land, island or river-bed better than that which he has to the bank or shore or

(c) enlarge any holding granted by Government, the area of which has been fixed by any sanad or other document executed under the authority of Government; or

(d) authorize any acts of private persons done in order to divert currents or cause accretions; or

(e) authorize any encroachments by private persons on the banks, beds or channels of navigable rivers; or

(f) prevent any officer duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf from removing obstacles which appear to him to interfere with the safe and customary navigation of such rivers, or which obstruct the passage of boats by tracking on the banks of such rivers or otherwise; or

(g) prevent any officer duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf from regulating

the direction and flow of such rivers and the preservation and distribution of their waters.

12. In the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, nothing herein contained shall affect any definite and well-established local usage respecting the right to alluvial land, islands or abandoned river-beds; but (except in the cases provided for by the Panjáb Land-Revenue Act, 1871, section 16) the burden of proving such usage shall lie on the person alleging it:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time (a) cause the bed of any river or part of a river, together with the islands and alluvial lands situate therein or adjacent thereto, to be surveyed and mapped, (b) appoint an officer to enquire into, determine and record the rights of private persons and the Government, in, to or over the said bed, islands and lands, and (c) declare that rights so recorded shall not be affected by any local usage. And the provisions of the Panjáb Land Revenue Act, 1871, chapter II, shall apply, so far as may be, to proceedings under this section, and the determination of the said rights shall be made after consideration of the gain and loss (if any) caused by changes in the course of the river for a period of twelve years next before the date of the survey-notification.

13. All land and islands formed, and all river-beds abandoned, as mentioned respectively in sections four, five and nine, and not vesting under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall vest in the Government.

THE SCHEDULE.

(a). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| IV of 1872... | Panjáb Laws Act | So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XI of 1825. |
| XX of 1875... | Central Provinces Laws Act | Ditto. |
| XVIII of 1876 | Oudh Laws Act | Ditto. |

(b). BENGAL REGULATION.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| XI of 1825... | Alluvion | The |

BENGAL ACT.

| Number and year. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| IV of 1868 .. | Amending Act IX of 1847 | Sections 2 and 4. |

(d). RULES.

| Date. | Subject. | Extent of repeal. |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 22nd May 1852. | Alluvion and Diluvion in Sindh. | Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 20 |

D. FITZPATRICK,
 Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 5th March, 1879.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, G.C.S.I.

General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Muntáz-ud-Daulah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán
Bahádur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble E. C. Morgan.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the destruction of Useless Records in Courts in British

India be taken into consideration. He said that the only important change the Committee had made in the Bill was by extending its provisions to records, books and papers kept in Revenue-offices (which in many parts of British India were judicial tribunals), and to the records of the Administrator General.

The Committee had conferred the power to make rules for the destruction of the former records on the Chief Revenue-Authority, and that of making rules for the destruction of the latter on the High Court. In each case the rules would require the sanction of Government.

There were some minor amendments which he need not mention as they were all enumerated in the report.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE moved that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration as to whether it should not comprise (whether by direction for including in the Rules, or otherwise) provision to ensure the preservation of important records for certain periods, the early return to the parties, where practicable, of documents put in evidence, and the giving of due notice before the destruction of such records and documents.

He said that at first sight it might appear that the subject of this Bill was a very trivial one, and that the mode in which it was proposed to deal with useless records was amply sufficient, namely, that their destruction should be regulated by rules made by the High Courts, and approved, in certain cases, by the Local Governments, and, so far as they related to Bengal, by the Governor General in Council. The Council need, however, only look as far as the Bill itself in order to see that a certain amount of importance attached to the subject. It appeared that the very basis of the Bill, the ground upon which it was required at all, was that legislation was necessary in order to authorize the destruction of the property of other people; and the end which the Bill would secure was that the Government would be protected from suits by private parties on account of anything they might do with regard to that property. That, he thought, was a very important fact, and such great power and great immunity ought not to be conferred except under suitable precautions and restrictions. The mode in which it was proposed to deal with the matter was to give a power of making Rules to the High Courts, subject to certain control provided in the Bill, which was pretty much the system which prevailed at present. It therefore seemed necessary, first, to look into the working of the present system. Now, he had unfortunately some considerable experience as an actual litigant in the Civil Courts, and also the experience which he might possess in common with all the administrative officers in the country; and he had seen and heard from time to time many objections to the method which was followed in the destruction of records. In the first place, there was a great tendency in the Courts to absorb documents; for one reason or another original title-deeds, agreements, accounts and other such documents were drawn into the Courts. It was true that there was a provision in the Civil Procedure Code by which a party, under certain circumstances, could get back a document from the Court by putting in a copy, but in practice, for a variety of reasons, that provision was very little resorted to. It often happened that the real point in the case turned upon the hand-writing or signature to a document, or on whether it was or was not forged. Therefore, in a variety of cases, documents could not practically be so got back by the people by whom they were deposited in Court. And when the time came when the document might be given back, there were other practical difficulties to be encountered. The Court had to be petitioned, and in doing so a certain amount of expense had to be incurred. The Court had then to order a search for the document, and sometimes it could not be found, or was reported to be eaten up by white-ants. In short, when once a document was in Court, it was uncommonly difficult to get it out. Furthermore, when a man, on perfectly reasonable grounds, believed that his document was safe in the custody of the Court, and left it so, he might on enquiry be told that it had been destroyed as a useless record. Such, Mr. HOPE said, had been his own experience, and with regard to some other Provinces in India, the enquiries he had made of competent persons corroborated it, and showed that the practice of documents being

kept in Court and destroyed unnecessarily prevailed there also, and had been known to result in considerable expense and inconvenience.

However, if they wished to see how the present powers, which the Bill proposed to legalize, were likely to be used, they should look to the present rules of the Courts, which were the best guide to see whether the proposed legislation was wise. He had had considerable difficulty in getting hold of even some of them. When he applied for them some time ago, they were not to be had in the Legislative Department at all, and the Select Committee itself, if he was rightly informed, had not thought it necessary to take the trouble to look into them. However that might be, by hook or by crook he had at last managed to get hold of the rules of four of the different Courts in India. He did not wish to go into any detailed criticism of these four sets of rules, not only because it might be invidious to do so, but because a general statement would, he hoped, suffice for his purpose. Under these rules the destruction of useless records was provided for in very diverse ways; and he might safely say that if the provisions in some of the rules were not utterly superfluous, then provisions in others were utterly insufficient. He did not wish to trouble the Council with any great detail unless it proved necessary to do so. He thought his purpose would be insured by inviting attention to the three objects which his motion comprised, and for which, as it seemed to him, either the Act, or the rules to be made under the Act, should make definite provision. The Act need not go into detail, but might well require that the rules should provide *inter alia* for these three things. First, "the preservation of important records for certain periods." By that he meant that records of a certain class of cases should be kept so many years, and of other classes of cases for longer or shorter periods, and of certain cases in perpetuity. Secondly, "the early return to the parties, where practicable, of documents put in evidence;" and thirdly, "the giving of due notice before the destruction of such records and documents," by which he meant, the giving notice, as far as practicable, to parties who had put valuable papers into Court. As a matter of fact, he found that nearly the whole of what he wished to see provided in the rules relating to all parts of India was provided, although not very clearly and completely, in the rules of the Calcutta High Court. Therefore, what he asked was nothing more than what some of the judicial authorities had found perfectly reasonable, although others had not done so. The reason why he did not make a definite motion that such and such words be inserted in the Bill was that these matters were better discussed quietly in Committee, and the exact wording could be best settled then. If his motion were carried, he would then, with the concurrence of the Law Member and the other gentlemen on the Committee, propose to add two or three members to the Committee, including himself, so as to give him an opportunity of stating his views. The mode by which he proposed to meet the object he had in view was one common in our Acts, namely, to say that the rules under the Act should provide for such and such main points. Practically, it would thus be seen that his request might be summed up as a petition for time and consideration, and in that light it did not appear to him to be unreasonable. He trusted, considering the desire which the Hon'ble mover had always evinced to have his drafts rendered as complete as possible, that he would not withhold his support from the motion now before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he endorsed generally the views expressed by his hon'ble friend to his left. The MAHÁRÁJÁ could speak from personal experience that the facilities for taking back documents filed in Courts were not such as could be desired, and instances were not unknown in which, in the over-anxiousness to clear the record-room, important documents had been destroyed along with useless records. Too much precaution, he thought, could not be taken to prevent such proceedings. The object aimed at by the Hon'ble Member was certainly a good one and deserved consideration; but he (THE MAHÁRÁJÁ) confessed he was not prepared to offer any suggestion for the attainment of that object. He believed it could not be expected that the legislature should lay down any hard and fast rules for the purpose; but he submitted the Select Committee

might well be requested to consider whether certain principles, on the basis of which the local authorities should frame their rules, could not be embodied in the Act, with a view to preserve important documents from destruction. Such a course, it seemed to him, would have the additional advantage of securing a sort of uniformity in the rules, which he thought was desirable but which could not be obtained if their framing were left entirely to the discretion of the local authorities. For these reasons, he begged to give his support to the motion now before the Council.

The Hon'ble SIR MUHAMMAD FAIZ ALI KHAN said he entirely concurred with the remarks which had been made by the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that, as a Member of the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred, he desired to submit to the Council that the course suggested in this motion was wholly unnecessary. The Bill was designed simply to give legal authorization to the practice which, in regard to the large majority of judicial records, had been in force in some parts of the Empire at least for about half a century; he drew attention to this fact, as in itself suggesting a sufficient comment on the allegation that had been made as to the Government seeking immunity through this Bill from the legal consequences of dealing with private property: For although there had been no express legal authority for the destruction of any records or documents, he had never heard of a single instance of suits being brought against the Government for damage accruing to any individual through the practice which this Bill was to legalize; and he did not believe that it could be justly affirmed that the practice in question had worked injuriously to public or private interests.

Hitherto, except in the Bombay Presidency and Sindh, and quite recently also in Oudh and the Central Provinces, there had been no express enactment on this subject, and it was, he believed, open to doubt whether any statutory power was needed to effect all that was required as regarded the large mass of records and documents; for public records might be held to be the property of the State, and property in private documents deposited in Courts and public offices, it might be reasonably argued, became vested in the State, if after repeated notice the former owners persistently neglected to withdraw them.

The Bill, so far from giving any additional power to the High Courts to that which they had heretofore exercised in regard to this matter, imposed this important restriction, that the rules to be framed by them must obtain the sanction of Government, and then be published in the usual way before they could be acted upon.

But the Hon'ble mover of the amendment now before the Council was not satisfied with the degree of security to public and private interests to be obtained from these provisions, and thought, apparently, that the power of making rules for the destruction of records should be conferred only subject to certain conditions and qualifications as to the contents of such rules, for the due preservation of important papers, and due previous notice to parties affected by the contemplated destruction of any records or private documents.

The Bengal rules, under which papers were destroyed, now in force, contained the very conditions on both these points, which the Hon'ble mover would impose by express enactment; and having regard to this fact, the Committee considered it inexpedient to attach to the power of making rules conditions, the obligatory principle of which had been fully recognized in the spontaneous action of the Courts themselves.

For whilst, on the one hand, nothing was gained by enforcing in an enactment obligations which were already admitted and acted up to, there was, on the other hand, this objection to such a course, that by its adoption you did positive harm, inasmuch as you thereby weakened the sense of responsibility under which the discretionary power conferred on the Courts was to be exercised; for it was impossible to forecast such an exhaustive list of the necessary conditions and qualifications, as would dispense with the need for the exercise of discretion in any case or circumstances.

In providing that the rules to be made must meet with the approval of the Government, he submitted that all that was necessary or desirable had been done in the Bill as it now stood.

As regarded the suggested provision to be made in this Bill for ensuring the early return to their owners of documents put in evidence, he confessed his inability to see any connection between such a provision and the Bill under discussion, which dealt only with the destruction of records which had become useless.

Acts which dealt with the production of private documents—such, for instance, as the Civil Procedure Code, the Registration and Stamp Acts—contained in themselves proper provision for the due return of all such documents, and if this were not so, the proper place for the needed remedy would be in those enactments and not in the present Bill. The suggestion that some provision of this kind was needed proceeded of course on the hypothesis that documents produced in evidence were unnecessarily detained, and that their owners did experience difficulty in their recovery. But was it really the case that such a state of things existed at the present time? In the first place, he would remark that, under the law of procedure, as it now stood, original documents were not required to be filed with the record of any suit or proceeding; they had to be produced at the hearing of a case, and might then be withdrawn by their owners on copies being furnished by the latter for filing with the record. He might venture to say also, with some confidence in regard to this part of India at least, that no such difficulty in the way of the early return of private documents, as was apparently supposed to be felt, really existed. The true difficulty in regard to the return of documents, when they had been filed here, was precisely in the opposite direction, that was to say, the tendency of the owners of such documents was to leave them where they were, and often considerable pressure was required to induce such persons to withdraw them. So much was this found to be the case in regard to documents brought for registration, that it was found necessary to give power in the Registration Acts, to destroy all documents not reclaimed within two years from the date of their deposit.

For these reasons, he was of opinion that the proposal contained in the motion now before the Council should be rejected.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that, after the speech of his hon'ble friend on the right (Mr. Cockerell), he had little to say except to express general concurrence in the remarks made by him. He (MR. THORNTON) did not think that the Imperial legislature was in a position to issue directions as to the nature of the documents to be preserved, and the time during which they should be preserved, in the Courts and Revenue-offices throughout British India. These were matters which the local authorities, that is to say, the Judges of the High Courts and the Local Governments, were far better able to deal with than this Council—because they were matters which greatly depended, even as regarded general principles, upon local considerations. For example, in localities where there was an elaborate system of survey, settlement, record and registration of titles, the preservation of old and unclaimed documents relating to land was a matter rather of sentimental than serious interest; on the other hand, in localities where there had been no survey or registration of titles, the preservation of such documents was a matter of serious importance. So with regard to the time during which documents should be preserved. This would vary greatly according to the state of land-registration and other local peculiarities. In these circumstances, he did not think the time of the Council would be usefully occupied in attempting to frame rules or lay down principles suited to the varied circumstances and differing conditions of the several Local Governments and Administrations. Another of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's proposals seemed open to still greater objection. It was the proposal that provision should be made for the early return to the parties of documents put in evidence. The law (section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure) already made ample provision for the return of documents filed by parties to a suit. Any dilatoriness on the part of Judges in carrying out those provisions was a defect, not in the law, but in the working of the law, and the proper remedy rested, not with the legislature, but with the executive; if the Bombay Judges were guilty of the delays imputed to them, so much the worse for the Bombay

Judges; but it was not the fault of the law, and was no ground for legislative, though it might be for executive, action.

But though he was not in favour of the legislature attempting to lay down even general rules on the subject, there was nothing, he would observe, to prevent the Government of India, in the Home Department, exercising general supervision and calling the attention of Local Governments from time to time to observed defects in local rules for the destruction of records, and he felt sure that defects so pointed out would, if practicable, be at once remedied.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR did not propose to support the amendment. At the same time, he felt that the objections raised to the Bill as it now stood were not altogether unreasonable. There did seem a want of great security that the interests of suitors filing documents should be attended to in the preparation of rules under the Act. It was, however, no doubt an unusual course to adopt to refer the Bill back to the Select Committee, and, on the whole, he thought the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member who had just spoken would meet the object in view, namely, that the Government should undertake to draw the attention of the Local Governments to the points which had been noticed, and give them special instructions in framing rules to take all the precautions that might be necessary. HIS HONOUR thought that, if the Hon'ble gentleman and some of the other members who had just spoken, and who were practically acquainted with these questions, had been put upon the Committee, this discussion would not have arisen. The Select Committee appeared to him too small; and he hoped that in Bills of this sort, affecting the people at large, care would in future be taken to add to the Select Committee gentlemen acquainted with the practical working of the Administration.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON observed that, though he was not a Member of the Select Committee, he was invited to sit with the Committee and was in all respects treated as a Member, and he bore a full share of the responsibility which devolved upon the Committee in the consideration and settlement of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he had been about to explain, in reference to His Honour's remarks, that the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton, though not formally, was substantially, a member of the Select Committee, whose meeting he had attended at MR. STOKES' request, and in the deliberations of which he had greatly aided.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE's motion suggested three amendments of the Bill, of which the first would be impracticable, the second would be incongruous, and the third, if practicable, would be useless. The first—that the Bill should insure the preservation of important records for certain periods—would be impracticable, because, so great was the diversity of practice as to the files into which civil records were divided, so serious was the difference of local circumstances—as, for example, the size of the record-rooms, and the time in which they became filled—so various were the laws under which proceedings took place in the Courts and Revenue-offices of British India, that no two High Courts, no two Local Governments, no two Revenue-Authorities and, he thought he might add, no two members of a Select Committee, would ever agree as to what should be deemed “important records” and what periods should be fixed for their preservation. This assertion was not without basis. Before the report was presented, he had studied the rules for the destruction of records respectively prepared by two of the superior Courts—the High Court at Fort William and the Chief Court of the Panjáb; and he came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to make anything like a complete list of documents to be preserved in perpetuity or for any given term which would be accepted by each Court as satisfactory. He had not seen the rules issued by the Madras and Bombay High Courts; they were in the hands of Mr. Hope; but the Secretary had been informed by that Hon'ble gentleman that they presented startling contrasts to the rules issued at Calcutta and Lahore. So far from these long-standing discrepancies being regrettable, they seemed to MR. STOKES to show that each set of rules was adapted to its special environ-

ment, and therefore more likely to succeed in the struggle for existence than any general regulations which they could possibly frame in Committee for this congeries of countries called British India.

The Bill, in abstaining from detailed specification of documents, followed the precedent set not only by this Council in the Central Provinces Laws Act, but also by the Bombay legislature in the Acts mentioned in the schedule to the Bill. But the Bill improved on former legislation by requiring the approval of two Authorities to each set of rules—that was to say, the High Court and the Government of India, or the High Court and the Local Government, or the Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority and the Local Government. On the whole, he trusted that the Council would agree with him in thinking that those high Authorities were far better suited to regulate such a matter than any Committee of this Council would be, and that tribunals entrusted by law with almost unlimited power over our lives, liberty and most valuable property, might safely be relied on to make rules as to the trumpery documents with which this Bill proposed to deal. He would conclude what he had to say on this part of the subject by quoting what one of their ablest and most experienced Judges (Mr. Justice Ives of the Madras High Court) had written on the Bill:

“I think the proposed Act is a very good one, as it leaves a proper discretion to do all that is required by rules to be framed by the Authorities best capable of judging what is wanted.”

The second amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Member would, as he had said, be incongruous. Mr. Hope proposed that the Bill should provide for the early return to the parties of documents put in evidence. But such a provision would obviously be out of place in a little Act dealing with the destruction of useless records. It was matter for the Codes of Procedure, and there it was already sufficiently provided for. The Hon'ble gentleman appeared to forget that it was not necessary for the parties to civil suits to file original documents. Copies could be filed and the originals need only be produced at the trial. Their detention in Court, unless, indeed, they were impounded, was not, as Mr. Cockerell had pointed out, required by the law. They could be got back by substituting certified copies. This was all set forth in the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 59, 62, 143, 144. So the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 267, provided for the return, at the conclusion of the proceedings, of documents produced before criminal Courts and not impounded.

The third proposed amendment, as to giving due notice before destruction of records and documents, would, as he had said, if it were practicable, be useless. How and where was such a notice to be given? Was it to be published in the Gazette, or by proclamation, or served on every person concerned? To have any conceivable effect, such a notice must contain a complete list of all the records and documents proposed to be destroyed, and any one who had seen, as he had, even one Bengali *nathi*, would know that the preparation of such a list would be impracticable with the limited official staff and funds at the disposal of the Judicial and Revenue Authorities. But furthermore, the notice, if it were practicable, would be of no earthly use; for no one would read this list. Moreover, as he had explained, no one need leave an original document in Court. Whoever did so must, therefore, be held to care little or nothing about the document so left, and formal notice to him after a long lapse of years that this document, worthless in his eyes, was about to be burnt or turned into pulp if he did not remove it, would certainly be treated with the polite contempt which he believed the Natives of this country sometimes expressed for certain points in our over-elaborate system of administration.

For these reasons, he opposed this motion, and speaking for himself—his Hon'ble colleague Mr. Cockerell had spoken for himself with no uncertain sound—if the motion were carried and the Bill referred back to the Select Committee, he saw no chance of their altering their opinion.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT was not prepared to say that he agreed with every word that had been uttered in the course of the debate in opposition to the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Member, but he might say that in everything that had been said by his hon'ble friend

Mr. Cockerell he entirely concurred. It would be useless for him to advert to the various arguments which had been adduced against the amendment. But one remark he might be permitted to make, and that was that the appeal which had been made by his Hon'ble colleague Mr. Hope to the general experience of those who were engaged in the administration of the country, was in no way supported by the communications which had been addressed to the Government of India with reference to this Bill. They had before them reports from the Government of Bengal and the High Court at Calcutta, from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, the Government of Madras, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Chief Commissioners of Ajmer and the Central Provinces, the Government of Bombay, the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the Residents of Haidarábád and Baroda. In not one of these communications was a word said, that would lead SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT to the conclusion that the precautions which his Hon'ble colleague deemed to be necessary, ought to be taken by this Council. He (SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT), perhaps, need say but little as to that part of the motion which provided for the early return of documents to the parties; but he could not help being struck by some of his Hon'ble colleague's remarks on this point. His Hon'ble colleague alleged that it often happened that documents could not be got back, that documents could not be found, and that, not unfrequently, they were eaten up by white-ants. It appeared to SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT that none of these contingencies were contingencies against which this Council could effectively provide. What his Hon'ble colleague Mr. Thornton had said on that part of the amendment appeared to him quite convincing. But in his opinion it was not to be regretted that this debate had taken place, and he should be very glad if the proceedings of this Council were more often characterised by discussion and debate.

With reference to the suggestion which had been made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, he thought he might say, on the part of the Government of India, that the Executive Government would be careful to draw the attention of the various Authorities concerned, to the allegations which had been made, and to the arguments which had been used, in the course of this debate, and would direct their serious attention to the necessity of so framing the rules as to prevent, as far as might be possible, any of the evils against which this amendment was directed, occurring in their respective territories.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope said he felt himself in a position of some difficulty, between his desire not to take up the time of the Council, and his inclination to point out the very obvious answers which existed to almost every one of the objections which had been advanced; and if, in his desire to be merciful to the Council, he failed to be just to the cause of the people, which he believed himself to be serving, he should no doubt be somewhat to blame. He did not wish to take up time with captious objections; but he would demur, first of all, to the statements which had been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, who was a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill. First, he understood the Hon'ble Member to say that all that was at present contemplated was to stereotype the practice which had existed in Bengal for half a century, without a single suit being instituted against Government for the loss of a document which had been destroyed. That might be taken in two ways. If Mr. Hope was to understand that the Hon'ble Member approved of the rules passed by the High Court, and that those rules had acted so well, then those rules contained, and this Bill did not, all the safe-guards which he was anxious to see provided. And he might add, with reference to the remarks which fell from Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who said that he had carefully looked through the papers and had found nothing therein which showed the necessity for this amendment, that he, to a certain extent, had taken the idea of a part of his amendment from the papers which were received from Bengal and printed as No. 9. Mr. Field, in a very able report on the subject, mentioned that in all the rules from the earliest times—in 1833, in 1852, and in 1865—provision had been made for the return of documents to the parties to whom they belonged, and that the rules of 1852 required the preservation of original documents filed by the parties,

So, if it was the system prevailing in Bengal which the Hon'ble Member wished to stereotype, then it was clear that Mr. HOPE's view was in accord with that of the Hon'ble Member. But if the system he desired to confirm was that shown by all the rules as they were found in other places, then Mr. HOPE demurred to the propriety of stereotyping rules such as those he found laid down by the Madras High Court. These rules occupied only half a page, and it was there said that, excepting judgments and decrees of the Civil Courts, and any documents which the Judge, for special reasons, might order to be preserved, all records, including documents put in by parties as exhibits, were to be destroyed after three years! Now, was it the system in Madras or that in Bengal, or the general want of system, which the Hon'ble Member desired to stereotype?

Another point which had been dwelt upon by more than one Hon'ble Member was, that the rules would not be acted upon until they had been sanctioned, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor supported Mr. Thornton's suggestion, which Mr. HOPE admitted was an exceedingly good one, that the Home Department should draw the attention of the Local Governments to the desirability of providing in the rules for the objects Mr. HOPE desired. But as to that Mr. HOPE would point out that, according to the present Bill, it did not follow that there were going to be any new rules at all. The Bill merely said that the Court might, from time to time, make rules, and section 6 of the Bill provided that the rules now in force should continue and have the force of law until they were rescinded. Therefore, it did not follow that there would be any new rules passed in consequence of the passing of this Bill; and therefore the effect of the suggestion would at best be that the next time any rules were revised, these matters would be taken into consideration. Further, some of these rules were made by the High Courts, and he did not know whether the High Courts would altogether relish receiving a letter from the Home Department pointing out what was desirable. Again, if it was desirable to put such directions into a letter, why might not they be sufficiently sifted to be put in the shape of directions in broad terms into the Act? Again, the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell had remarked that what Mr. HOPE wanted was to impose restrictions which had already been recognized as obligatory. But what Mr. HOPE had said in regard to the rules in force in the Madras Presidency distinctly showed that the restrictions he desired were *not* held to be obligatory there.

Another point was one which had been dwelt upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton and other Hon'ble Members, but with reference to which Mr. HOPE must point out that the scope of his amendment had been entirely misunderstood. The Hon'ble Member had pointed out that it would not be possible, on account of the varying circumstances and advancement of different Provinces of India, to prescribe in the Act the nature of the documents which should be preserved and the time after which they might be destroyed. But Mr. HOPE's amendment did not contain anything which could bear such a construction. All that he contended for was that each Court should in the Rules prescribe, amongst other things, periods for the destruction of records in proportion to the importance of the documents. Therefore, everything that had been said by Hon'ble Members on this point might be held to have been unintentionally irrelevant.

With reference to the epigrammatic summary by the Hon'ble the Law Member, of the amendments which Mr. HOPE had proposed, that the first of them was impracticable, the second incongruous, and the third, if it were practicable, would be useless, he would remark that epigrams were somewhat dangerous things, and he was afraid that epigrams of that sort would seldom bear scrutiny. He might take up the time of the Council by replying in the same style; but he would only say that to him it seemed that such of the Hon'ble Law Member's remarks as were not irrelevant were erroneous. The first objection, that the amendment was "impracticable," was founded upon a totally mistaken construction of it, namely, that it contemplated that the Act should specify in every case beforehand what sorts of documents should be preserved and what should not; and that there should be a uniform system of rules throughout India. But for this Mr. HOPE did not contend, and

such a contention, it would be seen, would not be in accord with the manner in which the entire Bill had been drafted. All that he wished was to secure that the rules should provide for the preservation of documents for suitable periods. He regretted to hear that, by the Hon'ble Member, all those records which contained valuable evidence, accounts and deeds, were designated as "trumpery documents." That was the key-note of the Hon'ble Law Member's treatment of the Bill, and though it would seem to be also the view which the High Court of Madras entertained, he must altogether repudiate it.

With reference to the objection made by one Hon'ble Member, and which finally came from the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, in the form that the second part of Mr. HOPE's motion was "incongruous," inasmuch as it related to the early return of documents put in evidence, and the explanation that it was incongruous because the law already provided that documents filed in Court should be given back to the parties, he must point out that that was an error apparently arising from a too superficial consideration of the requirements of the law. The upshot of the sections of the Civil Procedure Code to which reference had been made (59, 62, and 113-4) was, that a person should ordinarily be entitled to the return of his document when he asked for it. But what was provided in the Bengal rules was, that to every copy of a decree given to the parties to a suit a printed notice should be attached, calling upon them to remove their documentary evidence as soon as the decree became final; and again, that at another stage notice should, wherever practicable, be given to the person or persons on whose behalf any documents were brought into Court, calling on them to take them back into their own keeping within six months,—thus giving the owners of documents in Court a fair warning, which they would neglect at their peril.

The third objection was that, if the measure proposed were not impracticable, it was useless. Mr. HOPE submitted that it was neither the one nor the other. If it was impracticable, he should like to have explanation as to how analogous provisions came to exist in the rules of the Bengal High Court, and to have worked, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell, satisfactorily for nearly half a century, and to have been re-enacted in the new set of rules in July, 1877. The rules provided that notice to withdraw their documents should, wherever practicable, be given to the parties both at the time of decree and on a subsequent occasion, that certain records should be preserved for various periods of time, and that certain documents should be preserved even though not taken away. If that was not practicable, then the Bengal High Court had put very foolish provisions in their recent rules. If it was, then the supposition of the Hon'ble Law Member that no staff of clerks would be able to carry out Mr. HOPE's proposal, and that notices could not be issued, was opposed to the facts. As to the assertion that Mr. HOPE's views were not corroborated by the general experience of the country, he would remind the Council that he had already pointed out that such corroboration did exist in some of the papers, and would also observe that in the reports received on Bills, it did not often occur that the Council got remarks from all quarters upon specific points unless attention had actually been drawn to them and opinions had been required. If a circular were now to go to the Local Governments asking if they considered, on the whole, that provision should be made in the rules under the Act for securing the early return of documents put in evidence and the giving of due notice before the destruction of important records and documents, he believed that five out of six of them would think it very reasonable that such provision should be made.

In conclusion, he would submit that he had, he believed, given effectual answers to the whole of the objections which had been made. The argument against his motion amounted to this, that the interests of suitors were already sufficiently protected by the existing system. If so, he did not see why they should legislate at all in the matter. What he urged was, that if they were going to make a law, they must sufficiently protect the interests of those who would be affected by it. He would remind the Council that his motion was simply for time and for the re-consideration of the Bill with the assistance of a

Committee larger than the present one, the smallness of which had been so suitably commented upon by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. If after the Committee had obtained copies of all the rules in force in the different Provinces and looked at them, and had asked the Local Governments if they thought the provisions suggested by his motion were desirable or otherwise, the Committee should come to the conclusion that no amendment in the Bill was necessary, he should be perfectly satisfied. There was no urgency for the passing of the Bill, and there was nothing which made it necessary that his plea for time for further consideration should be denied.

When he was referring to the rules of the Madras High Court, he had accidentally omitted to mention that he had also consulted the Panjáb rules. They were generally good rules compared with some others, but were open to exception. For instance: it was first provided in Rule 12 that the file A in all civil suits for immoveable property should be preserved in perpetuity. But that was governed by a later rule which said that, when the record-room was over-crowded, the Deputy Commissioner might, with the sanction of the Commissioner, order the destruction of "all records of suits for or relating to rights in immoveable property which had been decided for twenty years and upwards." What then would be the position of an unfortunate man who, relying upon Rule 12, and believing that under it certain important papers relating to his property were safe and to be preserved, left them there rather than make an application for the return of them which might be opposed by his other sharers in the land, but who, when he did apply to the Court for them in some emergency, was told that the papers had been burnt five or six years previously, as there was no space for them in the record-room? It was true that, in such cases, an abstract of the property and right concerned, and the final order, were preserved; but, having proper regard to the protection of property, he thought that no such abstract or final order of a Court would compensate for the loss of an original document giving a title to land. The Panjáb rules contained no provision at all for notice or return of documents to parties, and he would conclude by offering them as an illustration of his case.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that the amendment appeared to him in its main character to be undesirable, nor was it desirable in the real interests of the owners of documents which had been put in evidence. He did not think that that view had been disputed by any Hon'ble Member, and it did not seem to him that the Hon'ble Member had shown that the identical rule was practicable in all parts of India, or that directions in support of that object should properly be the result of legislative enactment instead of executive orders. Although he sympathized with the object of the amendment, he did not feel in a position to support it. He therefore opposed the motion.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES' motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the following words be omitted:—

In the Preamble, "and Revenue-offices."

In section 4, "and offices."

In section 6, "or Revenue-office."

The inclusion of these words, as far as he was able to make out, was owing to some remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton on the 16th October last. He said—

"If legislative sanction was really necessary to authorize the destruction of public records on the ground that, amongst those records, there were documents which were private property, why should the scope and operation of the present Bill be confined to judicial records only? Why should not its operation be extended so as to embrace the records of other departments of the Government? The records of the Revenue, Settlement, Police and other departments were very voluminous."

There was also an allusion to the matter in a letter from the Government of the Panjáb and in a letter from the Government of Bengal; but whether the Bengal Government supported the proposal or not, MR. HOPE thought was not exactly clear. It appeared to him that, before making this important addition to the Bill, all the Local Governments should be consulted, because, adopting the argument recently used in the other case, the circumstances of suits and the nature of the work under different Governments were so various, that

legislation which might be exceedingly desirable in one Province, might be totally undesirable in another. What might be the force of that objection, he left others to consider. But he would ask, in the first place, what were "revenue-records?" If they were the records and letters of the Collector, he, as the head of the district, was corresponding perpetually on every kind of subject. His records and letters were all filed and kept together, and it would not be possible for a letter relating to the settlement of land-revenue and a paper relating to any ordinary matter to be treated differently. But besides considering the circumstances and varying conditions of different parts of India, the words "Revenue-office" were totally unsuitable. But again why "Revenue-offices" only? Why not Police and other offices? Why select Revenue-offices in particular? Why not include the Secretariat offices? The reason for legislation given was that the papers in Revenue-offices sometimes included private documents. Did all valuable documents of private persons always stick with the Collector and never come to the Government of India or the Local Governments? If all the other public departments were not included, the provision would be an imperfect provision, which would not answer the ends it was intended to meet. MR. HOPE would put aside the question, which had been mentioned in a letter from a Bengal officer, Mr. Field, as to whether it was necessary to have legislation, a question which the Hon'ble Mr. Cockcroft also seemed doubtful about. Leaving that aside, MR. HOPE would say that such documents were exceedingly rare as compared with the mass of other records, and he thought that greater care would be taken of them if they were left as they were than if destruction of them were legalised. But private documents were by no means the most important documents. All manner of reports and accounts of the early history of the country from the time of Sir John Malcolm were amongst the records of Revenue-offices. It was only the Local Government which could judge how far these papers could be destroyed, and it would be very much safer to leave the matter to the discretion of the heads of Departments themselves, than to have formal rules rigidly acted on with the force of law. In short, it seemed to MR. HOPE that when they proceeded to legislate as to particular correspondence, they were over-legislating. It might be reasonable to legislate for the records of Courts, but not as to the correspondence of ordinary offices. It might next be a question whether they should not legislate in regard to their own private correspondence, so that no man should keep a document belonging to another person without the permission of the State. He therefore held that Revenue-offices should not be included in the Bill,—in the first place, because the matter could not be properly provided for by legal rules; secondly, because legislation was unnecessary, and thirdly, on the ground that we should avoid over-legislation.

The Hon'ble MR. THORNTON said that his hon'ble friend's amendment was based upon two objections which appeared somewhat inconsistent one with another; one being that the provisions of the Bill were too extensive, and the other that they were not extensive enough. As for the first objection, that is to say, that no case had been made out for the extension of the Act to Revenue-offices, he would explain that, as rules for the destruction of records in Revenue-offices already existed—at any rate he could vouch for the fact of their existence in one Province—it was thought desirable to include these offices within the scope of the enactment. But it would be observed that the Act was permissive in its character, and that if in any locality no rules were required to regulate the destruction of useless documents in Revenue-offices, they need not be made. As for the second objection, namely, that, if the provisions of the Act were made applicable to Revenue-offices, they should be made applicable to all Government offices, he would remark that the argument was theoretically plausible; but there was a difference between the case of Revenue-offices and the offices of Government not included within the scope of the Bill, namely, that, in the case of the former, there was some evidence that destruction of records was carried on and that rules were required; in the case of the latter, there was no such evidence. He (MR. THORNTON) was not afflicted with a phrenzy for legislative symmetry, and preferred not to legislate unless there were grounds for believing that legislation was practically wanted.

Should it appear, hereafter, that other Government offices required to be relieved by periodical destruction of papers, including private documents, it would not be difficult to pass an amending Act.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said the extension of the Bill to records, books and papers contained in revenue-offices (the expression "revenue-records" did not occur in the Bill) was made not merely at the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton, but also of Mr. Barkley (now, or lately, a Judge of the Chief Court at Lahore), and lastly, of Mr. Field and Mr. O'Kinealy with the concurrence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Such records, he was told, occasionally did comprise private documents, and for this reason they should be dealt with in the Bill. He was therefore compelled to oppose this motion also, and to express a hope that the Hon'ble gentleman would now allow the Bill to become law.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, in the first place, no answer had been given to his question as to what revenue-records were. In the second place, he believed it was a mistake to suppose that the power given was purely permissive. The object of the rules was the protection of private parties, and therefore the word "may" would be construed as obligatory and imposing a duty for the benefit of the subject. Instead therefore of the Bill being permissive, it *required* that rules should be made. He knew that rules existed in Bombay, as well as in the Panjáb. But his argument was that it would be better to leave the framing of this sort of rules to the action of the Local Government instead of requiring them to be made as law. The Council had no proof, except from the two Local Governments named, that any of them desired or found it necessary to have legislation on the subject, and he thought that it was much better to leave the matter in the hands of the executive officers.

The Motion was put and negatived.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved, as an amendment to section 5, that all the words after the word "sanction" in line 2, to the word "rules" in line 6 be omitted. Great stress had just been laid, and he thought very properly, on the importance of the rules under this Bill being approved by the Local Government. If the rules went before the Local Government, it had been said, local peculiarities would receive that consideration which they could receive only at the hands of the Local Government; and it was on the ground of the local knowledge which was required to make rules under the Act work satisfactorily that the proposal to give detailed instructions in the Bill as to the form of the rules had just been negatived. But he was surprised to see, in the face of that argument, that, as regarded the largest Province of India, namely, Bengal, the Local Government had been entirely set aside, and such protection as the people would get from the security given to them of having the rules, which would be framed by the Court, tested, examined, and confirmed by the local executive authorities was set aside, and the section provided that the rules for all the District Courts of Bengal should be framed by the High Court, and should be submitted, not to the Local Government, to whom the rules framed in the other Provinces must be submitted, but to the Government of India, which had just avowed itself not to be in a position to deal with these local questions. The only security to persons interested in suits would be to provide that the rules should be approved and sanctioned by the Local Government, and he therefore proposed the amendment. An alteration had been made in the Bill since he had expressed his approval of its principles.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL wished to say a few words in explanation of the vote which he intended to give in reference to this amendment. The Bill as introduced into the Council provided for the rules to be framed under the Act by the High Court at Calcutta being referred for the sanction of the Local Government; but it had been represented to the Committee that such a provision would be inconsistent with the general practice obtaining in cognate cases, under which the Government of India was the general referee in matters in regard to which the action of this High Court required the concurrence or approval of the Executive Administration. He was not going to

say anything on the very delicate question of the relations between the Local Government and the High Court of Calcutta in the matter of executive control. It was well known to the Council that on this point high functionaries had from time to time displayed extreme sensitiveness. He (MR. COCKERELL) had advocated in Committee the propriety of making the reference, in the case of the High Court at Calcutta no less than in the case of other High Courts, to the Local Government, but had been over-ruled on the ground that it would be an innovation on the existing practice. But he thought that, in a Bill of the kind before the Council, it was essentially necessary, whatever might be the general practice, that rules framed by the High Court at Calcutta should be made subject to the approval of the Local Government.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that, as the Bill was originally framed, it provided that all rules made by the High Courts should be submitted to the Local Government for approval. But the High Court at Calcutta had observed, with perfect accuracy, that the practice was that rules made by that High Court should be approved by the Government of India, and not by the Local Government, and the Committee altered the Bill accordingly. Now His Honour objected that he would have no opportunity of seeing that the rules made by the High Court at Calcutta were adapted to the circumstances of the Province. It seemed to MR. STOKES that, by adopting a middle course, namely, by providing that the rules should be submitted, in the case of the High Court at Calcutta, "through the Local Government to the Governor General in Council," the difficulty raised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would be obviated and the *amour propre* of the High Court preserved. And he proposed, with the permission of His Excellency the President, to move an amendment to that effect.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR strongly objected to any distinction being made between the High Court at Calcutta and the High Courts of other Provinces in a Bill such as this. If local experience and the control of the local executive was called for in one case, it was called for just as much in the other.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that the change which His Honour proposed would be very annoying to the Calcutta High Court. No one knew better than His Honour that the world was governed by feeling as well as reason, and that neither of these factors should be disregarded by a legislature. Besides, such distinctions as were made by the Bill had often been made by this Council; see, for instance, Act X of 1875, section 5, which provided that, for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, each High Court might hold sittings in the Mufassal, "in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, in all other cases, with the consent of the Local Government." Parliament, moreover, in framing the High Courts Act (24 & 25 Vic., c. 104) had made a clear distinction between the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay and North-Western Provinces and the Local Government of Bengal. In fact the latter Government was ignored.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said the amendment proposed was entirely in harmony with the vote which had been just passed on the first of his two amendments. It was held that the Local Government was best fitted to deal with questions such as would be provided for in the rules passed under the Act.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY gave his support to the amendment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. He thought it was not right that the legislature should in any way, even in a small matter like this, recognise the principle that the relations between the High Court of Fort William and the Local Government of Bengal ought to differ in any way from the relations of the High Courts of other Provinces with the Local Governments of those Provinces.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT said there were two amendments before the Council, one proposed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and one moved by his Hon'ble friend the Law Member. He now ventured to propose

a third amendment. He ventured to suggest that the reference to the Government of India of the rules made under the Bill be not confined to the Province of Bengal, but be extended to all the Provinces of India. It seemed to him that by taking that course they would to some extent meet the objections which had been advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, and they would also meet the other objection to which allusion had just been made, but which he would not more specifically characterize. He did not think that the amendment, which he was about to propose, would entail much additional labour on the Government of India, and the effect of it would be, that in those matters in which uniformity might be desirable, uniformity would be ensured; and that in those respects in which defects in the rules might be capable of a remedy, a remedy would be given. He would move that, for section 5 of the Bill, the following be substituted, that is to say:—

“All rules made under this Act shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.”

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR then said that the amendment now proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot would meet his view, and he therefore withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also withdrew his amendment. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's amendment was in exact accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Court Fees Act, section 20, as to rules made under that section.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT'S amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY introduced the Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Stokes, Morgan, Hope, Colvin and the Mover. He said that the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the Bill left him little or nothing to say on behalf of the motion made. When he had asked leave to introduce the Bill, he had explained to the Council the object with which it was brought forward. The most important provision in the Bill was that which he had stated last week. He then said—“Its necessity had mainly arisen from doubts which had been expressed as to whether the Banks had power, under the Act of 1876, to borrow money by pledging the assets or property of the Bank.” The three Presidency Banks presented memorials to the Government and begged that the law might be so amended that all doubt on this subject might be removed. The other sections of the Bill provided for some small amendments which it was thought desirable to take this opportunity of making. There were only one or two of those amendments on which he need say anything more than was said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The provision by which it was proposed that the President and Vice-President should not be eligible for election for two consecutive years was based on the model of the Bank of England. He believed that the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England practically served for two years; and if on discussion in Committee it should be thought right that the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Presidency Banks should be allowed to serve two consecutive years, the Government had no objection to offer. He might add, in reference to some remarks which had been made by one of the Banks, that at one time it was thought it might be necessary to make legal provision to enable the Banks to make loans on provincial debentures. The Government had been advised that these securities did not differ from other securities guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India. His Hon'ble friend Mr. Hope at the last meeting of the Council made some remarks which appeared to show—SIR JOHN STRACHEY was not sure that he interpreted the Hon'ble Member correctly—that he desired to take the opportunity of urging the pro-

priety of 'making' some important changes in the existing law. SIR JOHN STRACHEY thought it right therefore to say that the Executive Government did not consider that any important changes in the existing law ought now to be made; and under these circumstances, ~~he~~ ^{he} did not consider that any useful purpose was to be gained by discussing the subject. As he had said last week, the Act had been in force very nearly three years, and there was no doubt that it had worked on the whole exceedingly well. Such small amendments as it was now proposed to make were for the most part proposed in accordance with a desire expressed by the Banks themselves, and there appeared to the Government no reason for altering at present any of the substantive provisions of the law.

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES said that he wished to supplement his hon'ble friend's remarks by a few words explanatory of the doubt which had been raised as to the power of the Directors of the Presidency Banks to borrow in India by pledging assets. It might, at first sight, be supposed that they already possessed such a power, for power to borrow was so necessary to a banking company that its directors could not be deprived of it save by express words or necessary implication. Furthermore, there was clause (a) of section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act, which authorized the Banks to do "all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified." In point of fact, a high legal authority in England had held that the Directors of the Presidency Banks had this power to borrow, and his view was supported by Mr. Justice Lindley, in the new edition of his treatise on Partnership and Companies (p. 270), and by the decision of the Judicial Committee in the *Bank of Australasia v. Breillat*, 6 Moo. P. C. 152. Certain leading members of the Calcutta Bar, however, had thought it possible that the particularity with which the Directors' powers were specified in the Act might possibly lead the Judges to hold that power to borrow by way of pledging assets (which power was not so specified) was not intended to be conferred on the Directors; in other words, that the Act was in this respect restrictive of the ordinary powers of Bank Directors. MR. STOKES had a better opinion of the Judges; but the existence of such a doubt, when expressed by gentlemen of great professional eminence, fully justified the proposed legislation.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said he had only to explain that, at the last meeting, the Council were not in possession of any information as to what the general scope of the Bill was to be, and therefore he thought it not out of place to express his general opinion that the opportunity should be taken to amend the Act in the direction which he had indicated. But now that he had seen the Bill, he thought that the amendments he had in view could not well come within its scope. He, therefore, disclaimed any desire to hamper this Bill by any such suggestions. Time, he thought, would soon show important amendments made in the law relating to banks in England, which we should be compelled to adopt here.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published only in English in the *Gazette of India*, the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 12th March, 1879.

CALCUTTA ;
The 5th March, 1879. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE HELD AT CALCUTTA IN
FEBRUARY 1879.

Nos. 1080—1104 R., dated Fort William, 13th March 1879.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 375—99 R of the 20th January 1879.

Read also—

Letter No. 7 of 24th February 1879, from Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., President, submitting the Proceedings of the Railway Conference held at Calcutta in February 1879.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 10th February in accordance with Government of India Resolution Nos. 375—99, dated 20th January 1879, and held six meetings.

2. The primary object of the Conference was to lay down rules for the interchange of rolling-stock between all connected railways.

Twenty-two rules were framed and passed and a resolution was recorded to the effect that these rules, with the approval of the several Boards of Directors, should come into force on the 1st September next.

3. The Conference also had under consideration the want of a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways, and the following resolutions were passed :—

(i).—In the opinion of this Conference, a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways should be compiled and published under Section 14 of the new Draft Act, or under the corresponding section of the Act as passed.

(ii).—That Government be asked to appoint an officer to compile the rules and regulations, and that the Agent of each Company be requested to decide, on behalf of his own Company, on the adoption or modification of such rules.

(iii).—That the Agents of the several Companies be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Railway Conference any new rules or regulations they would like added to those now in force on their lines, and also any corrections or alterations they wished to have made in the existing rules.

4. The question of establishing Provident Funds for Railway employes was discussed, and it was suggested that certain proposals submitted by the Agents of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railways be referred to the various Boards of Directors and the Government of India, with a view to ascertain if they would be prepared to contribute to such a fund out of working expenses, and if so, to what extent.

5. The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke brought before the Conference the subject of technical and industrial education for the children of Railway employes, and said that he would be glad to learn the views of the Agents on the establishment of a large Central Technical and Industrial School in the hills for the elder children of Railway employes. The State to build the school, the annual maintenance to be paid by the parents, and by a grant-in-aid, per pupil attending, from the revenue of the several lines. Schools to be constructed to accommodate at least 800 boys or 800 girls, as the expense per head for smaller numbers would be, in Sir Andrew Clarke's opinion, almost prohibitory. The Agents stated that they would, after communication with their London Boards, address Government on this matter.

6. Sir Andrew Clarke introduced for discussion the draft Railway Bill which was read clause by clause, and various suggestions and alterations were noted for the consideration of the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India learn with satisfaction that a practical set of rules for the interchange of rolling-stock have been passed by the Conference.

2. The Resolutions touching on the compilation of a revised set of general rules and regulations are approved. Copies of the existing rules and regulations, and also the corrections and alterations which are desired by the Railway authorities should be submitted to the Government of India at an early date.

3. The question of instituting Provident Funds should be taken into consideration.

4. Attention should be invited to paras. 34, 35 and 36 of the Conference Minutes on the subject of establishing a Central Technical and Industrial School for the children of Railway employes; on this point Government will await the communications promised by the Agents of the Railway Companies.

5. The thanks of the Government of India should be conveyed to the Railway Delegates for the care and attention they have bestowed on the subjects brought before them, and for the careful and conciliatory manner in which the intricate question of interchange of rolling-stock has been dealt with. The thanks of His Excellency the Governor General in Council are also due to Major-General J. S. Trevor, R.E., the President of the Conference, for his conduct of this special matter of the interchange of rolling-stock.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Proceedings of the

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Mysore and Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Consulting Engineers for Guaranteed Railways.

The Directors of State Railways.

Conference, be communicated to the Governments and Administrations and Officers marginally noted, for information and guidance, and to the Government of the Punjab, the

Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana, the Director of State Railway Stores, and the several Departments of the Government of India for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
for *Secretary*.

Interchange of Rolling-Stock between all connected Broad Gauge Railways in India.

Proceedings of the Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta on the 10th of February 1879 in accordance with Government of India Public Works Department Resolution No. 375—99 (Railway), dated 20th January 1879.

No. 1.

1. At a Meeting of the Railway Delegates held at the Public Works Secretariat in Calcutta on the 10th February 1879—

PRESENT:

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| COLONEL J. S. TREVOR, R. E., | ... | ... | ... | ... | PRESIDENT. |
| G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq., | | | | | |
| Consg. Engr. to Govt. of India, Delegate from State Rys. | | | | | VICE-PRESIDENT. |
| BRADFORD LESTER, Esq., | | | | | |
| Agent and Chief Engr. | " | " | E. I. R. Co., | | |
| FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., | | | | | |
| Agent, | " | " | E. B. Ry. Co., | | |
| COLONEL J. H. JENKINS, B. S. C., | | | | | |
| Agent, | " | " | O. & R. Ry. Co., | | |
| D. ROSS, Esq., | | | | | |
| Traffic Manager. | } Joint with } | } one vote. } | | | |
| JABEZ LIGHTFOOT, Esq., | | | " | " | S. P. & D. Ry. Co., MEMBERS. |
| Auditor. | | | | | |
| F. MATHEW, Esq., | | | | | |
| Agent and Chief Engr. | " | " | B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., | | |
| H. CONDER, Esq., | | | | | |
| General Traffic Manager. | " | " | G. I. P. Ry. Co., | | |
| A. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., | | | | | |
| Agent and Manager. | " | " | Madras Ry. Co., | | |

The following officers also attended the Meeting and joined in the discussion, but did not vote on the questions put to the Meeting :—

N. ST. L. CARTER, Esq., Traffic Manager, E. I. Ry. Co.
CAPTAIN W. SEDGWICK, R. E., Offg. Manager, P. N. State Railway.
J. CONDER, Esq., Traffic Manager, I. V. State Railway.
CAPTAIN R. A. SARGEANT, R.E., Secy. to the Conference.

2. The following rule which had been previously proposed and circulated was read, *viz.* :—

Rule for regulating the mode in which the decisions of the Conference of Railway Delegates are to be arrived at and given effect to.

“It shall not be competent for any representative of a Railway Company to intimate the withdrawal of his Company from any resolution arrived at by the majority of the Conference, but no resolution will be brought in force till three months have elapsed from the date on which it may be passed, and it will be open to the London Board of Directors of any Company within that period to record its dissent, on which such resolution will, as regards their line, be inoperative.”

Proposed by Mr. Saunders and seconded by S. P. & D. Ry. Delegate that the three months in the above rule be extended to six months. There being no objection raised to this extension of time, the proposition was carried. With this modification the rule was agreed to (subject, as far as the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are concerned, to paras. 2 and 3 of their Agent's letter No. 1415 of the 30th January 1879, addressed to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, being recorded below.)

Extract from Great Indian Peninsula Railway Agent's letter No. 1415.

“2. With regard, however, to the rule proposed to be adopted for regulating the mode in which the decisions of the Conference are to be arrived at and given effect to, the circumstances of the English Railway Clearing House are hardly sufficiently similar to form a guide to the rule which should be adapted to provide for alterations in India. Moreover, any resolution of the Conference would scarcely be in the hands of the Directors in sufficient time to enable them to communicate their opinion upon it within three months.”

“3. I am therefore to state that the Agent cannot accept any decision arrived at by the Conference until it has been approved of by the Board of Directors.”

3. General rules for the interchange of rolling-stock were then discussed.

The following rules were agreed to as applicable to all Indian broad gauge railways :—

GENERAL.

RULE I. The day is to be reckoned as 24 hours, commencing at midnight. Madras time to be adopted in all cases. The week to end at midnight on Saturday.

No *dies non* to be allowed under these rules.

RULE II. All stock to be considered as handed over when entered in the number-taker's book at the junction station, and it is to be so entered directly it is put into the lines or sidings in which such stock is usually placed for that purpose.

Calculation of free time and demurrage charges to be reckoned from the first complete hour after delivery, fractions of hours being disregarded.

RULE III. Passenger carriages, horse-boxes, carriage trucks, break-vans, and passenger road or luggage vans, are to be, in all cases, reckoned as coaching vehicles, whether they run upon passenger or goods trains. All other kinds of vehicles are to be reckoned as goods vehicles.

RULE IV. No return vehicle shall be run, whether loaded or empty, unless otherwise mutually arranged, or any other than the exact route to its own line by which it was received, under a penalty of rupees twenty-two per diem from the time it was missent, until it returns to a station on the route by which it was received.

Vehicles may under the above conditions be loaded on their return journey to any station on the route to the owning line, or beyond *via* the owning line.

RULE V. So soon as the rolling-stock of any Railway passes into the custody or possession of any other Railway, such other Railway is to be responsible for all and every contingency that may arise from the use of such stock

while it remains in their possession. Except that if the contingency is clearly traceable to defect of material or workmanship, the actual repair or replacement of the vehicle in which there was such defect, but not of any other vehicle or any other consequent damage, is to be at the expense of the owning Railway.

The cost of repairs arising from ordinary wear and tear to be always borne by the owning Railway, but cases of palpable damage (such as dropping heavy weights into wagons and so damaging the bottoms, neglect of greasing or oiling and other similar neglects), and all cases of accidents or collision to be borne by the Railway in whose custody or possession the stock may be at the time the damage occurs.

No claim shall be admitted for the cost of repairs of stock unless sent to the Railway which is responsible for the payment of it, within three months of the time at which the repairs are completed.

RULE VI. Six additional days to be allowed in case of damage to the stock of either Railway on the line of another Railway for the repairs of such stock, and no demurrage shall be charged for those six days. But if the damage is such as will require longer than six days to complete the repair, the stock must be returned to the owning Railway. If not sent within the six additional days, whether repaired or not, demurrage will be charged after the expiration of the six days unless specially exempted by the Traffic Managers of the owning Railway. Notice to be sent within one month to the owning Railway in all cases how and when the damage took place and the nature of it.

COACHING.

RULE VII. The exchange of passenger stock to be subject in extent to mutual arrangement between the respective Railways.

RULE VIII. The mileage charge on coaching vehicles to be seven pies per mile both on the outward journey and in returning, except that no mileage is to be charged on the return journey for horse boxes, carriage trucks, hospital carriages, prison vans, and special saloon carriages not used for ordinary traffic, unless returning under load.

Double horse boxes while carrying four or more horses to be counted and charged mileage as two vehicles.

RULE IX. Coaching vehicles to be allowed one hour for every twelve and a half miles run on foreign lines, and twenty-four hours extra at destination, free of demurrage.*

RULE X. Demurrage to be charged on all coaching vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and IX at the rate of eight annas per hour.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A. M. on the following day.

No. 2.

4. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, the 11th February.

PRESENT:

As on the 10th, with the exception that the Eastern Bengal Railway Company was represented by Mr. G. Low Calder, Chief Accountant, instead of by Mr. Prestage.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read.

5. The discussion of the rules for the interchange of rolling-stock was continued.

GOODS.

RULE XI. The interchange of goods stock to extend to all connected lines and branches. A fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in time of pressure.

(N. B.—*This rule has been modified in accordance with Resolution under para. 25, page 316.*)

RULE XII. All consignments of less than three tons to be transhipped at junction. In all other respects, the interchange of goods traffic and stock shall be unrestricted.

* Vide para. 8, page 313.

Traffic Managers to be at liberty to make exceptions by mutual agreement as to the amount to be transhipped in cases of consignments which, from their bulk or weight, fully occupy a wagon, or require exceptional care, such as furniture, glass-ware, stationery, millinery, pictures, musical instruments, &c., &c.

The above two rules were unanimously agreed to.

6. The following rule was then proposed:—

No mileage charge to be made on goods vehicles when running empty, or returning with a load of eighty-one maunds or more to the owning line.

Mr. Molesworth proposed as an amendment that all words after the word "empty" be struck out.

| <i>For.</i> | <i>Against.</i> |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Molesworth. | Colonel Jenkins. |
| „ Mathew. | Mr. Leslie. |
| „ Conder (G. I. P. Ry.) | „ Calder. |
| „ Saunders. | |
| The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate. | |

Colonel Trevor did not vote.

The amendment was carried and the rule passed as under, *viz.*:—

RULE XIII. No mileage charge to be made on goods vehicles when running empty.

7. The following rule was next proposed:—

* That subject to the proviso in Rule XIII, mileage be paid to the sending Railway for goods vehicles of all descriptions at the rate of one pie per ton, or fraction of a ton of goods conveyed in either direction in such vehicles, in respect of every mile a goods vehicle of one Railway may carry goods on the line of another Railway.

Mileage to be paid on the weight entered in the invoice of charges.

This rule was agreed to by all Members of the Conference except Mr. Conder, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who proposed a mileage rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of a pie per ton.

* (*For Rule XIV as finally passed, vide page 316.*)

[When read at the following Meeting the mileage rate was further discussed, and Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) suggested that, with the view of obtaining an unanimous proposal, a compromise as to the rate of mileage be made, and that the rate be fixed at half of a pie per ton, and the daily speed at 150 miles. This met with no seconder].

8. The Conference agreeing that a free allowance of time should be made according to the mileage run on a foreign line or lines, and also that 24 hours should be allowed for unloading and the same for re-loading free of demurrage: it was put to the Meeting whether the allowance of time should be reckoned both for coaching and goods vehicles by miles per hour, or by miles per day.

| <i>For miles per hour.</i> | <i>For miles per day.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Col. Jenkins. | Mr. Molesworth. |
| Mr. Leslie. | „ Conder (G. I. P. Ry.) |
| „ Mathew. | „ Saunders. |
| „ Calder. | |
| The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate. | |

Colonel Trevor did not vote.

Carried, that the reckoning be made at per hour.

9. Mr. Leslie proposed an allowance of seven miles per hour.

| <i>For.</i> | <i>Against.</i> |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. Leslie. | Mr. Molesworth. |
| Col. Jenkins. | „ Conder (G. I. P. Ry.) |
| The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate. | „ Mathew. |
| Mr. Calder. | „ Saunders. |
| Col. Trevor. | |

Carried.

10. The opposers of this motion wished the following opinions to be recorded :—

Messrs. Molesworth and Mathew were in favor of a speed of six and a half miles an hour.

Messrs. Conder (G. I. P. R.) and Saunders were of opinion that the speed should be fixed at 140 miles a day.

11. The opinion of the majority being in favor of speed of seven miles an hour, the following rule was passed, *viz.* :—

* Goods vehicles to be allowed one hour for every seven miles run on a foreign line, and for unloading and re-loading 24 hours for each and every operation free of demurrage.

* (*For Rule XV, vide page 316.*)

12. Mr. Conder proposed that a free allowance of twelve hours at each junction be granted. This being supported by Mr. Saunders only, was lost.

13. It was then proposed that demurrage should be at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity.

For.

The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.
Mr. Calder.
„ Leslie.
Col. Jenkins.
„ Trevor.

Against.

Mr. Conder (G. I. P. R.)
„ Molesworth.
„ Saunders.
Mathew.

Carried.

14. Mr. Conder, in recording his dissent, stated that, in his opinion, the rate of demurrage should be Rs. 12 a day, or if the hourly rate had to be adopted, it should be annas 8 per hour. With this opinion Mr. Saunders concurred. Messrs. Molesworth and Mathew were in favor of the rate being fixed at annas 8 per hour.

15. The following clause was passed by the majority, *viz.* :—

RULE XVI. Demurrage to be charged on all goods vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and XV at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity per hour.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A.M. on the following day.

No. 3.

THE CONFERENCE RE-ASSEMBLED AT 11 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH
FEBRUARY 1879.

16. **PRESENT** :—As at Meeting No. 1.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read.

17. Proposed by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Delegate that—

RULE XVII. The receiving Railway may call upon the forwarding Railway to accept empty wagons with a view to equalize the ton-mileage.

This rule was agreed to without dissent.

18. Proposed by Mr. Leslie, and seconded by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Delegate, that—

RULE XVIII. The Railway on which through traffic originates shall provide wagons for such traffic. But when the through traffic offering is more than the wagon stock of the sending Railway can cope with, it may call on the receiving Railway to place a daily average capacity of wagon stock at its disposal at the junction for traffic to, and *via*, the receiving Railway; and in the event of failure to comply within one week, the sending Railway shall be entitled to charge two pies per ton-mile on all traffic to the extent of the wagon stock short supplied, which it may send through in its own stock: provided that the receiving Railway shall not be required to supply more wagons than sufficient to maintain an equal interchange of stock based on the carrying capacity. Open wagons to be accepted if supplied with proper sheets and

This rule was agreed to by all members of the Conference with the exception of Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway), who did not vote.

19. Proposed—

RULE XIX. In case any goods-vehicles are loaded on the homeward journey to any station short of the junction with the owning Railway, the Audit Offices of the respective Railways shall make a special return of the same to each other, and the mileage charge under Rule XIV shall be charged to the Railway so loading such wagons.

This rule was agreed to without dissent.

20. Proposed by Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway), and seconded by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Delegate, that—

Whatever amount is paid for mileage, demurrage or penalty for wrong sending by any Company for the use of vehicles of other Companies, is, in all cases, to belong, and be paid over to, the owning Company.

Mr. Leslie proposed as an amendment that the word “demurrage” be struck out—

For.

Mr. Leslie.
„ Prestage.
Col. Jenkins.
Mr. Mathew.
Col. Trevor.

Against.

Mr. Molesworth.
„ Conder (G. I. P. R.)
„ Saunders.
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.

The amendment was carried, and the rule passed as under—

RULE XX. Whatever amount is paid for mileage, and penalty for wrong sending by any Railway for the use of vehicles of other Railways, is in all cases to belong to, and be paid over to, the owning Railway.

21. The following rule was proposed :—

RULE XXI. Each Railway to accept the statements of other Railways with respect to the loads and wagons, unless the number-takers at the junction notice and record that the loads have been interfered with, when the actual contents, and their condition, must be ascertained and recorded by a responsible officer of the receiving Railway.

This rule was unanimously agreed to.

22. Proposed that—

RULE XXII. The accounts referring to any mileage, demurrage, or penalty for wrong sending, in which any Railway is concerned, shall be open to the inspection of such Railway.

This rule was passed without dissent.

23. The want of a revised set of rules and regulations for all Railways in India was brought by the President before the Conference. Several of the existing rules and regulations were made under Act XVIII of 1854, Section 29, and now require revision.

The President suggested that these rules should be printed in the manner adopted on English Railways, *i. e.*, such portions as relate to all Railways being in a uniform type, and the special rules for each Railway, if any, exhibited in a type peculiar to each Railway.

Such a compilation, he thought, could best be prepared by an independent Officer, in communication with an Officer of each Company nominated for the purpose.

Resolved that,—In the opinion of this Conference, a revised set of general rules and regulations for all Indian Railways should be compiled and published under Section 14 of the new draft Act, or under the corresponding section of the Act as passed.

Resolved further that,—Government be asked to appoint an Officer to compile the rules and regulations, and that the Agent of each Company be requested to decide, on behalf of his own Company, on the adoption or modification of such rules.

Resolved also that,—The Agents of the several Companies be invited to send in to the Secretary of the Railway Conference any new rules or regulations they would like added to those now in force on their lines, and also any corrections or alterations they wished to have made in the existing rules.

This was agreed to.

[Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) not having been aware that this question was to be brought before the Conference, preferred not to express any opinion].

The Conference adjourned till 3 P.M. on the following day.

No. 4.

24. The Conference re-assembled at 3 P.M. on Thursday, the 13th February. Present as at Meeting No. 1, except that Mr. Carter did not attend.

The proceedings of the previous Meeting were read.

25. Mr. Saunders proposed that the following be added to Rule XI, *viz.*:—

It shall not be competent for any Railway Company to refuse to receive traffic booked through from connected Railways, so as to devote all their resources to traffic booked locally, but a fair proportion of through traffic must be accepted.

Mr. Molesworth proposed, as an amendment, that the following be added to Rule XI, *viz.*:—

A fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in times of pressure.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

26. Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) stated that from what he had heard there was a disposition to re-consider Rules XIV, XV and XVIII, and requested that they might receive further discussion, and, with the consent of the President, he made the three following propositions, which were voted on as a whole:—

- (i). That the mileage rate for goods vehicles on foreign lines be fixed at $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton, of goods conveyed.
- (ii). That goods vehicles be allowed one hour for every $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles run on a foreign line.
- (iii). That in Rule XVIII the rate per ton-mile be fixed at double the ordinary mileage rate.

For.

Mr. Conder.
„ Prestage.
„ Mathew.

Against.

Colonel Jenkins.
The S. P. and D. Ry. Delegate.
Mr. Leslie.
„ Saunders.

Colonel Trevor and Mr. Molesworth did not vote.

The motion was lost.

27. After further discussion, Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) was given to understand that if he would withdraw the third item of his proposals, the Conference would, for the sake of arriving at a general agreement, accept his first two proposals. Mr. Conder (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) wishing to meet the general views of the Conference, and agreeing that a unanimous proposal on this much vexed and important question was desirable, withdrew his third item accordingly, and the following was put to the Conference:—

- (i). That the mileage rate for goods vehicles on foreign lines be fixed at $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton of goods conveyed.
- (ii). That goods vehicles be allowed one hour for every $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles run on a foreign line.

Carried without dissent.

The following rules were then passed:—

RULE XIV. That, subject to the provisos in Rules XIII and XVIII, mileage be paid to the sending Railway for goods vehicles of all descriptions at the rate of $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton, of goods conveyed in either direction in such vehicles, in respect of every mile a goods vehicle of one Railway may carry goods on the line of another Railway.

RULE XV. Goods vehicles to be allowed one hour for every six and a half ($6\frac{1}{2}$) miles run on a foreign line, and 24 hours for unloading and 24 hours for re-loading at destination, and 12 hours at intermediate stations for each of these operations, free of demurrage.

28. It was decided that the rules should be printed consecutively.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th February.

No. 5.

29. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th February.

Present as at Meeting No. 1, except that the following were absent:—Mr. Molesworth, Captain Sedgwick, and Messrs. Carter and J. Conder.

30. The Minutes of Meetings were read from commencement, and some additions and verbal alterations made, which were embodied in the proceedings.

31. The rules for the interchange of rolling-stock, as settled from time to time by the Conference having been separately printed*, were read and confirmed.

32. It was resolved that these rules, subject to the approval of the several Boards of Directors, come into force on the 1st September 1879. It being arranged that any notices which may have been given to terminate existing agreements be considered as expiring on the 31st August 1879.

33. Mr. Saunders brought forward for discussion the question of establishing Provident Funds for Railway employes. It was decided that this should be taken up at a subsequent Meeting.

34. The President, at the desire of Sir Andrew Clarke, handed to the Delegates copies of the Rules for Free Passes on State Railways. He also stated that Sir Andrew Clarke trusted that all Companies would endeavour to encourage the education of the children of all Railway employes, and grant them free conveyance to and from school. The Agents present promised that the matter should continue to receive consideration.

35. Sir Andrew Clarke (through the President) said that he would be glad to learn the views of the Agents on the establishment of a large Central Technical and Industrial School in the Hills for the elder children of Railway employes. The State to build the school, the annual maintenance to be paid by the parents, and by a grant-in-aid, per pupil attending, from the Revenue of the several lines. Schools to be constructed to accommodate at least 800 boys or 800 girls, as the expense per head for smaller numbers would be, in Sir Andrew Clarke's opinion, almost prohibitory.

36. The Agents stated that they would, after communication with their London Boards, address Government on this matter.

The Conference adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday, the 17th February.

No. 6.

37. The Conference re-assembled at 11 A. M. on Monday, the 17th February. Present as at Meeting No. 5.

38. The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read.

39. Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., joined the Conference.

40. The draft Railway Act was read clause by clause, and various suggestions and alterations were noted for the consideration of the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred.

41. With reference to Minute No. 33 the following resolution was passed:—

The Conference is of opinion that it is necessary to establish Provident Funds on all Railways, irrespective of surplus profits. They therefore suggest that Mr. Saunders' proposal, as well as one submitted by Mr. Mathew,† be referred to the various Boards of Directors and the Government of India, with a view to ascertain if they would be prepared to contribute to such a Fund out of working expenses, and if so, to what extent.

The Conference was dissolved.

CALCUTTA :

J. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R. E.,

The 17th February 1879. }

President.

* Attached.

† Printed and attached.

INTERCHANGE OF ROLLING STOCK.

General Rules for the interchange of Rolling-Stock between all connected Broad Gauge Railways in India, passed by the Conference of Railway Delegates assembled at Calcutta in February 1879.

PRESENT :

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|
| COLONEL J. S. TREVOR, R.E. ... | ... | ... | ... | PRESIDENT. |
| G. L. MORTSWORTH, Esq., | ... | ... | ... | VICE-PRESIDENT. |
| Consgr. Engr. to Govt. of India, Delegate from State Rys. | ... | ... | ... | |
| BRADFORD LASELL, Esq., | ... | ... | ... | |
| Agent and Chief Engr. | „ | „ | E. I. Ry. Co. | |
| FRANKLIN PRESTAGE, Esq., | ... | ... | ... | |
| Agent. | „ | „ | E. B. Ry. Co., | |
| COLONEL J. H. JINKINS, B.S.C., | ... | ... | ... | |
| Agent. | „ | „ | O. & R. Ry. Co., | |
| D. ROSS, Esq., | } Joint with } one vote. } | „ | S. P. & D. Ry. Co., | MEMBERS. |
| Traffic Manager. | | | | |
| JAMES LIGHTFOOT, Esq., | | | | |
| Auditor. | | | | |
| F. MATHEW, Esq., | ... | ... | ... | |
| Agent and Chief Engineer. | „ | „ | B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. | |
| H. CONDER, Esq., | ... | ... | ... | |
| General Traffic Manager, | „ | „ | G. I. P. Ry. Co., | |
| A. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., | ... | ... | ... | |
| Agent and Manager. | „ | „ | Madras Ry. Co., | |

RESOLUTION 32. — It was resolved that these rules, subject to the approval of the several Boards of Directors, come into force on the 1st September 1879. It being arranged that any notices which may have been given to terminate existing agreements be considered as expiring on the 31st August 1879.

GENERAL.

RULE I. The day is to be reckoned as 24 hours, commencing at midnight, Madras time being adopted in all cases. The week to end at midnight on Saturday.

No *dies non* to be allowed under these rules.

RULE II. All stock to be considered as handed over when entered in the number-taker's book at the junction station, and it is to be so entered directly it is put into the lines or sidings in which such stock is usually placed for that purpose.

RULE III. Passenger carriages, horse boxes, carriage trucks, break-vans, and passenger road or luggage vans, are to be, in all cases, reckoned as coaching vehicles, whether they run upon passenger or goods trains. All other kinds of vehicles are to be reckoned as goods vehicles.

RULE IV. No return vehicle shall be run, whether loaded or empty, unless otherwise mutually arranged, on any other than the exact route to its own line by which it was received, under a penalty of rupees twenty-two per diem from the time it was missent, until it returns to a station on the route by which it was received.

Vehicles may be loaded on their return journey to any station on the owning line.

RULE V. So soon as the rolling-stock of any Railway passes into the custody or possession of any other Railway, such other Railway is to be responsible for all and every contingency that may arise from the use of such stock while it remains in their possession. Except that if the contingency is clearly traceable to defect of material or workmanship, the actual repair or replacement of the vehicle in which there was such defect, but not of any other vehicle or any other consequent damage, is to be at the expense of the owning Railway.

The cost of repairs arising from ordinary wear and tear to be always borne by the owning Railway; but cases of palpable damage (such as dropping heavy weights into wagons and so damaging the bottoms, neglect of greasing or oiling and other similar neglects), and all cases of accidents or collision to be borne by the Railway in whose custody or possession the stock may be at the time the damage occurs.

No claim shall be admitted for the cost of repairs of stock unless sent to the Railway which is responsible for the payment of it, within three months of the time at which the repairs are completed.

RULE VI. Six additional days to be allowed in case of damage to the stock of either Railway on the line of another Railway for the repairs of such stock, and no demurrage shall be charged for those six days. But if the damage is such as will require longer than six days to complete the repair, the stock must be returned to the owning Railway. If not sent within the six additional days, whether repaired or not, demurrage will be charged after the expiration of the six days unless specially exempted by the Traffic Manager of the owning Railway. Notice to be sent within one month to the owning Railway in all cases how and when the damage took place and the nature of it.

COACHING.

RULE VII. The exchange of passenger stock to be subject in extent to mutual arrangement between the respective Railways.

RULE VIII. The mileage charge on coaching vehicles to be seven pies per mile both on the outward journey and in returning, except that no mileage is to be charged on the return journey for horse boxes, carriage trucks, hospital carriages, prison vans, and special saloon carriages not used for ordinary traffic, unless returning under load.

Double horse boxes while carrying four or more horses to be counted and charged mileage as two vehicles.

RULE IX. Coaching vehicles to be allowed one hour for every twelve and a half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) miles run on foreign lines, and twenty-four hours extra at destination, free of demurrage.

RULE X. Demurrage to be charged on all coaching vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and IX at the rate of eight annas per hour.

GOODS.

RULE XI. The interchange of goods stock to extend to all connected lines and branches. A fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in time of pressure.

RULE XII. All consignments of less than three tons to be transhipped at junction. In all other respects the interchange of goods traffic and stock shall be unrestricted.

Traffic Managers are at liberty to make exceptions by mutual agreement as to the amount to be transhipped in cases of consignments which, from their bulk or weight, fully occupy a wagon, or require exceptional care, such as furniture, glass-ware, stationery, millinery, pictures, musical instruments, &c., &c.

RULE XIII. No mileage charge to be made on goods vehicles when running empty.

RULE XIV. That subject to the proviso in Rules XIII and XVIII, mileage be paid to the sending Railway for goods vehicles of all descriptions at the rate of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$ rd) of a pie per ton, or fraction of a ton of goods conveyed in either direction in such vehicles, in respect of every mile a goods vehicle of one Railway may carry goods on the line of another Railway.

RULE XV. Goods vehicles to be allowed one hour for every six and a half miles run on a foreign line, and twenty-four hours for unloading and twenty-four hours for re-loading at destination, and twelve hours at intermediate stations for each of these operations, free of demurrage.

RULE XVI. Demurrage to be charged on all goods vehicles detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and XV at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity per hour.

RULE XVII. That the receiving Railway may call upon the forwarding Railway to accept empty wagons with a view to equalize the ton-mileage.

RULE XVIII. The Railway on which through traffic originates shall provide wagons for such traffic. But when the through traffic offering is more than the wagon stock of the sending Railway can cope with, it may call on the receiving Railway to place a certain daily average capacity of wagon stock at its disposal at the junction for traffic to, and *via*, the receiving line; and in the event of failure to comply wholly or in part within one week, the sending line shall be

entitled to charge two pies per ton-mile on all traffic to the extent of the wagon/stock short supplied, which it may send through in its own stock: provided that the receiving Railway shall not be required to supply more wagons than sufficient to maintain an equal interchange of stock based on the carrying capacity. Open wagons to be accepted if supplied with proper sheets and ropes.

RULE XIX. In case any goods vehicles are loaded on the homeward journey to any station short of the junction with the owning Railway, the Audit Offices of the respective Railways shall make a special return of the same to each other, and the mileage charge under Rule XIV shall be charged to the Railway so loading such wagons.

RULE XX. Whatever amount is paid for mileage, and penalty, for wrong sending by any Railway for the use of vehicles of other Railways is in all cases to belong to and be paid over to the owning Railway.

RULE XXI. Each Railway to accept the statements of other Railways with respect to the loads and wagons, unless the number-takers at the junction notice and record that the loads have been interfered with, when the actual contents and their condition must be ascertained and recorded by a responsible officer of the receiving Railway.

RULE XXII. The accounts referring to any mileage or demurrage question in which any sending Railway is concerned shall be open to the inspection of such Railway.

Submitted by A. M. Saunders, Esq., Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company.

MEMORANDUM.

PROVIDENT OR SUPERANNUATION FUND.

It is admitted on all sides that it is desirable to establish a Fund of this kind for the Railway Service, and what is wanted is a scheme that shall apply generally to all the Indian Railways, like the Leave Rules for Officers of the Service.

2. To secure the establishment of a Fund, unanimity and concerted action among all the Companies is wanted to decide upon the measure of assistance that shall be asked for as a charge against revenue. The detailed rules might be framed by a Committee of representatives of all the Companies.

3. The Chairman of the Madras Railway, in his memorandum on the subject, states that the gift of one month's salary for each year of faithful continuous service "may be assumed to be not an exaggerated representation of the prevalent idea of what is desirable and just." This, in my opinion, is what the Railway Service should ask for—one month's pay for each year of service—the average monthly salary of the five years previous to retirement being taken for the calculation.

NOTE.—It would be desirable to make some limitation to the grant, say as follows:—service of less than ten years to receive nothing, and service between ten and fifteen years half allowance.

4. As a matter of course deductions would be made from salaries sufficient to provide an equal sum to the bonus proposed, say after thirty years' service. For this purpose it is estimated that a deduction from salaries of 6 per cent. would be sufficient.

NOTE.—These deductions with compound interest under any circumstances to be returned to the subscriber or his legal representative in case of death. Should subscribers, however, on retirement, elect to take an annuity as proposed below, in such case, his subscriptions with interest would lapse, being applied towards the purchase of the annuity.

5. Under the rules of a Fund established on this basis, a subscriber would be entitled, after thirty years' service, to receive an amount equal to about sixty months' pay, thirty of which would have accrued from his own subscriptions and thirty from the bonus grant.

6. Should it be considered desirable to offer an annuity or pension, this might be provided for as follows; but in every case the subscriber should be allowed the option of taking the principal sum or the annuity at his pleasure.

7. The annuity offered should be one purchased by the joint amount of subscriptions and bonus. A table of factors for age to be used for the calculation might be drawn up, and then approved by Government.

NOTE.—Provision should be made for the payment of the annuity in England through the Company at contract rate of exchange, if desired; and a limitation made of maximum to be granted.

8. Some general provisions would be required, among which should be included the following:—

(a).—Fund to apply only to members of the service drawing say Rs. 25 per mensem and upwards. Provision for meritorious service of men drawing lower pay than Rs. 25 to be made from the Sick and Allowance Fund.

(b).—If members at present in the service elect to take an annuity, they should be allowed to pay back subscriptions and interest.

(c).—Service on any Indian Railway duly certified to count for bonus.

(d).—All loss on annuities, depreciation on Government Paper, as well as the bonus, to be chargeable to Revenue.

A D D E N D U M .

Calculation of probable pensions in the case of three persons whose average salaries have been Rs. 750, and salaries for five years previous to retirement Rs. 1,000, gives results as follows:—

First Case.—Sixteen years' service, retiring at the age of 55. Annuity nearly Rs. 2,650 per annum, or a little more than one-fifth of pay on retirement.

Second Case.—Twenty-four years' service, retiring at the age of 50. Annuity nearly Rs. 3,850 per annum, or nearly one-third of pay on retirement.

Third Case.—Thirty years' service, retiring at the age of 55. Annuity nearly Rs. 5,800 per annum, or nearly one-half of pay on retirement.

*Submitted to Conference by F. Mather, Esq., Agent and Chief Engineer,
B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.*

HEADS of proposed RULES for the establishment of "PENSION AND RETIRING ALLOWANCE" FUNDS for members of the permanent Indian Establishment on the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways, in supersession of the existing Provident Funds—considered and adopted, for recommendation to the consideration and approval of the Boards of Directors, at a Joint Meeting of the undersigned representatives of the Staff of the two Companies held in Bombay at the Offices of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on Thursday the 24th October 1878.

1. The Fund for each Railway to be managed by a Committee consisting of the Agent, Auditor, Chief Engineer, Traffic Manager, Locomotive Superintendent, and Storekeeper of the Railway for the time being.

2. Members' contributions and all other moneys accruing to the Funds to be invested from time to time in Indian Guaranteed Railway Stock, or in Government Paper, in the names of the Agent, Auditor, and one other Head of Department to be settled by the Directors, as Trustees of the Fund.

3. All officers and servants on the permanent establishment of the Company concerned who are not less than twenty years of age, whose salaries are not less than Rs. 40 per month, and who are in the service of the Company when the new Fund is established, to have the right of joining the new Fund.

4. All persons who enter the service later shall join the new Fund if, or when, they are twenty years of age and receive salaries of not less than Rs. 40 per month.

5. Every member of each of the existing Provident Funds to be notified that on the establishment of the new "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Funds the present Provident Funds will be discontinued; their Rules, so far as they provide for direct contribution to the Provident Fund from the Company's revenue or other sources, and for further subscriptions from members, will be cancelled; and the amount at credit of each member of the existing Funds who is qualified to join the new Funds will be dealt with as the Board of Directors may determine on his account, if he does not elect, within six months

of being so notified, to join the new "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Fund established for the permanent staff of his Company. The amounts at the credit of members of the existing Provident Funds whose salaries are less than Rs. 40 per mensem to be also dealt with as the Board of Directors may determine.

6. Members to pay to the Fund four per cent. monthly on their salaries while they are members of the Fund. The term 'salaries' not to include overtime, batta, and other fluctuating allowances.

7. Any member of the Fund who resigns the service of the Company of his own accord before he has completed ten years' service, or who is dismissed for misconduct at any time, only to receive back the amounts he has contributed to the Fund, with compound interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum up to the date of his retirement or dismissal, less any amount lost by the Company through his fraud or dishonesty.

8. Any member of the Fund who may resign the service of the Company of his own accord, and not on medical certificate, after ten but before the completion of twenty years' service, to receive, in addition to his own contributions, with four per cent. compound interest thereon, not more than one-half the rates of retiring gratuity or pension grantable in respect of his service and salary under Rule 10.

9. If any member of the Fund should die after completion of ten but before completion of twenty years' service, his contributions to the Fund, with four per cent. compound interest thereon up to the date of his death, shall be paid over to his family or other recognized heirs, together with the same gratuity as would have been allowed to him, under Rule 8, in the case of his voluntary resignation.

10. Pensions or gratuities to be allowed to members of the new Funds at the following rates on retirement from the Company's service, *viz.*:—

(a).—*Up to fifteen years' service.*—On medical certificate that the member is disqualified for further service, or if he is retired on account of reduction or re-organization of the establishment—a gratuity equal to one month's salary for every year of his service, such salary to be the average, under Rule 6, for the last five years of the member's service.

Besides this gratuity, the member's contributions to the Fund, with compound interest thereon at four per cent. per annum to date of his retirement, to be refunded to him.

(b).—*After service of fifteen years.*—On medical certificate, as above, a pension at the rate of twenty-five per cent. of the average salary drawn by the member during the five years previous to his retirement.

(c).—For each additional complete year of service after fifteen and up to twenty years' service the retiring pension on medical certificate of twenty-five per cent. to be increased by five per cent. of the average salary of the five years previous to retirement, giving upon retirement after twenty or more years' service a pension at the rate of one-half of the average salary of the five years previous to retirement.

(d).—No medical certificate to be necessary for retirement on pension after the attainment of fifty-five years of age, or after twenty or more years' service.

(e).—No pension to exceed Rs. 10,000 per annum.

(f).—In reckoning claims for pension, only complete years of service to count.

11. The medical certificate required to be that of a Board of reference consisting of the Company's principal Medical Officer, and, with the approval of Government, a Presidency Surgeon, and the Chairman for the time being of the Government Civil Service Medical Board in Bombay. All examination fees payable to any of these officers to be paid from the Fund.

12. All pensions and gratuities allowed under these Rules to be granted in the name of the Railway Company in whose service the member of the Fund concerned is employed.

13. All pensions to commence and gratuities to be due at date of the member's retirement from the service.

14. All pensions and gratuities payable to persons resident in India to be paid only in India and in rupees.

15. All pensions payable to retired European members of the establishment residing out of India to be payable in England only, and at the rate of exchange named for the Company's transactions in their contracts with Government. Retiring gratuities to such members to be paid in India in rupees, or in England at the above rate of exchange, at the option of the members concerned.

16. Service to include privilege leave, but no other leave or period of absence from duty.

17. Any member of the Fund who has once left the Company's service and received gratuity or pension under these Rules, but who may be re-employed by the Company, to reckon his second period of service only from the date of such re-employment as a ground of claim for further gratuity or pension on subsequent final retirement.

18. Upon the death of a member of the Fund after his retirement upon pension from the Company's service, the amount contributed by him to the Fund, with compound interest thereon at four per cent. per annum up to the date of his retirement, to be paid to his family, or as he may by will direct, or failing these, to his legal representatives, *less* one-half of any sum paid to him during his life by way of pension.

19. The assets of the existing Provident Funds to be made over to the Committee and Trustees of the respective "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Funds, *less* the proportion of the existing Provident Funds due at date of transfer to members of those Funds who are not eligible for membership of the new Funds, and to those members of the existing Provident Funds who, though eligible to join the new Funds, may elect, under Rule 5, not to join them.

20. All members of the "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Funds who become entitled to pension under the Rules to have the option of paying up in one or more instalments the whole or part of the amount required, in addition to the balance at their individual credit in the accounts of the Funds (including their share of the amount transferred from the existing Provident Funds), to make up the sum that would have been at their credit at date of their retirement if the "Pension and Retiring Allowance" Fund concerned had been in operation from the date when they became eligible to join it. The sum that would have so been at their credit to be calculated on the basis of a four cent. contribution on their monthly salaries, with compound interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Any member who does not so pay up the balance required, to receive on retirement a pension bearing the same proportion only to the full pension allowable under these Rules in respect of his service and salary, as the amount actually at his credit, with interest to date of retirement, bears to the amount that would have been at his credit if he had been a member of the Fund from the beginning of his service.

21. The Railway Company concerned to provide from Revenue any amounts required from time to time to make good the grants to members of the Fund made under the Rules.

22. The Board of Directors to retain the right of dealing with special cases within the limits of the Rules, and to decide any point of difference between the Committee of Management and members of the Funds.

23. The modifications in the present Provident Fund Rules rendered necessary by the adoption of this new scheme to be specially considered and decided on by the Boards of Directors before transfer of any of the securities and moneys of those Funds to the Trustees of the respective new Funds.

WILSON BELL,
HENRY CONDER,
" T. WATSON,
ALFRED KING,

{ G. I. P.
Railway
Staff.

F. MATHEW,
T. W. WOOD,
J. R. DUXBURY,
E. B. CARROLL,
HENRY F. WHITE,

{ B. B. &
C. I.
Railway
Staff.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1878.

| NATURE OF TRAFFIC. | GANGES CANAL. | | | | | | | | | | AGRA CANAL. | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|--|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------------------|-------|--|--|--|--|----------|
| | PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC. | | | | | | | | | | PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | UP. | | | | | DOWN. | | | | | UP. | | | | | DOWN. | | | | | |
| | Mamds. | Number. | Mamds. | Number. | Total Up and Down. | Mamds. | Number. | Mamds. | Number. | Total Up and Down. | Mamds. | Number. | Mamds. | Number. | Total Up and Down. | | | | | | |
| GRAINS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 473 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gram | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy or dhán | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bijhar (or mixed grain) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idál | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jár | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Báira | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize (or Indian-corn) | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,033 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salts | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metals | 1,507 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building materials | 1,084 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 2,580 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firewood | 250 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamboos | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timber | 144 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous timber | 308 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Live stock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 7,532 | 1,253 | 30,267 | 192 | | 37,819 | 1,408 | 2,750 | | | 4,060 | | | | | 6,810 | | | | | |
| TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR | 831 | | 17,601 | 11,760 | | 18,435 | 11,760 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase | 6,718 | 1,296 | 12,006 | | | 19,384 | | 2,750 | | | 4,060 | | | | | 6,810 | | | | | |
| Decrease | | | | 11,587 | | 10,301 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

G. H. D. WALKER,

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RAB IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO NOVEMBER 1878.

[illegible]

ALLAHABAD, }
The 29th January, 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1878.

| NATURE OF TRAFFIC. | GANGES CANAL. | | | | | | | | | | AGRA CANAL. | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|-----|---|----------|-------|-------------|---------|---------|----------------|--------|----------|----------------------|-----|-----|
| | PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC. | | | | | | | | | | PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | UP. | | DOWN. | | TOTAL UP AND DOWN. | | UP. | | DOWN. | | TOTAL UP AND DOWN. | | UP. | | DOWN. | | TOTAL UP AND DOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mounds. | Number. | Mounds. | Number. | Mounds. | Number. | Mounds. | Number. | Mounds. | Number. | Mounds. | Number. | Mounds. | Number. | Mounds. | Number. | Mounds. | Number. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAINS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 504 | ... | 20,310 | ... | 20,814 | ... | ... | ... | 400 | ... | 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gram | ... | ... | 4,187 | ... | 4,187 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice | 50 | ... | 811 | ... | 861 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy or dhán | 362 | ... | 1,679 | ... | 2,041 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar (or mixed grain) | 50 | ... | 2,132 | ... | 2,182 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dál | ... | ... | 1,027 | ... | 1,027 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juár | 529 | ... | 2,310 | ... | 2,839 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bájra | ... | ... | 6,210 | ... | 6,210 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize (or Indian-corn) | 13,001 | ... | 2,160 | ... | 16,161 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 15,186 | ... | 41,126 | ... | 56,312 | ... | ... | ... | 400 | ... | 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | ... | ... | 15,550 | ... | 15,550 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oilseeds | 126 | ... | 3,824 | ... | 3,950 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salts | 510 | ... | 31,192 | ... | 31,702 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metals | 4,108 | ... | 610 | ... | 4,718 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building materials | 4,205 | ... | 3,100 | ... | 7,305 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 2,909 | ... | 13,001 | ... | 16,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firewood | 3,000 | ... | 8,230 | ... | 11,230 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamboos | 100 | ... | 2,175 | ... | 2,275 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timber | 540 | ... | 10,100 | ... | 10,640 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous timber | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Live stock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 31,071 | 2,122 | 1,20,208 | 56,710 | 1,60,282 | 58,832 | 4,382 | ... | 5,300 | ... | 9,772 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR... | 10,174 | ... | 55,114 | 20,064 | 65,588 | 20,064 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase | 20,897 | 2,122 | 74,094 | 36,646 | 94,631 | 38,768 | 4,382 | ... | 5,300 | ... | 9,772 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decrease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <div>Particulars for Agra Canal (1877-1878):</div> <table><tr><td>Tonnage, including weight of timber and bulky goods</td><td>2,429</td><td>5,938</td></tr><tr><td>Ton-mileage</td><td>425,076</td><td>993,049</td></tr><tr><td>Value of goods</td><td>45,791</td><td>6,15,314</td></tr><tr><td>Number of passengers</td><td>Nil</td><td>Nil</td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tonnage, including weight of timber and bulky goods | 2,429 | 5,938 | Ton-mileage | 425,076 | 993,049 | Value of goods | 45,791 | 6,15,314 | Number of passengers | Nil | Nil |
| Tonnage, including weight of timber and bulky goods | 2,429 | 5,938 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ton-mileage | 425,076 | 993,049 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Value of goods | 45,791 | 6,15,314 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of passengers | Nil | Nil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1878-79, UP TO 31ST DECEMBER 1910.

[illegible]

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th January 1879.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1878.

| NATURE OF TRAFFIC | GANGES CANAL | | | | | | | | | | AGRA CANAL | | TOTAL UP AND DOWNS | REMARKS |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----|----|------|-----|----|------|-----|------------|-------|--------------------|--|
| | PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. | Up | Down | No. | Up | Down | No. | Up | Down | No. | Up | Down | | |
| GRAINS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1,093 | 7,975 | 9,238 | | | | | | | | 80 | 80 | | There is a slight increase in the total quantity of food grains moved both ways on the canal as compared with previous years. |
| Gram | 150 | 1,791 | 1,941 | | | | | | | | 751 | 751 | | |
| Rice | 1,537 | 2,100 | 3,637 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paddy or dhán | 225 | | 925 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar (or mixed grain) | 208 | 1,028 | 1,236 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dál | 243 | 6,328 | 6,571 | | | | | | | | 867 | 867 | | During November the bulk of the grain traffic was down wards, but December's returns show that a reaction has taken place, and that the coarse kinds of grain are being moved upwards. |
| Juár | 10,150 | 4,818 | 21,277 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Báira | | 5,725 | 5,725 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize (or Indian-corn) | 3,400 | | 3,400 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 27,323 | 32,755 | 61,003 | | | | | | | | 1,765 | 1,765 | 2,529 | |
| OTHERS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 171 | 30,950 | 30,950 | | | | | | | | 1,759 | 1,759 | 1,763 | There is a considerable improvement in the timber and firewood trade, but the bulk of this traffic is now carried by boats instead of rafts as formerly. |
| Oilseeds | 190 | 1,301 | 1,455 | | | | | | | | 1,966 | 1,966 | 1,118 | |
| Salts | 1,974 | 19,559 | 19,609 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metals | 7,425 | 557 | 2,502 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Building materials | 2,777 | 7,473 | 11,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous goods | 3,000 | 32,895 | 35,882 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Firewood | | 11,000 | 11,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bamboos | | 2,573 | 2,573 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timber | 15 | 1,790 | 1,805 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous timber | | 717 | 717 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Live stock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 32,323 | 111,294 | 186,811 | | | | | | | | 6,511 | 6,511 | 11,676 | |
| TOTAL BEING CORRESPONDENCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERIOD OF LAST YEAR. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 32,323 | 106,754 | 233,000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase | 1,316 | 4,540 | 53,811 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decrease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The total quantity of food grains moved both ways on the canal as compared with the same period of the year 1877 was 1,765 mounds, but December's returns show that a reaction has taken place, and that the coarse kinds of grain are being moved upwards.

There is a fair demand for downward freights, cotton and salt being the principal items moved through to Cawnpore. Cotton shows an increase of about 15,000 mounds as compared with the same period last year, while salt is less by 10,000 mounds. There is no real falling off, the bulk of the salt traffic from Moradnagar, weekly returns give about the same quantity put down at the ghats as was done last year.

There is considerable improvement in the timber and firewood trade, but the bulk of this traffic is now carried by boats instead of rafts as formerly.

| GANGES CANAL, AGRA CANAL. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. |
| Quantity of timber and bamboo, s. | 3,830 | 9,019 | 417 |
| Tonnage | 87,770 | 1,284,424 | 35,046 |
| Value of goods | 6,10,204 | 6,12,904 | 81,485 |
| Number of passengers | 15 | 15 | 15 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th MARCH 1879.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects in Madras have improved in consequence of rain having fallen generally over the whole Presidency. This rain has also extended to some districts of Mysore. In Bombay the reaping of the *rabi* harvest has been nearly completed. Slight distress continues in two talukas of Sattara, as reported last week; in Kaladgi the people are leaving their homes in quest of employment; and in Dharwar rats are causing considerable damage. Otherwise prospects seem generally good. In the Central Provinces and Berar also the *rabi* has been almost completed with fair results. In Rajputana and Central India things are unchanged. In Bengal the *rabi*, which has, as elsewhere, been mostly gathered, has given a generally fair outturn, except in Rajshahiye, where it has been injured by want of rain. Some rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, but it is much wanted still in several districts both for the crops in the ground and for ploughing and sowing. In Assam also rain is greatly wanted; in Sylhet the price of rice is rising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, prospects continue fair, and in the Punjab further improvement is reported.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Madras— | | |
| Kistna (Mar. 22nd) | 0.63 (average of two stations.) | Rice 11.31, <i>cholum</i> 15.48, <i>ragi</i> 18.1, <i>cumboo</i> 15.58; 6 inches water passing over anicut: standing crops doing well; Bengal-gram, <i>ulundu</i> and horse-gram being harvested in some talukas; cotton being picked. |
| Kurnool (" ") | Nil | Rice 10.95, <i>cholum</i> 16.25, <i>cumboo</i> 20.66, <i>ragi</i> 17.68; cotton being picked in four talukas, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; second crop paddy in good condition; fodder and water ample. |
| Tanjor (" ") | 2.52 (average of 13 stations.) | Rice 9.86, <i>cholum</i> 13.38, <i>ragi</i> 17.41, <i>cumboo</i> 15.75; some branches of the Cauvery contain about 6 to 12 inches water; crops, wet and dry, generally in good condition, slightly improved by late rains; <i>samba</i> paddy, <i>kumbalai</i> , <i>ottadan</i> , <i>cholum</i> being harvested, outturn $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. |
| Madura (" ") | 2.48 (average of 13 stations.) | Rice 10.41, <i>cholum</i> 17.01, <i>ragi</i> 17.21, <i>cumboo</i> 17.16. |
| Malabar (" ") | 0.99 (average of 13 stations.) | Rice 9.98, <i>ragi</i> 17.92, prices slightly risen in three talukas. Stationary elsewhere. |
| Bombay— (Mar. 26th). | | |
| Sind— | | |
| Kurrachee (Mar. 26th) | At Manora from 10th to 16th, 1.20; at Bullakhan 26. | River out 23rd, 2 feet 10 inches, last year 8 feet 5 inches. three fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee; Hyderabad no change. |
| Guzerat— | | |
| Ahmedabad (Mar. 26th) | | No change. |
| Broach (" ") | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; cases of dropsy in Wagra villages. |
| Surat (" ") | ... | No change. |
| Khandesh and Nāsik— | | |
| Khandesh (Mar. 26th) | ... | No change. |
| Nāsik (" ") | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest good. |
| Konkan— | | |
| Tanna (Mar. 26th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> and public health good. |
| Colaba (" 24th) | ... | No change. |
| Ratnāgiri (" 18th) | ... | <i>Rabi</i> generally good; 17 deaths from fever in Māwan taluka. |
| Deccan— | | |
| Poona | ... | No change. |
| Ahmednagar | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest nearly finished. |
| Sattara | ... | Reaping almost completed; slight distress in two talukas; public health good. |

Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preced-

State of agricultural prospects.

Bombay—continued.
Southern Mahratta Country—

Kaládgi ...
Belgaum ...
Dharwar ...
Kanara ...

Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—

Rájkot ...
Wadhwan ...
Baroda ...

Weather cloudy; people leaving homes in quest of employment in places where harvest nearly completed.
Cattle disease in two talukas.
Sugar planting commenced; rats causing considerable damage; epidemic of cholera in state of public health.
Harvest of *am* crop on coast land being prepared for monsoon crop.

Weather hot; harvest nearly completed; public health good.

Weather hot; crops same as before.

No change.

General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest generally approaching completion; weather hot.

Bongal—(Mar. 25th).

Chittagong ...
Nonkholly ...

Nil
0.36

Weather cool; state and prospects of crops unchanged.

Weather cooler during week; a sharp thunderstorm on evening of 13th and again on 14th; hail said to have fallen in northern part of district on 13th; rain done some good to crops.

Chittagong Hill Tracts...

0.2

Weather cloudy throughout week; *am* cutting nearly over; rain badly wanted for chilly and other spring crops; 6 cases of cholera reported, of which 5 proved fatal.

Hill Tipperah

0.80

Weather cooler than last week; some rain on evening of 13th; state and prospects of *boro* crop fair; land being prepared here and there for sowing early rice.

Backergunge

Nil

Weather clear and hot throughout day, nights and mornings cool; want of rain severely felt; prices continue unchanged; cholera in Moharia and Tooskhali.

Furreedpore

Nil

A severe storm at Goalundo, weather much colder everywhere; rain much wanted everywhere; ploughing going on.

Dacca

Nil

Weather very cool at night for season, state and prospects of crops favourable.

Mymensingh

Nil

Weather cool for time of year, state and prospect of crops favourable, but rain wanted, especially for sowing rice.

Tipperah

Nil

Weather cool; rain much wanted all over district for ploughing, and for all cold-weather crops off the ground.

24-Pergunnahs

Nil

Weather cooler; no crops on ground, high prices continue, public health in general good.

Jessore

Nil

Weather fairly cool for time of year, rain wanted still; winter harvest nearly over.

Nuddea

Nil

Weather cool still at night, but hot in day, crops mostly cut, those on ground fair.

Moorsheadabad

Nil

Cool nights and mornings, hot midday, no change to report about crops; cholera in some thanas.

Pabna

Nil

Weather warm in day, but cool at night, rain still required; small-pox still in town and thanas Pabna and Mowpore, cholera also appeared in town and interior.

Rajshahye

Nil

Weather cooler than previous week; *rabi* harvest in progress, outturn not good owing to want of rain; spring rice requires rain, lands being prepared for sowing rice crop.

Bogra

Nil

Weather cool for time of year; standing crops pretty good, rain much wanted; public health fair.

Dinagepore

Nil

High westerly winds, weather hot during day, but cool at night, most of *rabi* crops harvested; sowing of spring rice commenced.

Rungpore

Nil

Strong westerly wind during day, causing cool nights; prospects of crops good, cultivation of *aus* rice being commenced; rain much wanted in most places; small-pox still prevails in Bagdogra sub-division.

Cooch Behar

Nil

Weather beginning to be hot; strong west wind during day; sowing of early rice commenced; tobacco being still cut, prospects of *cheena* and *kaon* good; cholera in places.

Jalpaiguri

Nil

High west winds prevailed during early part of week; weather very hot, but since last few days temperature decreased; rain much wanted; sporadic cholera here and there.

Darjeeling

Nil

Weather getting sensibly warm; strong westerly wind during week; land being cleared for sowing; very dry; rain wanted.

Midnapore

Nil

Weather seasonable; state and prospects of crops favourable; small-pox at Sudder Station; cholera at Tumlook.

Howrah

Nil

Weather rapidly growing warmer; state and prospects of crops favourable.

Hooghly

Nil

Weather clear throughout week; some crops yet on ground, fever, cholera, and small-pox still prevail in places.

Bardwan

Nil

Weather dry, but cool; state and prospects of crops unchanged.

Bankoora

Nil

Only a drizzle at Chatna; prospects of crops fair; rain wanted for cotton; small-pox still continues in some villages.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Bengal—continued. | | |
| Berhboom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fairly cool for time of year; sugarcane good wheat being reaped. |
| Southal Pergunnahs ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine, state and prospects of crops favourable; very few crops sown. |
| Bhágálpur ... | <i>Nil</i> | Clear weather, strong westerly wind; <i>rabi</i> crops, linseed excepted yield good; prices rising to exportation. |
| Monghyr ... | <i>Nil</i> | West wind with cool nights; <i>rabi</i> harvest going on; opium and gram inferior. |
| Purneah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cool and dry; strong westerly winds; state and prospects of crops unchanged. |
| Maldah ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather clear and hot during day, but cool at night; harvesting of late winter crops far advanced; prices of all sorts of grain gone down a little; health fair. |
| Durbhunga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Mornings cool again; a strong west wind in early part of week, but during last two days wind fallen; <i>rabi</i> crops being gathered, outturn generally good; rain wanted for indigo. |
| Mozufferpore ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather mild, with west wind; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops continues, outturn very fair; <i>cheena</i> and <i>moong</i> being sown. |
| Saran ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather rapidly getting warmer; high west wind and dust-storms during midday; cold-weather crops nearly all harvested; <i>cheena</i> being sown; rain much wanted for <i>cheena</i> and indigo; poppy-heads being tapped; prices stationary; public health good. |
| Chumparum ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather fine, cool nights, hot days, with high west winds; <i>rabi</i> fair on the whole; harvest commenced; indigo coming up well but damaged a little by west winds. |
| Patna ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather unusually cool; <i>rabi</i> crops being harvested; outturn fair. |
| Gya ... | <i>Nil</i> | Morning cool; maximum reading of thermometer in shade 101·3°. <i>rabi</i> crops being cut in places; prices of food-grains remain stationary; small-pox in places; health of plough-cattle good. |
| Shahabad ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cool at night, but hot and windy in day; sowing of <i>cheena</i> commenced; <i>rabi</i> harvest going on; public health fair, but small-pox still prevalent. |
| Hazáribágh ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; mornings and evenings cool; days warm; crops being rapidly gathered; prospects fair. |
| Lohardugga ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather cool and pleasant; prospects unchanged; <i>mohwa</i> crop backward; prices either stationary or rising slightly; small-pox in Palanow. |
| Maunbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; <i>mohwa</i> harvest a splendid one; cholera hanging about; it does not seem epidemic. |
| Singhbhoom ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable and getting very hot; nothing to report about crops. |
| Balasore ... | 0·03 | Weather very variable in temperature; slight rain in parts of district; morning fogs; state and prospects of crops unchanged. |
| Cuttack ... | 0·68 | Weather cool for the season; strong evening breezes, sometimes bringing showers; <i>dalua</i> rice in ear, and in places attacked by worms; land being ploughed for next crops; sporadic cases of cholera reported. |
| Pooree ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; at Khurda very sultry; <i>dalua</i> looking well; common rice sells at 15½ to 21 seers per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in places in Eastern Bengal and Orissa; it is much wanted in several districts both for crops on ground and for ploughing and sowing operations; <i>rabi</i> crops mostly gathered; outturn fair on the whole; <i>rabi</i> in Rajshahye not good; gram and opium crops in Monghyr inferior; <i>mohwa</i> crop in Lohardugga backward, but excellent in Maunbhoom. |
| N. W. P. and Oudh—(Mar. 26th). | | |
| Benares (Mar. 25th) ... | ... | No change; <i>rabi</i> almost cut. |
| Allahabad (" ") ... | <i>Nil</i> | Heat increasing; wind S. |
| Jhánsi (" 26th) ... | ... | No change. |
| Agra (Mar. 25th) ... | ... | Prospects unchanged; crops thriving. |
| Meerut (" 26th) ... | <i>Nil</i> | Crops good; health good, prices stationary. |
| Kumaon (" 22nd) ... | Heavy rain fell in parts on 17th. | Hail fell in a few places, but did no real damage; prospects much improved by the late rain. |
| Barilly (" ") ... | ... | No change. |
| Agápur (" ") ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather seasonable; prospects fair. |
| Partabgarh (" 24th) ... | ... | Agricultural prospects fair; <i>rabi</i> crops being cut. |
| Lucknow (" 26th) ... | ... | Prospects fair. |
| Fyzabad (" ") ... | <i>Nil</i> | <i>General Remarks.</i> —No change; prospects continue fair. |
| Punjab—(Mar. 26th) | | |
| Delhi ... | <i>Nil</i> | Agricultural prospects improved; health good; slight fluctuations in prices of food grains. |
| Hissar ... | <i>Nil</i> | Weather getting warm; crops ripening; the <i>barani</i> prospects somewhat improved; prices of grain stationary; small-pox about, otherwise health good. |

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| Punjab—continued. | | |
| Amballa .. | Nil | Agricultural prospects fair; health good. |
| Jullundur .. | Nil | Public health and state of crops good. |
| Amritsar .. | Nil | Health and crops fair; price of wheat fallen slightly. |
| Ferozepore .. | Nil | Health and crops prospects good. |
| Lahore .. | Nil | Health and health of district good. |
| Sialkot .. | Nil | Health and crops proceeding well. |
| Rawalpindi .. | Nil | Agricultural prospects fair; cattle disease continues. |
| Mooltan .. | Nil | Public health and state of crops good; prices of wheat and grain falling. |
| Dera Ismail Khan .. | 0.9 | Health good; crops flourishing. |
| Peshawar .. | Nil | Prospects improved; slight fluctuation in prices of food grains. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects continue to improve. | | |
| Central Provinces— (Mar. 26th) | | |
| Hoshangabad .. | ... | Prospects unchanged; slight cholera in tahsil Harla. |
| Betul .. | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvesting; prospects better than anticipated; small-pox continues; prices slightly risen. |
| Wardha .. | ... | Threshing <i>rabi</i> crops completed; prices steady. |
| Nagpur (Mar. 26th) .. | ... | Days hot, mornings cool; harvest continues; outturn fair; small-pox in Rautek tahsil; cattle disease generally prevalent. |
| Chanda .. | ... | Clear; hot; harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary. |
| Chhindwara .. | ... | Clear; warm, harvest progressing; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary. |
| Narsinghpur .. | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; health good; prices stationary. |
| Khandwara (Mar. 25th) .. | ... | Clear; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues, outturn good, small-pox prevalent; prices continue high. |
| Seoni .. | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest progressing; small-pox in Lunkadon; prices stationary. |
| Banaghat .. | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest, small-pox continues; prices steady. |
| Mandla .. | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest continues; health good; prices stationary. |
| Sagar .. | ... | Cloudy, hot, reaping continues; health good; prices of wheat 10% and grain risen. |
| Damoh .. | ... | Reaping <i>rabi</i> in progress; health good; prices falling. |
| Jabalpur .. | ... | Clear; small-pox continues; prices stationary. |
| Raipur .. | ... | <i>Rabi</i> harvest almost completed, cholera and small-pox continue to rise. |
| Bilaspur (Mar. 22nd) .. | ... | Clear, hot; <i>rabi</i> harvest progressing, cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary. |
| Sambalpur (Mar. 21st) .. | ... | Very hot, sugarcane plantation continues; cholera and small-pox continue. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> cutting and threshing continuing; small-pox and cholera in the whole fair; cholera at Chhattisgarh division also doing well; prevalent in ten districts. | | |
| British Burma— (Mar. 26). | | |
| <i>Araakan Division</i> | | |
| Public health good in Akyab and Sittoung districts; small-pox in Kyaukphyoo town and cholera in district. | | |
| <i>Pegu Division— Rangoon</i> | | |
| Twenty-two fatal cases of small-pox and one fatal case of cholera in Rangoon town; slight small-pox and fever in Pegu district; health fair in the district; slight earth quake. | | |
| Thonkwa (Mar. 22nd) .. | ... | Two deaths from cholera and two from small-pox; health otherwise good. |
| Henzada .. | ... | Public health fair, small-pox prevalent in parts of the district. |
| Bassein .. | ... | Five deaths from cholera; cattle disease, 90 deaths from cholera from 6th to 19th March. |
| Tharrawaddy .. | ... | No report received. |
| Prome .. | ... | One death from cholera; health generally good. |
| Thayetmyo .. | ... | General health nominal; small-pox in Thayetmyo, Moulmein, Kanyaw, Moulmein. |
| <i>Tenasserim Division— Amherst</i> | | |
| Public health good. | | |
| Shwegyeen .. | ... | |
| Toungbo .. | ... | |
| Mergui (Mar. 15th) .. | ... | Three deaths from cholera in Mergui town; cattle healthy. |
| Tavoy (Mar. 15th) .. | ... | Public health good. |
| <i>General Remarks.</i> —Health good generally, a few scattered cases of cholera and small-pox in Kyaukphyoo town, Rangoon town and district, Thonkwa, Henzada and Thayetmyo; cattle disease continuing in Bassein. | | |
| Assam— | | |
| Gauhati (Mar. 26th) .. | Nil | Weather unseasonably hot and dry; lands prepared for rice; want rain greatly. |
| Sylhet (Mar. 26th) .. | Nil | Rain much wanted; price of rice rising. |
| Mysore and Coorg (Mar. 26th) | | |
| Rain has fallen in some districts; crops damaged slightly in parts of Kolar and Chitaldroog by rats; for week ending 15th March, gratuitously relieved in hospitals, 211. | | |

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 29, 1879.

| Presidency or Province and District. | Rainfall for week preceding. | State of agricultural prospects. |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts— (Mar. 26th) | ... | Rabi harvest almost complete, weather warm. |
| Central India— (Mar. 26th) | NH | Prosperous. |
| Rajputana— Jodhpur (Mar. 16th) | ... | Tanks occasionally close, clouds, and wind. |
| Muzaffargarh (Mar. 15th) | ... | Sufficient water supply, health and prospects good, with slight rain throughout the state, crops falling. |
| Bikaner (Mar. 15th) | 3.05 at Deodhi, 0.28 at Tonk. | Health good, high westerly wind. |
| M. Bhawan (Mar. 26th) | ... | Health good, weather seasonable. |
| Amritsar (Mar. 26th) | ... | Prospect good, heavy shower this morning. |
| Agra (Mar. 25th) | 0.27 (in one field). | Crops healthy, tanks drying up. |

Government of India.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Port William, the 21st March 1879.

No. 1375.—Ordered that the following be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

FINANCIAL.

INDIA OFFICE,

No. 45.

London, 6th February 1879.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1879-80, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and seven pence half-penny (1s. 7½d.) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
CRANBROOK.

REVENUE—SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 22nd March 1879.

No. 1368.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Opium Act I of 1878, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the 1st day of April 1879.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th March 1879.

No. 1170.—Ordered that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, that articles liable to Sea Customs duty are frequently imported into India through the Letter Post and thus escape the duty to which they are liable. Such importations are in direct contravention of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, Section 60 of which Act declares that any cover supposed to contain articles subject to Customs duty may be opened by the Post Office authorities after due notice to attend has been given to the addressee.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to remind the public that the importation through the Letter Post of goods liable to duty is illegal, and to notify for general information that the provisions of Section 60 of Act XIV of 1866 will be strictly enforced.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and for information and guidance to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

REVENUE—SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 1403.—The International Postal Convention signed at Paris on the 1st of June 1878, having necessitated various changes in the postal rates and conditions respecting correspondence with places abroad, the Hon'ble the President in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Indian Post Office Act, 1868, is pleased to sanction the following revised rules, conditions, and postage rates in respect of articles transmitted by Foreign Post.

The new postage rates, rules and conditions shall have effect from the 1st April 1879, excepting those relating to Post Cards, regarding which a further Notification will be issued on the Cards in course of manufacture becoming available for use.

POSTAGE AND CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION BY FOREIGN POST.

Term "Foreign Post."

1. The term "Foreign Post" includes the posts under the control of the Government of India named below:

| | |
|---|---|
| India and the Straits | British India Steam Navigation Company <i>via</i> British Borneo. Opium Steamers direct to and from Calcutta. |
| India, China, and the United States of America <i>via</i> Hong-Kong | Opium Steamers <i>via</i> the Straits. |
| India and Ceylon | British India Steam Navigation Company. Coasting Steamers between Calcutta and Bombay. |
| India and Persia | British India Steam Navigation Company <i>via</i> Kurrachee and Persian Gulf. |
| India and Aden | British India Steam Navigation Company <i>via</i> Kurrachee. |

It also includes the land post between India and Ceylon. Also all mails sent by private ships or vessels, whether from one Indian Post Office to another, or to and from places abroad. Also all mails sent by Her Majesty's British packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company), or by Colonial packets, or by the French mail packets, whether from one Indian Post Office to another, or to and from places abroad.

Foreign Correspondence by private Vessel.

2. Mails can be sent by any private vessel leaving a port in India, but only such classes of mails are forwarded as can be received under the postal regulations of the country of destination. Baggy parcels cannot be sent to any foreign country by private vessel.

Letters, &c., intended for despatch by private vessel should be marked as such by the sender, the name of the vessel being given if transmission by a particular vessel is desired. Letters, &c., not so marked may be forwarded by private vessel if there be no regular mail communication with the country of destination.

Letters, &c., intended for despatch by private vessel must be *fully prepaid* by stamps at the ordinary Indian inland rates, and they will be liable on delivery in any foreign country to such postage as may be chargeable under the regulations of that country. This rule does not, however, apply to correspondence sent by private vessel to Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles or the Straits, for which see those entries in the Foreign Post Schedule.

Letters, &c., cannot be registered by private vessel.

Route by which forwarded.

3. The route by which an article is intended to be sent should be marked on the upper left-hand corner of the address side, and when possible the instructions so given will be followed. An article marked for a particular route, but not fulfilling the conditions of that route (e. g., in respect of compulsory prepayment of postage), will be treated as if not marked for any particular route. Articles not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands

first in the Schedule, except where there is a quicker despatch by some other route, or where the first route may involve special expenses (e.g., by special train *via* Brindisi), or where it may require the compulsory pre-payment of a higher rate of postage than that which has or where the amount of postage doubt as to the route intended.

Correspondence from or to Zanzibar.

4. Correspondence passing direct between Aden and places abroad is ordinarily governed by the same conditions and is conveyed by the same routes as correspondence between India and places abroad: in cases where there are special conditions or routes applicable to correspondence from Aden, special mention thereof is made in the Schedule.

Correspondence from Aden to India or any Indian Post Office is charged at the rates shewn in the Schedule for correspondence from India to Aden. Zanzibar stands in the position of a branch office to Aden: correspondence to Zanzibar is governed by the conditions mentioned in the Schedule: and correspondence from Zanzibar is governed by the same conditions as if it were posted at Aden, unless it be addressed to Aden itself, when it is subject to ordinary inland rates and conditions.

Letters for Erzeroum and the interior of Armenia, West Arabia, Persia, Turkey, Asia Minor, Kashmir, Gilgit, Ladakh, Cabul, &c.

5. It is recommended that letters for Erzeroum and other parts of the interior of Armenia be addressed to the care of some agent at Samsoun or Trebizond.

Letters for Hodeida, Jedda, Mecca, Mocha or other places in West Arabia and Massowah (in Abyssinia) should be prepaid as far as Suez at the rate of postage prescribed for letters to Suez. From Suez they are forwarded to destination by Egyptian Post, or such opportunity as may offer. Any letter for Jedda or Mecca which may be specially marked by the senders for transmission *through Aden*; and prepaid at the rates of postage prescribed for letters to Aden, will be forwarded direct from Aden by the first private vessel.

Letters for Kiermanshah and Hamadan in Persia should be sent by the Indian inland post to the Indian Post Office at Bagdad, addressed to the care of some agent there: and letters for Teheran, Ispahan, Shiraz, Julfa or other places in Persia will be sent to the Persian Post Office at Bushire, which will forward them to destination.

Letters for such places in Turkey and Asia Minor or Syria, as have no British, Austrian or French Post Offices (see list of British, Austrian and French Offices in *Turkey* given in the Schedule), should be addressed to the care of an agent at the nearest port at which a British, Austrian or French Office has been established.

Letters and other articles for Kashmir are forwarded during the summer months (15th April to 1st November) through the Indian Post Office at Murree, and thence by Kashmir Post to Srinagar, where an Indian Post Office is maintained temporarily. During the summer, letters, &c., sent by this route are subject to the ordinary Indian inland rates of postage and to the ordinary rules as respects prepayment; but additional postage equal to half Indian postage is levied on delivery on behalf of the Kashmir Government. During

the winter months, letters for Kashmir are forwarded to the Indian Frontier Post Office at Sialkot, and thence by Kashmir Post to Jummoo. This route is closed during the summer, when the Murree route is open.

Letters and other articles for Gilgit and Leh (Ladakh) are forwarded during the summer months (15th April to 1st November) through the Indian Post Office at Murree, and thence by the Kashmir post. During the winter months, letters for Gilgit and Leh are forwarded through the Indian Post Office at Sialkot, and thence by Kashmir post. The delivery at Leh is effected through an Indian Office at that place: but the transit to Leh is under the control of the Kashmir post. By either route, letters, &c., are charged on delivery by the Kashmir Government with postage equal to half Indian postage, in addition to ordinary Indian inland rates.

Letters for Cabul, if fully prepaid with ordinary Indian inland postage, are forwarded to the Indian Frontier Post Office at Peshawar, and there made over to the Postal Agent appointed by the Ameer of Cabul for delivery under local conditions and rates of charge. Mails are forwarded by the Agent towards Cabul about three times a week.

Addresses on Foreign Articles.

6. In the case of letters for places abroad, the name of the country (written clearly in large, well-formed characters), as well as the town or city, should be given in full. Attention to this rule will often assist in deciphering the name of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being mis-sent when there are towns of the same name in different countries. The address of every letter to a place abroad should end with the name of the country. Names of foreign towns, cities or countries should be spelt in the address in the same way as in the Foreign Post Schedule: and the attention of foreigners is particularly directed to this point, as many of them are in the habit of spelling foreign names according to the foreign method. If the route by which the article is intended to be sent be given by the sender, it should be written on the upper left-hand corner, and if the name of the sender be given, it should be written on the lower left-hand corner.

Addresses on letters for Russia.

Letters, &c., for Russia should have, besides the name of the town, the name of the Province or Government in which they are situated; and further, the address must be plainly written. If these conditions be not complied with, the Russian Post Office declines to undertake the delivery of the correspondence.

Registration to places abroad.

7. Letters may be registered to those places abroad to which registration is available (*vide* Foreign Post Schedule), provided that the postage is fully prepaid, as well as the full amount of the registration fee shewn in the Schedule. Letters for places mentioned in clause 5 cannot be registered, except in the cases of those addressed to Srinagar and Leh, where Indian Post Offices have been established, or to Persia.

It is to be understood that registration to places abroad applies only to letters or packets prepaid at letter rates, except in respect of the United Kingdom and other countries belonging to

REGULATIONS OF SEAMEN.

Via

(Address.)

Sender's name and Rank.

Regt., Ship or Office.

Comdg. Offr. or Head of Dept.

Signs and rank.

Regt., Ship or Office.

Official Design.

Via

To

A. B.,

Private (or Sergeant, Corporal, or Seaman &c.)

Regiment, Ship or Office

(Here address to be finished.)

If the letter exceed half an ounce, how treated.

(3).—If the letter exceed half an ounce, or if any of the foregoing Regulations be not complied with, it will be forwarded, charged the same postage as an ordinary letter.

Letters addressed to care of Agent, or sent by or addressed to Soldiers or Seamen in Civil employ, not entitled to privilege.

(4).—Soldiers' or seamen's letters received in India from abroad, if addressed to the care of an agent or any other person, are liable to ordinary rate of postage, the privilege of receiving letters at reduced rates being confined to such letters as are addressed directly to the

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELIVERY OF OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE (OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE) GOVERNMENT STAFFS, AND TO REGIMENTS WHEN ON THE MOVE.

Government Staffs.

(1).—The following arrangements have been made for the delivery in India of the overland correspondence (whether official or private) of the staffs of certain Governments and Administrations, with special reference to changes of Head-Quarters and Camp movements.

Special Mail.

(2).—A special mail will be made up by the Sea-Sorting establishment containing all *fully prepaid letters, newspapers and book pattern packets* addressed according to one or other of the specimen forms given below. Persons desirous of availing themselves of this measure should instruct their correspondents in England respecting the particular address to be used. Special attention is drawn to the note at the top of the list of specimen forms.

List of Specimen Forms.

Note.—The undermentioned forms of address, as will be observed, contain the name of no particular post town, and this point should be particularly noted, as the insertion of the name of any post town in the address will result in the article being sent to that post town instead of being included in the special bag.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>No. 1.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Supreme Govt.,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | <p>No. 6.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Lieut.-Govr. of the</p> <p style="text-align: right;">North-Western Provinces,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | <p>No. 11.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Agent, Govr. Genl.,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rajputana,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> |
| <p>No. 2.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Viceroy,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | <p>No. 7.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Lieutenant-Governor</p> <p style="text-align: right;">of the Punjab,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | <p>No. 12.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Chief Commr.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">of Assam,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> |
| <p>No. 3.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Govr. of Madras,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | <p>No. 8.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Commander-in-Chief,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | <p>No. 13.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Chief Commr. of the</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Central Provinces,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> |
| <p>No. 4.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Govr. of Bombay,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | <p>No. 9.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Commander-in-Chief</p> <p style="text-align: right;">of the Bombay Army,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | |
| <p>No. 5.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Lieutenant-Governor</p> <p style="text-align: right;">of Bengal,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | <p>No. 10.</p> <p>To</p> <p>(Name, &c., &c.)</p> <p>With the Commander-in-Chief</p> <p style="text-align: right;">of the Madras Army,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">India.</p> | |

Special bags.

(3).—These letters, &c., will be sorted by the Railway Travelling Post Office into special bags according to the addresses. (Nos. 1 to 4.) These special bags will be forwarded to the Post Office at the Head-Quarters or Camp of the Government or Administration mentioned in the address.

Changes of Head-Quarters, Camp, &c.

(4).—Changes in the Head Quarters as well as the Camp movements of any of the Governments or Administrations should be communicated some days in advance to the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay. The Secretary, Financial Department, will intimate the station or office of delivery for the Supreme Government on the occasion of its movements to and from Calcutta.

Special re-direction.

(5).—Any person expecting letters, &c., in such bags, and desiring them to be delivered at any other post town, should give instructions to the Post Master of the place to which the special bag is conveyed respecting the re-direction of such correspondence, or, if more convenient, he may request the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay, to cause his letters, &c., to be taken out in transit and re-directed according to his instructions. The officer above named will be ready to attend to all such instructions, provided that they are not of a complicated character.

Overland parcels and unpaid articles.

(6).—This arrangement does not apply to overland parcels or to unpaid or insufficiently paid articles: any overland parcels bearing addresses will be disposed of by the Bombay Post Office in communication with the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay; and any unpaid or insufficiently paid articles other than parcels will be disposed of under the orders of the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay, and will be forwarded to the same post town as that to which letters in the special bag, bearing the same address, would be sent.

Regiments on the move.

(7).—When a regiment is moved, the Officer Commanding may request the Superintendent, Overland Mails, Travelling Post Office, Bombay, to intercept all overland correspondence or the regiment addressed to the old post town, and to re-direct them to any other town. Complicated instructions cannot be attended to.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 21st March 1879.

No. 1385.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections nine, fifteen, seventeen, thirty-two, fifty-one and fifty-six of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

(A).—Preliminary.

1. These rules shall come into force throughout British

No. 3968, dated 19th June 1874.

No. 1510, dated 14th March 1871.

No. 2623, dated 1st September 1876.

India on the 15th of April 1879, and on and from that day the Notifications noted in the margin shall be cancelled.

2. All words and expressions used in these Rules and defined in the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Act.

3. There shall be three kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, namely—

(1.) Impressed stamps—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these rules.

(2.) Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in the case of instruments mentioned in section ten of the said Act.

(3.) Stamped labels—to be affixed only by Government officers in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

(B).—Of Impressed Stamps.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty, except hundis, may be written on impressed stamps, and, except as provided by section ten of the said Act and by these rules, shall be so written.

5. When any instrument is to be written on an impressed stamp, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed five hundred rupees, a single impressed stamp shall be used, unless—

where the application for the required stamp is made at a treasury, the officer in charge of such treasury, or,

where such application is made to a stamp-vendor, the vendor

certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required amount.

When the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds five hundred rupees, or a treasury-officer or stamp-vendor has certified that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the value required, the number of stamps used for indicating the payment of duty shall not exceed the number which the treasury-officer or the stamp-vendor certifies in either case to be the smallest number which he can furnish so as to make up the required amount:

Provided that no certificate made by a stamp-vendor under this rule shall be of any effect when there is at the date of the certificate a public treasury at which stamps are kept for sale situate within two miles from the place where such vendor sells stamps.

